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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

793

Volume XXXVIII. Part VIII.

Second Session of Eleventh Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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SESSION 1906.

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1906

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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Asylums, Report	38	"
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Ballot Papers, fac similes	63	*Not printed.*
Bee-Keepers' Association, Report	20	*Printed.*
Births, Deaths and Marriages, Report	9	"
Brockville License Commissioners, Correspondence	6	*Not printed.*
Canadian Improvement Company, Agreement	80	*Printed.*
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Division Courts, Report	33	"
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" Orders in Council	51	*Not printed.*
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" Experiment Stations, Report	17	"
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Game Commission, Report	30	*Printed.*
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Highways, Report	27	"
Home Guard Fenian Raid, Certificates	64	*Not printed.*
Hospitals and Charities, Report	40	*Printed.*
Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Report	49	"
Indian Claim, Treaty No. 9	71	*Not printed.*
Industries, Report	28	*Printed.*
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No. 2. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature 22nd February, 1906. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature 5th March, 1906. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 3. Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 4. Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 5. Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 6. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 7. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 8. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 9. Report relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 11. Loan Corporations, Statements by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 13. Auditors' Report to the Board of Trustees, University of Toronto, on Capital and Income Accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 14. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 15. Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 8th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 16. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 17. Report of the Fruit Experimental Stations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 18. Report of the Inspector of Fumigation Appl ances of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 19. Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 20. Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 21. Report of the Poultry Institute of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 22. Reports of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 23. Reports of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 25. Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 26. Report of Ontario Fairs and Exhibitions of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February. 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 28. Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 29. Report of the Bureau of Labour, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 30. Report of the Ontario Game Commission, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 31. Report of the Department of Fisheries, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906.

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No. 32. Report on Colonization, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 33. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 34. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 35. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 36. Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 37. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 38. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 39. Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 40. Report upon the Hospitals and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 41. Report upon the Archives of the Province, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 42. Report of the Royal Commission on the University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 43. Report of Work relating to Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1906. *Printed.*

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No. 44. Report upon the Inspection of Liquor Licenses, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 45. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 46. Supplementary Return from the Record of the several Elections in the Electoral Divisions of East Nipissing, Kingston and North Toronto, since the General Elections on January 25th 1905, shewing: (1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of votes polled in each District; (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District; (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1906. Printed.

No. 47. Report upon the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 48. Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission, for the year 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 49. Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 50. Copy of Order in Council approving of certain Regulations under Section 22 of the Succession Duties Act. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 51. Copies of Orders in Council under the provision of Section 9, Chapter 38, 1 Edward VII., *re* Education. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 52. Return, in part, to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of May, 1905, for a Return of, 1. Copies of all correspondence, documents, memoranda, instructions and circulars in connection with the appointment of license commissioners and inspectors for the present year, or in connection with their administration of their offices. 2. The names of all license inspectors who were dismissed, or have resigned during the present year and the reasons for their dismissals, or resignations, with the names of those appointed in their places. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. Mr. *McDougal. Not printed.*

No. 53. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing:—1. The original endowment or grants to King's College, Toronto, in (*a*) Lands. (*b*) Money. 2. The amount derived from sale of land by King's College, or University College, Toronto, and statement of lands still owned by University College. 3. Statement shewing subsequent Legislative endowments, or grants, to University College or Toronto University in lands, or money. 4. (*a*) The property or funds at present held by, or in trust, for the University of Toronto, or University College, or any of the affiliated Colleges. (*b*) The present annual revenue from such property or funds. 5. Statement of expenditures, annually, on buildings and equipment, salaries and maintenance of Toronto University or University College for the last ten years. 6. The annual amount at present required for salaries and expenses of maintenance. 7. Statement of all legislative grants, or expenditures, for University purposes at any city in Ontario, other than Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 20th Februray, 1906. Mr. *Calder. Not printed.*

No. 54. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing, by Counties, the amounts due the Province on acount of unpaid balances, due on sales of Crown Lands, from Confederation down to December 31st, 1904. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1906. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie.) Not printed.*

No. 55. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the eighteenth day of May, 1905, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all Orders-in-Council, documents, correspondence and memoranda regarding the withdrawal of lots in the townships of McClure, Herchel, Dungannon, Mount Eagle, Mayo, Limerick, Cardiff, Farraday and Chandos, from sale or location, or other disposition, for a period of twenty-five years. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1906. Mr. *Smyth. Not printed.*

No. 56. Copies of Orders-in-Council under ss. 2 of section 84 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 57. Copy of Order-in-Council authorizing the payment of surplus Surrogate fees to His Honour Judge Jamieson, Junior Judge of Wellington. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 58. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing, 1. The names of all officers, attendants, or other officials of the Asylums, Prisons and other Public Institutions of the Province, under the Department of the Provincial Secretary, receiving perquisites, allowances or payments of any nature whatever, whether in cash, goods or supplies, beyond the amount voted for their salaries in the Estimates. 2. The nature and amount of such perquisites, allowances or payments received by such officer or other official. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1906. Mr. *Dunlop.* *Printed for distribution to Members only.*

No. 59. Return to an order of the House of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1906, for a Return shewing—1. How many persons, in Ontario, were commissioned to issue Marriage Licenses on the 7th day of February, 1905. 2. How many of such persons have had their authority revoked since such date. 3. How many persons have been commissioned to issue Marriage Licenses, in Ontario, between the 7th day of February, 1905, and the 7th day of February, 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1906. Mr. *Ross.* *Not printed.*

No. 60. Calendar of the Ontario School of Practical Science for the year 1906-7. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1906. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 61. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1906, for a Return of Copies of all correspondence, papers and documents between the Attorney-General, or other Member of the Government, and A. M. Panton and others, in the year 1903, in any way relating to the action at law brought by Mr. Scully, against Mr. Peters for malicious prosecution. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1906. Mr. *Torrance.* *Not printed.*

No. 62. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of May, 1905, for a Return shewing the amount received in each of the last five years for Market Fees in Cities and Towns situated in Counties in which Toll Roads exist, or have existed during the past five years. And shewing as well what reductions, if any have been made in the respective market fees by Towns and Cities situated in Counties in which Toll Roads have been abolished during the past five years. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1906. Mr. *Thompson (Wentworth.)* *Not printed.*

No. 63. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March, 1906; That the Clerk of the House, *ex-officio*, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, do lay upon the Table of the House, fac-similes of the Ballot papers furnished to the Returning Officers and Deputy Returning Officers, and used in the recent Bye Elections in the City of Kingston and in the North Riding of the City of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1906. Mr. *Pense*. *Not printed.*

No. 64. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the sixteenth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, together with a copy of any Orders in Council, in the matter of granting Certificates to the Home Guard acting during the Fenian Raid in the year 1866. Presented to the Legislature, 27th March, 1906. Mr. *Smyth*. *Not printed.*

No. 65. Copy of an Agreement between the Province and William Bernard Converse, of Montreal, conditioned for the manufacture of rope and cord at the Central Prison. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 66. Copies of Orders in Council under the provisions of R.S.O., 1897, Chapter 36, Section 8, *in re* Mining Divisions. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 67. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing the number of:—1. Part II. Junior Leaving and Junior Teacher's Certificates. 2. Part I. Senior Leaving and Part I. Senior Teacher's Certificates, and 3. Part II. Senior Leaving and Part II. Senior Teacher's Certificates, obtained at each of the following centres, at the examinations of 190-'01-'02-'03-'04 and '05, *viz.*—Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Cobourg, Collingwood, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Lindsay, London, Morrisbug, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Renfrew, Sarnia, Stratford, Toronto (Harbord Street), Toronto (Jamieson Avenue), Toronto (Jarvis Street), Harriston, Meaford, Mount Forest, Orangeville and Port Hope. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1906. Mr. *MacKay*. *Not printed.*

No. 68. Copies of correspondence in the matter of the sale of $6,000,000 six months' Treasury Bills, at a rate of discount not exceeding four *per cent*,. and to the subsequent issue of Government Bonds or Stock. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 69. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners of the Town of Brockville; the License Inspector, or any citizen of the Town and the Government, or any Member thereof, or the

License Department, with reference to the enforcement or non-enforcement of the Liquor License Act, or to the granting, or withholding, of Licenses to the Imperial Hotel, or to Samuel Johnston. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1906. Mr. *Graham*. *Not printed.*

No. 70. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, for a Return shewing the number of fishing licenses granted on the River Thames, east of the City of Chatham, during the years 1904, 1905 and 1906; the Revenue received each year, and whether the fish were sold in Canada or the United States, and whether the fish were taken with nets, and if so, of what description. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1906. Mr. *Ross*. *Not printed.*

No. 71. Return to an Address of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the ninth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the settlement of the Indian claim of Northern Ontario, known as Treaty No. 9, together with a copy of the Treaty as finally agreed upon. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. Mr. *Ross*. *Not printed.*

No. 72. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-third day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all Orders in Council, papers and correspondence in any way relating to the cancellation of the license of timber berth, Block D., Pigeon River, held by J. Murphy, which stands in the Public Accounts, 1905, page 319, as a charge of $18,787.10. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1906. Mr. *McDougal*. *Not printed.*

No. 73. Copy of an Agreement between the Province and Ellen Charlotte Scott, of Toronto, trading under the name of Taylor, Scott & Co'y, respecting the manufacture of wooden ware at the Central Prison. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1906. *Printed.*

No. 74. Return to an Order of the House, of the sixth day of April instant, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Inspector of North Renfrew, or any member of the Board of License Commissioners, or af any citizen of Pembroke, and the License Department, or any Member of the Government, with reference to the granting of a liquor license at Petewawa. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1906. Mr. *Graham*. *Not printed.*

No. 75. Report of the Land Titles Office for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1906. *Not printed.*

No. 76. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1906, for a Return giving a complete list of all books on the authorized list for public and high schools, with dates of authorization; names of authors; positions occupied by them; with the Royalties, or other considerations, paid to them, respecting such books and the selling price thereof, and how prices are arranged. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1906. Mr. *Craig*. *Printed.*

No. 77. Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes, from 31st December, 1904, to 31st December, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 1st May, 1906, *Not printed.*

No. 78. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April, 1906, for a Return shewing: 1. On what terms the assets of the Equitable Loan Company were taken over by the Colonial Investment and Loan Company and what percentage was paid in stock of Colonial Company to holders of terminating stock in Equitable Loan Company. 2. The names and addresses of Directors and officials of the Colonial Investment and Loan Company. 3. The names and addresses of the Directors and officials of Imperial Trusts Company. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906. Mr. *Jamieson*. *Not printed.*

No. 79. Return to an Order of the House, of the first day of May, 1906, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Municipal Council of the City of St. Thomas, or any official thereof and any other person or persons, proposing to the Government, or any official thereof, to have a special audit of the books of the Municipality of St. Thomas. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1906, Mr. *Macdiarmid*. *Not printed.*

No. 80. Copy of Agreement, Deed of Trust and Guaranty, made by and between His Majesty the King and the Canadian Improvement Company and others. Presented to the Legislature, 9th May, 1906. *Printed.*

REPORT

OF THE

Director of Colonization

1905.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1906.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Report of the Bureau of Colonization fr the year ended December 31st, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

Nelson Monteith,
Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture, Ontario.
Toronto, January 4th, 1906.

Toronto, January 4th, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the Bureau of Colonization for the year 1905, being the first report issued since the transference of the Bureau from the Department of Crown Lands to the Department of Agriculture.

Appended is also a brief report of the operations of the Bureau of Farm Labor, and the immigration work of the Bureau of Colonization for the past year.

The report shows a very satisfactory progress in land settlement, and a very extensive increase in immigration to Ontario from the British Isles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas Southworth,
Director of Colonization.

Honourable Nelson Monteith,
Minister of Agriculture.

REPORT

OF THE

Director of Colonization

In presenting the first report of the Bureau of Colonization since the transfer from the Department of Lands and Mines to the Department of Agriculture, it may not be amiss to refer briefly to the history of the work of the Bureau, more particularly as no report has been issued separately since 1901, when the Deputy Minister, or at that time the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, was of the opinion that it would be sufficient to have a summary of the work form part of the Report of the Minister of Lands and Mines.

Historical.

The Bureau of Colonization was created as a new branch of the Public Service of the Province in 1899 under direction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the present incumbent, then the Director of Forestry, was instructed to organize the new Bureau in addition to his work in connection with the Bureau of Forestry.

The investigations and reports of the Bureau of Forestry had emphasized the fact that considerable areas of land had been opened for settlement that, in the interest of the people who settled upon them and of the whole Province, had more wisely been left in forest. The passage of the Forest Reserves Act of 1898, by which lands could be withdrawn from agricultural settlement and kept as a permanent Crown Forest, was the first important step in the separation of agricultural from non-agricultural areas. The creation of the Bureau of Colonization naturally followed.

Mission of the Bureau.

The purpose of the Bureau was to facilitate and direct land settlement in those parts of the Province that were being surveyed into townships, and otherwise prepared for agricultural settlement. No particular officer had previously been charged with the work of furnishing detailed information in answer to the various questions asked by land seekers, and it was deemed advisable that a Bureau should be established where general information concerning the regulations, and the various conditions governing land settlement in each district could be compiled and furnished to land seekers in the form of printed pamphlets and maps and by personal interviews and correspondence.

Personal inspection by the Director of the Bureau was made of various townships in Temiskaming, Southern Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River Valley. Pamphlets and maps were prepared; arrangements completed with the leading railways by which special low rates of fare were furnished settlers or land seekers; land seekers' excursions organized to the new districts; a system of land guides for prospective settlers arranged for; and in many ways the work of directing intending settlers how and where to find a new home was systematized.

Settlement Active.

Since then settlement in several districts has progressed very rapidly. Attention was particularly directed to settlement in Temiskaming, Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts, as these were deemed to offer the best advantages to settlers. A few years previously some twenty-four townships had been surveyed around the head of Lake Temiskaming. Until 1901 only seven of these townships had been opened for settlement and partly settled. In that year the rest of the surveyed townships were opened, and as the result of the advertising given the district, practically all the land then opened and about fourteen townships since surveyed have been sold to individual settlers. The same may be said of Rainy River Valley.

Settlers are still going into all these districts, but they find difficulty in finding suitable locations.

Cancellation of Locations.

Many of the new settlers are obliged, in order to secure a suitable lot, to apply for the cancellation of the location or sale of lots previously located or sold to other applicants who have failed to comply with the settlement regulations as to improvements or residence.

This process is a slow one, and frequently entails a tedious and sometimes expensive wait on the part of the applicants. It has not, so far, been customary to cancel any lots held by delinquent settlers till some other land seeker applied for them.

The prospective settler is required to procure the affidavits of two other parties as to the absence or nature of improvements on the lot. These affidavits, with his own application, are fyled with the local Crown Lands Agent, and by him forwarded to the Department of Lands and Mines in Toronto. The Homestead Inspector is then usually directed to examine and report upon the lot, and as a rule the present holder is communicated with. On the evidence furnished a ruling is made by the Minister or the Deputy, and the local Crown Lands Agent is notified that the previous sale will be cancelled and sale allowed to the new applicant, or the reverse. In the meantime the prospective settler is waiting to learn whether he is to be permitted to purchase the lot or not. Some land seekers wait, others do not, but give up and go elsewhere. In the absence of "open lots" to which settlers may be directed by the local Land Agents, settlement is difficult.

In all these districts, particularly Temiskaming and Rainy River Valley, if located lots upon which settlement duties have not been performed, and that are subject to cancellation, were cancelled and returned to the land office for re-sale, it would greatly expedite actual settlement. Where the delinquent holder of one of these lots knows the lot will not be cancelled till some other land seeker applies for it, he is in no hurry to comply with the regulations till the application is made, when it is customary to give the original holder time to comply with the rules.

Rewards of the Pioneer.

To carve from the primeval forest of Northern Ontario a well-tilled and prosperous agricultural country is a task requiring a high degree of courage, determination and industry. The rewards of the future are great, but the man who undertakes this work must face a great deal of hard physical labour and often the loss of many comforts and social advantages to which he has been accustomed.

To the family accustomed to the social intercourse of a thickly settled community like Southern Ontario, the isolation and lack of neighbors in the new country is not the least of the drawbacks of a pioneer life. To this isolation the form of township survey in use in Ontario unduly contributes.

Our Plan of Survey.

This form of survey includes a township of six miles square subdivided into quarter sections or half lots of 160 acres or one-half mile square. Thus every man's lot is half a mile deep by half a mile wide on the roadway. If the lots were deeper and narrower the houses could be placed nearer together, making social intercourse easier than under the half-mile lots. The mile square or sectional form of survey may be best in a prairie country, but there seems to be no reason why a larger township than six miles square, with lots of such dimensions as to permit closer settlement, could not well be adopted to advantage in a wooded country.

Placing the settlers' houses closer together, with the concession lines farther apart than now, would also effect a considerable saving in the building of roads. If instead of four settlers to a mile of road—the maxim at present—there were six to the mile, the cost per mile of road would be lessened to the individual to that extent.

Colonization Roads.

In this connection it is desired to point out that the greatest drawback to settlement in our north country is the problem of wagon roads. Under the regulations of the Department of Lands the prospective settler is required to go into residence upon the land allotted to him within six months after such allotment. In some of the districts land has been taken up very rapidly, and where a settler's land happens to be several miles from a road with perhaps a swamp between it and such road, it is manifestly impracticable for the settler to take his family to his lot. If he did, his children would be debarred from school advantages and he would require to spend most of his time carrying in provisions which he would have to "pack" or carry on his back until such time as the Government built a wagon road or he and his neighbors built such a road themselves.

This latter alternative is well nigh impossible in the early stages of settlement. Building wagon roads in a bush country is expensive, costing on an average for a good road such as are being built in the Temiskaming District, $1,000 per mile. With only four settlers to the mile this would imply an expenditure of $250 each, an expenditure far too great for the majority of new settlers to incur. True, the Government expends considerable sums each year in building colonization wagon roads, but it is not the policy to build more than a few leading roads in each district.

Unequal Opportunities.

The settlers who are lucky enough to have located on land opened up by these few main roads are fortunate indeed. They have good roads built by the Government at no expense to themselves, while their unfortunate neighbors living on the next concession, who pay exactly the same price for their land, have to build their own wagon roads or go without. As the settlers in New Ontario are men to whom in the initial stage of settlement $250 is a very large sum, they usually go without for a period far beyond the six months allowed them to go into residence on their land.

Aside from this failure to comply with the regulations on the part of settlers whose lots are remote from wagon roads, it is difficult to see the justice of supplying some settlers with roads entirely free while depriving others of any assistance. Should they not all be treated alike? It is obvious that owing to the inability of the new settlers to do so, the Government must build some main wagon roads, but why not deal out even-handed justice by building all the roads required, and let the settlers whose lands would thereby be benefitted pay back to the Government the money thus expended when they become able. If the payment for such roads was spread over a long term of years, the settlers could well afford to meet it, and the increased value of the lands benefitted would afford ample security for the amount.

Roads by Local Improvement.

This would be merely an application of the "Local Improvement System," so generally in use in urban communities, to the new townships. The new settlers being unorganized could not raise money by the sale of debentures, but the Government of the Province could finance for them till they were able to stand alone. The Legislature has found it wise to assist older communities to build good wagon roads, why not assist the new communities in our north country?

Competition.

In the settlement of the Crown Lands of Ontario we have to compete with the prairie lands of the West, and our success in this competition will depend largely on Governmental action in facilitating the work of making new homes, in the way of transportation facilities for bringing in the necessaries of life and taking out the timber and other products the new settler has to dispose of.

Much has been done in this way, but much more may be done. It is all very well to point out to the prospective settler that the making of a farm on the timber covered clay lands of the North, where clearing is comparatively easy and the timber that "cumbers the earth" has a marketable value, is easy work compared with the labors of our ancestors who settled Southern Ontario, but it has to be borne in mind that it required more than a generation in those days to make a farm out of the bush, and there were no prairie lands available to the pioneers in competition.

What Has Been Done.

Considering all things, however, land settlement in Northern Ontario has prospered well within the past few years. As stated, the good agricultural land in Rainy River Valley, Temiskaming, Thunder Bay and Southern Nipissing is now nearly all disposed of to settlers.

It is very difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the number of new settlers who have gone into occupation of their land during the past year. The actual sales of land do not always show this, as some new settlers fail to occupy the land sold them for various reasons, and many others purchase land from settlers already in possession.

By arrangement with the railways the Director of Colonization issues certificates to men whom he believes to be bona fide land seekers, and from the certificates issued during the year some idea may be obtained of the movement to the various districts of Newer Ontario, remembering that certificates are not issued to mining prospectors or business men.

Certificates Issued.

To various points in Temiskaming	2,814
" points in Southern Nipissing	936
" Port Arthur and Rainy River Valley	351
" Dryden, Wabigoon District	39
	4,140

Only 1,350 certificates were issued in 1904.

New Colonies.

Movements of settlers in special colonies in two directions have been initiated during the year whose development will be watched with interest. A small colony of Germans, mostly from the United States, has settled in the Township of Mutrie, in the Dryden or Wabigoon District, under the leadership of Mr. Richard Euler, a gentleman from North Dakotah, and it is probable their numbers will be added to in the near future. During the year a number of Russian Hebrews, who had been working in Toronto for some time, moved to Temiskaming where they applied for and were sold homesteads. Some of these people had been farmers, blacksmiths and carpenters in Russia, but had been working at the tailoring trade here. When they went north, some members of each family remained in Toronto earning wages to support the others whilst making a home in the new country. Considerable numbers of these refugees from Russia have arrived in Toronto, and if they can become self-supporting on the new lands of Ontario it would seem to be a good thing.

IMMIGRATION.

As in the case of land settlement, so with immigration. No detailed report of immigration has been made since 1901.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that immigration to Ontario has continued to increase, and it is also worthy of note that the class of immigrants continues to improve during the last two or three years.

For many years past Mr. David Spence had direct charge of immigration under the Minister of Agriculture. When the Bureau of Colonization was organized in 1899 this work was attached to the Bureau of Colonization and transferred to the Department of Crown Lands, where it remained until the Bureau of Colonization, including Immigration and Forestry, was transferred in 1905 to the Department of Agriculture. The management of the immigration business remained with Mr. Spence until that gentleman's death in 1902. Mr. Spence had as assistants Mr. Alex. Robertson and Mr. R. M.

Persse. In the reorganization Mr. Robertson was transferred to the colonization office in the Parliament Buildings, Mr. Persse remaining as assistant to Mr. Spence until that gentleman's death, when he was placed in charge of the Union Station office, having to do with the distribution of immigrants.

In 1902, owing to the great scarcity of help on the farms of the Province, there was organized a Bureau of Farm Labor, in which were registered applications for help from farmers to whom immigrants were sent as they arrived here according to their qualifications and the requirements of the farmers. This Bureau has been very effective and distributes now about five thousand immigrants per year in direct response to the applications of farmers fyled in the office. In addition to the immigrants sent out direct to farmers by the Bureau of Farm Labor, an increasing number of farmers are in the habit of visiting the immigration rooms at the Union Station and engaging help direct, a practice that tends to add to the difficulty of satisfying the demands of newly arrived immigrants and those farmers who have applied for help through the regular channels.

In the blank forms of application used in 1905, farmers were asked to state if they had been supplied with help by the Bureau in 1904, and, if so, if the men proved satisfactory. From the replies it is learned that 83 per cent. of the immigrants sent out by the Bureau were satisfactory.

Until 1902 the immigration rooms remained in the old Parliament Buildings on Front Street. Finding these very inadequate in view of the increasing immigration, a room was secured in the Arcade of the Union Station, the rooms in the old Parliament Buildings being abandoned. In 1904 it was found necessary to increase the accommodation, and a room becoming vacant adjoining the one in use by the Bureau, this was also secured. During the past year these rooms were found altogether inadequate, the immigrants and the farmers visiting the rooms blocking up the passage in the Arcade to such an extent as to cause complaint on the part of the Union Station authorities. By arrangement with the Union Station Board the Bureau was able to secure much more spacious rooms at the foot of Simcoe Street in what was at one time the local freight office of the Grand Trunk Railway. This was fitted up for the purpose and now makes a very commodious and convenient place for handling immigrants as they arrive. The rooms comprise a private and general office, a large waiting room, bath room, lavatories, etc.

Despite the fact that the Bureau of Farm Labor was distributing large numbers of immigrants among the farmers of the Province, the labor problem still seems to be a very serious one, and the complaints from farmers of being unable to get sufficient help have been very pressing. This great need became very apparent in 1903 and constant efforts have been made by the Department since that time to change the situation. Without undertaking any very active propaganda in the way of increasing our staff in the old country, we have been able, by co-operation with Emigration Agents in Great Britain, and by presenting our needs to the various emigration societies such as the Self-Help, East End Emigration Societies, Salvation Army and others, to secure a very much larger immigration.

The total immigration to the Province in 1901 from our last report that was printed amounted to 6,354. This was an increase over 1900 when the immigration was only 4,983. Since that time the increase has been very marked and rapid. As the immigrants destined for Ontario are registered at the port of landing, where the Province has no agent, we are obliged to depend on the Dominion Immigration Department for figures as to the arrivals of immigrants in the year. We have not the figures in detail for 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, but the arrivals for these years were as follows:—

Statement showing the number of immigrants settled in the Province of Ontario, with their nationalities, for each year from 1878 to 1905, inclusive, 190-1-2-3, in which totals only are given.

Year.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	German.	Other Countries.	Total.
1878	6,124	1,785	1,561	620	2,975	13,055
1879	12,169	2,894	2,993	1,450	3,901	24,407
1880	7,980	3,027	4,518	1,197	2,569	19,297
1881	7,704	3,070	4,521	1,274	1,664	18,233
1882	10,873	3,173	6,322	1,033	1,290	22,691
1883	11,954	2,658	8,993	1,384	2,130	27,119
1884	11,020	2,623	3,783	1,716	2,136	22,277
1885	7,261	2,131	2,015	1,098	1,378	13,973
1886	8,344	2,268	2,497	936	1,243	15,288
1887	10,758	3,277	3,330	1,032	1,326	19,723
1888	11,984	3,598	2,801	993	1,156	20,532
1889	9,028	2,347	2,268	779	965	15,387
1890	6,442	1,613	1,630	699	1,042	11,462
1891	6,140	1,368	1,256	649	922	10,335
1892	4,339	1,188	1,048	602	594	7,771
1893	4,743	545	466	380	437	6,571
1894	4,283	584	347	177	577	5,968
1895	3,752	559	358	139	578	5,386
1896	3,019	545	226	58	593	4,441
1897	2,404	459	238	66	551	3,718
1898	2,452	292	198	49	367	3,358
1899	2,710	407	266	95	537	4,015
1900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,983
1901	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,354
1902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,944
1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,808
1904	14,509	3,793	1,386	192	4,192	24,072
1905	23,316	4,496	1,765	150	5,231	34,958

A larger proportion of these immigrants than was formerly the case are engaged in some capacity on the land. While a larger number of actual farm laborers have come here as immigrants than formerly, a very large number of people who have had no previous experience at farm work have emigrated to Canada for the purpose of working on the land. Not all of these, however, remain on the farm for any length of time. There seems to be an impression in the old country that the proper thing to do in coming here is to go at farm work. Many young men who do this, however, find the work uncongenial and that they do not succeed, so they only stay until they can secure some other position. When the officers of the Bureau upon examination discover the unfitness of these young men for farms, they try to dissuade them from taking the work, as they very seldom succeed, thus causing a disappointment to themselves and to the farmers to whom they are sent.

Many young men, however, who have had no previous experience on farms, who have been common laborers, mechanics and clerks, succeed very well, and give excellent satisfaction to their employers.

A great deal of the work of the Bureau consists in arranging disputes between immigrants and farmers. While many immigrants who come here are quite unsatisfactory, very disposed to find fault and to exercise the English prerogative of grumbling, it is only fair to state that there is a tendency on the part of quite a number of farmers to take advantage of the inexperience and ignorance of the immigrants coming here, to secure their services for a sum much less than they are really worth. Not only is this frequently the case, but they expect the immigrant to work longer hours, and to put up

with treatment that the farmer is well aware the Canadian farm hand would not permit. This practice is of course not general by any means, but there are many more farmers than we would like to admit who take advantage of the situation in this way.

The efforts of the Bureau, however, are bringing about a more even standard of wages throughout the Province. Heretofore wages in some districts would run very much lower than in others. We find, however, that now wages are beginning to be more uniform and approximate from $100 to $125 per year with board for inexperienced young men, to $150 to $300 per year with board for experienced farm hands. There is also an increasing number of farmers who in order to secure permanent help on the farm are erecting cottages and providing accommodation for farm hands who have families. A large number of British farm hands with families were thus accommodated by Ontario farmers this year, and the example of these farmers in securing permanent help will no doubt be effective in inducing a larger number to provide accommodation of this sort.

Personal.—I regret to record that during the year there occurred the death of Mr. R. M. Persse, who died very suddenly on December 9th. Mr. Persse had been for some years connected with immigration, and since the death of Mr. Spence had been in charge of the distribution of immigrants at the Union Station. He was universally respected and liked by every one who knew him, was invariably courteous and kind to immigrants applying to him for assistance or advice, and was a distinct loss to the Service.

Appended will be found the report of Mr. Peter Byrne, the Agent in Liverpool, England.

Ontario Government Agency,
7 James Street,
Liverpool, Jan. 1st, 1906.

Thomas Southworth, Esq.,
Director of Colonization, &c.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—

I have the honor to send you herewith enclosed the report of the operations of this Agency during the past year.

The methods of procedure consisted as usual of newspaper advertising and the distribution of pamphlets and other publications as widely as possible among the emigrating classes. Inquiries have been received from all parts of the United Kingdom as well as from many foreign countries and distant parts of the Empire.

The correspondence of the year shows a large increase over that of 1904. The letters received numbered 10,345, and those sent out 11,873. The number of emigrants whom I have supplied with cards of introduction to the Ontario Immigration Officer at Toronto, in the course of the year, was 1,602: comprising 1,502 farm workers (experienced and inexperienced), 46 experienced gardeners and 54 female domestics. The total number shows a substantial increase of 645 over the previous year.

Many of these people I interviewed personally and found them well suited for settlement on Ontario farms. A good proportion of them were men of the best type of agricultural labourer, and not a few being possessed of more or less capital intended for investment in land when the necessary experience should be gained for taking up farming on their own account.

I should like to be put in a position to secure for the Province a larger number of this most desirable class of emigrants than is now possible with the limited means at my disposal. The addition to the present appropriation of $1,500 for advertising purposes would, I am sure, yield a considerable increase in the number of immigrants.

I have had printed in the course of the year 60,000 leaflets, which have been practically all distributed, as well as the pamphlets and other literature received from time to time from the Department.

During the past year I officially inspected 35 parties of child emigrants who were sent out for settlement in Ontario by the following Training Homes in this country, namely:—

Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney, London.
Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside, Essex.
Catholic Emigration Society's Home, Birmingham, and branches.
Manchester Orphan Homes, Strangeways, Manchester.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Liverpool.
Wesleyan Children's Home, Bonner Road, London.
Wesleyan Children's Home, Edgworth, Lancashire.
Miss Macpherson's Home, London.
Miss Smyley's Home, Dublin.
Mr. Fegan's Home, Southwark, London.
Mr. Galloway's Home, Ardossan, Scotland.
"Waifs and Strays" Society's Home, London.
The Quarrier Home, Bridge of Weir, Scotland.

The total number of children in the several parties was 2,305, against 1,740 in the previous year. The boys numbered 1,630 and the girls 675. Increase of boys over the year 1904, 460; increase of girls, 105.

I am pleased to be able to state that the number presented for examination who were rejected as ineligible, was very small; and that the general condition of the children as regards physique, intelligence, deportment and training was quite equal to the standard attained by those of previous years.

I may add that after seeing and talking with the various parties of children it was impossible to resist the conviction that the transfer of so much youthful energy and vigour cannot fail to be as advantageous to the Province as to the children themselves.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
P. Byrne,
Agent for Ontario.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Division Courts

FOR THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
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1906

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, LIMITED, PRINTERS
TORONTO.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour the Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

J. J. Foy,
Attorney-General.

Toronto, March 7th, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. Dickey,
Inspector.

To the Honourable J. J. Foy, K.C., M.PP.,
Attorney-General, Toronto.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the honour to submit the following report upon the Division Courts of the Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The tables herewith submitted are in the usual form and give a large amount of useful information regarding these Courts, the classication being the same from year to year affords an easy means of comparison with the work of previous years.

The total number of suits entered in these courts during the year shew an increase of 6,681 over that of last year, while the amount of claims entered shews the large decrease of $76,648.64. This is due, in part at least to a large increase in the number of suits in which the claim does not exceed $10.00.

The payments into court shew an increase over those of last year of $81,789.44, and the revenue to the Province from percentages payable by clerks in certain cases, amounted to $5,233.49, an increase over that of last year of $754.00.

The large number of courts in the Province and the very large territory over which they are situated has in the past rendered it impossible for the Inspector to visit courts as frequently as was desirable, and experience has shewn that that state of things was taken advantage of by some of the officials, who were not careful in the manner in which they performed their official duties, to neglect important duties of their office, chiefly the keeping of their accounts and the properly accounting for of suitors' moneys in the manner provided by law.

This difficulty, it is believed, will now be overcome by the appointment of Mr. W. W. Ellis, a clerk in the Department, to visit the offices as required by the Inspector, who will submit the accounts to a careful audit as his chief duties. He will, however, at the same time take notice of any irregularity or departure from the straight line of duty and immediately report to the Department. Experience has already shewn that by this means the Inspector is kept in closer touch with the work of the offices and is enabled to better look after the interests of suitors.

It is also believed that this audit of clerks' accounts will afford Guarantee Companies, and others, better security for the conduct of those for whom they are sureties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Your Honor's obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. Dickey,
Inspector.

TABLE

Return of Division Court business from the first day of January

Name of County United Counties or District.	Number of divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Number of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Algoma	1	668	26,524 20	21	948 51	3	361 65	10,439 83	10,027 19	412 64	513
	2	76	4,208 51	2	97 25	1	.....	740 75	740 75	.....	55
	3	90	2,917 20	8	648 31	1	.....	869 97	761 31	108 66	85
	4	98	3,648 11	9	227 49	.....	.....	1,492 82	1,485 51	7 31	96
	5	172	6,020 50	21	1,010 40	.....	103 00	1,128 80	1,057 80	68 00	126
	6	57	2,541 48	11	744 21	3	42 78	598 37	641 17	.....	51
	7	126	3,601 24	6	330 40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
Brant	1	588	19,030 77	33	2,027 76	31	652 44	6,436 70	6,739 22	349 92	562
	2	91	2,215 37	6	252 82	2	.....	1,351 97	1,347 53	4 44	88
	3	36	1,454 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 93	260 93	.....	34
	4	57	1,447 77	13	390 86	4	124 11	886 40	905 48	75 03	57
	5	25	635 54	4	176 86	1	70	542 24	542 24	70	25
Bruce	1	124	4,291 07	16	554 85	11	.....	1,527 39	1,527 39	.....	115
	2	31	1,159 65	4	142 08	2	36 83	666 04	610 14	55 66	29
	3	85	2 710 50	1	57 05	7	41 87	1,420 01	1 155 44	306 44	80
	4	61	2,027 15	4	288 07	2	.....	1,119 63	1,119 63	.....	60
	5	71	2,470 35	8	605 37	7	8 00	668 03	668 03	.....	68
	6	20	785 84	9	426 85	.....	.....	530 62	530 62	48 56	19
	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	228	7,230 12	11	489 27	22	263 04	1,230 64	1 370 44	123 39	204
	9	39	1,782 63	5	268 33	2	2 00	1,666 33	1,666 33	2 00	35
	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	91	2,706 00	8	687 16	2	.....	2,813 04	2,813 04	.....	35
	12	76	2,125 47	16	355 26	5	.....	638 84	622 84	16 00	36
Carleton	1	2,040	74,893 49	42	2,791 18	845	58 06	15,167 20	14,788 72	436 54	1,889
	2	20	766 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 05	337 05	.....	.....
	3	21	850 26	2	90 91	.....	.....	517 03	489 41	41 22	20
	4	26	888 94	6	194 05	4	15 65	799 29	783 64	15 65	30
	5	21	977 31	2	135 46	.....	568 81	168 28	697 07	40 00	19
	6	36	1,486 84	7	321 34	2	24 00	839 49	863 49	.....	34
	7	43	1,420 30	3	159 68	2	152 71	505 25	639 96	18 00	40
Dufferin	1	191	8,526 23	18	754 06	21	19 93	1,539 39	1,542 75	14 57	170
	2	123	4,053 65	13	481 89	7	.....	1,809 76	1,809 76	.....	116
	3	14	456 90	2	116 75	.....	.....	105 20	105 20	.....	13
	4	6	192 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 14	152 14	.....	5
	5	58	1,502 33	1	18 90	1	.....	641 27	641 27	.....	57
Elgin	1	214	6,351 26	21	664 69	29	111 25	2,961 99	2,656 03	305 96	203
	2	15	479 87	7	324 80	3	.....	152 40	157 97	.....	15
	3	947	24,730 01	26	1,643 89	94	13 04	13,075 34	13,128 38	13 04	918
	4	135	5,093 38	6	292 23	6	33 68	1,861 91	1,890 37	25 25	141
Essex	1	64	2,378 38	7	227 08	29	.....	812 98	812 98	.....	60
	2	135	5,096 55	4	289 83	24	173 57	1 654 85	1,632 05	196 37	127
	3	90	3,448 46	16	578 37	11	78 99	2,606 84	2,627 08	58 75	83
	4	120	3,320 37	8	557 03	17	162 99	1,992 42	1,878 41	277 00	118
	5	204	8,472 87	20	971 80	10	51 49	3,138 24	3,010 76	127 48	188
	6	60	2,361 96	5	333 81	4	151 29	924 48	881 57	42 91	65
	7	557	17,892 65	51	465 15	265	354 14	6,575 25	6,211 10	364 15	435
	8	169	6,394 87	15	567 41	15	19 88	2,189 23	2,176 52	32 59	156
	9	76	3,530 50	.....	.....	8	.....	1,474 86	1,474 86	.....	76

A.

to the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1905, inclusive, shewing :

Number suits entered where claim is over $100, and does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or affects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' return of emoluments.	Bailiffs' return of emoluments.
						$ c.		c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
37	3	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,192 55	634 06
11	.....	3	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	15 00	.....	.....	163 25	148 98
5	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	173 20	113 13
2	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278 02	207 09
20	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	401 55	.....
6	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 00	128 64
2	1	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	10 00	.....	.....	239 45	90 63
26	10	1	2	162	3	24 00	....	16 27	16 40	4	27 00	5	.....	1,164 00	505 75
3	2	.....	1	49	2	24 00	....	1 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 25	95 10
2	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	1 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 85	24 93
.....	1	1	.....	23	3	31 00	....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 83	124 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	12 00	....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61 50	47 17
9	.....	2	.....	28	3	33 00	....	4 48	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	302 75	196 45
2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 34	.....	1	3 00	1	.....	86 00	51 25
3	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	....	2 88	.....	3	10 00	1	.....	194 02	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	1 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 70	84 64
2	.....	.....	1	19	.....	.....	....	1 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 28	108 00
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 64	110 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	2	.....	1	67	.....	.....	....	6 89	.....	2	10 00	2	.....	.....	.....
4	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	1 04	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	111 19	29 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	48	1	15 20	....	2 93	.....	1	6 00	.....	.....	178 10	104 88
4	1	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	2 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 35	.....
143	8	.....	4	470	1	12 00	....	71 65	1,460 47	11	68 00	349	13	4,920 95	781 00 301 33 360 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 84	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 60	36 56
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 75	61 00
2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53 50	23 10
2	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	....	1 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 65	.....
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1 17	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	86 20	66 60
21	3	.....	1	43	1	11 00	....	8 61	.....	2	17 50	5	.....	547 45	226 44
7	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	....	3 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246 70	239 12
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 35	28 35
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 43	20 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 25	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	51	1	12 00	....	5 63	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	527 12	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	....	24	.....	.....	.....	1	1	50 25	25 48
29	15	1	.....	295	3	32 00	....	19 58	100 83	1	10 00	26	1	1,754 15	946 52
6	2	.....	.....	26	2	24 00	....	4 38	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	277 63	363 61
2	.....	.....	2	15	2	24 00	....	1 82	.....	.....	.....	4	1	172 76	154 60
8	4	.....	4	25	.....	.....	....	4 24	.....	1	5 00	6	.....	283 80	42 12
7	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	....	3 49	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	246 55	165 37
7	.....	.....	2	27	1	8 00	....	4 43	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	326 25	204 34
16	4	.....	2	65	.....	.....	....	6 76	.....	2	10 00	3	.....	455 50	282 55
1	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	....	1 48	.....	1	7 00	.....	.....	99 90	149 52
32	1	.....	5	255	2	15 00	2	13 70	11 66	3	14 00	71	1	1,116 60	482 23
13	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	....	5 47	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	418 95	252 97
8	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	....	3 38	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	173 30	202 45

Return of Division

Name of County, United Counties or District	Number of divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Frontenac	1	732	25,882 46	19	1,119 23	136	382 00	6,858 12	6,473 81	766 31	687
	2										
	3	24	423 29					180 27	180 27		8
	4	60	1,460 15	1	64 00	4		555 49	555 49	20 00	1
	5	8	381 19	5	142 16			134 76	134 76		12
	6	102	4,094 16	10	307 42	6	8 56	1,282 93	1,291 49		70
Grey	1	479	13,996 92	19	758 50	83		5,389 00	5,524 09	14 91	450
	2	103	4,195 43	12	488 45	4	55 00	1,898 30	1,903 09	50 21	95
	3	192	4,237 70	5	148 99	23		1,171 39	1,084 60	86 77	188
	4	42	1,342 81	6	273 89	7	48 70	425 29	469 99	4 00	39
	5	191	7,672 54	8	557 56	9		2,274 08	2,274 08		187
	6	19	582 19	2	45 83	2		220 68	220 68		19
	7	83	2,750 96	6	310 97	1		1,172 29	1,172 29		76
	8	86	2,765 72	5	309 76	14		1,466 90	1,466 90		84
Haldimand	1	26	1,390 18			2	26 15	197 19	215 41	7 88	24
	2	30	1,499 46	1	105 38	3		791 77	785 00	6 77	27
	3	95	3,239 86	6	244 81	1	186 00	1,267 65	1,306 33	147 32	90
	4	87	2,776 20	6	258 00	7	93 48	1,222 85	1,252 45	68 88	85
	5	3	265 97					215 97	215 97		
Haliburton	1	28	746 07	1	53 34	3		84 96	14 50	70 46	27
	2	17	612 24	1	15 57	2		261 70	261 70		19
	3	67	2,201 07	9	591 82	17	13 00	683 65	620 15	76 50	63
Halton	1	35	1,624 09	15	925 13	4	56 56	1,042 50	1,061 45	37 61	31
	2	78	3,352 01	4	190 11	9		1,074 21	1,074 21		51
	3	95	3,078 76	9	436 80	4		1,711 81	1,711 81		94
	4	37	1,058 39	8	168 43	9		425 04	425 04		36
	5										
	6	29	890 86	5	170 97			287 36	287 36		24
Hastings	1	251	9,339 37	8	287 51	10	30 12	2,619 46	2,543 32	106 26	174
	3	7	208 60	1	59 76			117 89	117 89		7
	4	125	3,235 87	6	355 49	1	82 90	1,099 47	1,135 30	47 07	123
	5	75	2,349 05	4	260 29	8		1,136 48	1,126 98	9 50	81
	6	168	6,160 76	7	398 20	5		2,962 43	2,962 43		161
	7	137	2,586 36	8	294 96	10		1,816 02	1,217 00	99 02	135
	9	149	5,656 99	17	605 71	7		2,101 58	2,047 61	53 97	126
	10	65	1,821 12	6	266 98		27 62	572 11	490 22	109 54	64
	11	55	1,632 24	9	248 40		34 18	930 11	852 44	101 85	54
	12	205	7,055 10	17	856 26	2	147 76	2,794 09	2,761 55	180 30	195
Huron	1	185	3,781 07	4	353 75	2		1,329 95	1,187 87	142 08	80
	2	109	3,389 39	2	91 87	13		2,192 59	1,985 57	206 95	101
	3	244	4,657 50	8	946 53	12		735 84	735 84		239
	4	45	2,143 86	5	170 55	3		78 26	78 26		39
	5	41	1,676 31	7	517 23	11		854 60	830 96	23 64	39
	6	17	804 26	1	86 26		7 50	295 46	302 96		15
	7	8	234 52	3	5 15			104 77	104 77		8
	8	131	4,078 09	9	690 79	15	11 00	1,514 32	1,476 02	49 30	127
	9	41	2,274 20	1	236 42	5	123 33	590 99	517 47	209 02	33
	10	50	2,164 78	2	107 60		1 62	1,290 95	1,290 95	1 62	45
	11	20	543 21			2		140 74	123 88	16 86	19
	12	73	1,190 41	3	286 85	5		752 68	627 18	125 50	72

Court business.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim is over $100, and does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for Counsel, attorney or agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' return of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
46	2	.....	.....	213	1	10 00	....	23 84	59 50	7	29 00	13	.....	1,547 50	48 92 418 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	....	1 06	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	154 68	131 00
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	40	.....	1	7 00	.....	.....	20 00	.....
11	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	....	5 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 50	20 02 93 41
21	8	2	.....	156	.....	.....	....	11 43	22 91	4	18 00	11	.....	1,229 18	520 76
7	2	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	4 06	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	260 75	168 88
3	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	....	2 70	.....	.....	.....	4	1	292 10	226 81
.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	1 86	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	101 01	130 12
7	4	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	....	5 62	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	468 73	463 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	49 40	32 15
7	.....	.....	.....	22	1	12 00	....	2 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 15	88 52
2	6	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	....	2 15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	253 44	.....
4	4	1	1	3	4	24 00	....	1 60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	54 90	33 82
4	22	1	.....	.....	7	.....	....	1 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 75	42 28
5	2	.....	1	25	.....	.....	....	2 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 50	128 19
2	.....	....	1	25	1	10 00	....	1 91	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	197 20	121 65
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10 00	....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 53	17 43
1	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	87 55	65 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	12	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	46 98	.....
4	1	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	2 23	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	162 06	172 70
4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 69	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	108 45	62 91
7	2	2	9	10	.....	.....	....	2 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 20	26 89
1	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	....	2 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	222 85	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	88	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	142 00	53 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 90	30 00
16	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	....	8 58	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	586 15	210 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 45	15 88
2	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	....	2 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256 95	109 82
4	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	1 91	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	173 10	88 00
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21 00	....	5 55	.....	1	5 00	3	.....	326 15	286 03
2	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	....	1 73	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	218 90	.....
11	2	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	1	5 65	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	343 23	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	....	1 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 10	93 29
1	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	1 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 90	227 39
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	6 78	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	366 25	300 00
7	.....	.....	.....	48	3	25 00	....	3 82	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	295 90	.....
7	2	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	....	1 16	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	219 35	120 58
5	.....	.....	.....	1 30	.....	.....	....	3 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 00	126 09
4	.....	.....	.....	7	2	23 00	....	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117 57	78 41
5	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	2 41	.....	2	15 00	2	.....	116 20	56 76
2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12 00	....	86	.....	1	4 00	.....	.....	35 75	36 63
.....	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 99	11 23
4	4	.....	.....	31	1	12 00	....	3 82	.....	1	8 00	2	.....	298 45	159 42
21	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	2 25	.....	2	6 00	.....	.....	61 60	57 66
5	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	....	2 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 33	115 10
1	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	55	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	40 65	33 71
1	2	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 16	90 25

Return of Division

Name of County United Counties or District	Number of divisions	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses	Amount of claims entered exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts	Number of judgment summonses issued	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court	Balance of cash in Court	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts
			$ c		$ c		$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	
Kent	1	690	28,857 00	37	23,339 56	145	761 74	3,310 58	3,264 45	807 88	632
	2	196	6,649 15	25	989 71	48	25 03	2,162 22	2,118 08	69 24	196
	3	103	2,628 19	8	435 48	9	8 59	1,542 63	1,543 48		106
	4	214	6,631 70	7	432 07	32	246 08	2,051 80	2,010 18	287 70	204
	5	301	9,549 36	23	1,097 71	48	151 40	3,028 45	3,036 11	143 47	289
	6	98	3,971 51	14	798 88	23	....	1,416 03	1,416 03	.....	91
	7	246	3,334 63	48	3,008 52	5	.....	3,161 14	3,161 14	.....	231
Lambton	1	782	18,858 52	16	807 25	94	.....	5,953 12	5,953 12	.....	759
	2	106	3,315 03	10	483 89	9	49 53	1,713 82	1,658 48	103 96	93
	3	62	2,636 49	34	1,665 62	12	2 92	1,664 58	1,661 58	5 92	56
	4	46	1,293 16	17	166 64	16	.....	659 27	659 27	.....	44
	5	61	2,255 87	6	377 54	1	.....	1,029 69	1,029 69	.....	53
	6	18	586 99	5	260 52	.	.....	399 86	399 86	.....	17
	7	34	1,128 60	5	233 37	4	12 05	368 66	368 66	12 05	33
	8	231	7,983 77	19	909 02	44	141 76	2,763 64	2,738 36	25 28	219
	9	47	1,560 18	1	22 48	2	13 59	1,000 90	1,000 90	13 57	43
Lanark	1	183	4,936 73	5	201 19	14	35 [illegible]	1,793 54	1,660 42	168 70	176
	2	15	916 20	3	69 48	2	55 69	376 15	376 78	55 06	11
	3	191	6,501 04	2	64 77	37	.....	1,523 15	1,523 13	.....	180
	4	527	5,984 00	20	1 136 09	31	..	3,656 55	3,389 02	.....	323
	5	101	2,866 15	3	280 39	9	.....	1,072 32	1,072 32	.....	97
Leeds and Grenville	1	322	11,297 86	13	561 42	22	4 9[illegible]	4,654 22	4,517 76	141 42	296
	2	109	3,942 76	8	415 09	4	103 51	1,561 18	1,580 51	84 18	101
	3	249	7,225 29	16	808 47	16	115 40	1,970 74	1,904 91	65 85	239
	4	144	5,399 95	4	298 99	12	184 74	2,988 48	2,786 37	389 85	131
	5	97	3,834 39	6	403 58	1	15 00	1,497 85	1,482 85	15 00	45
	6	137	3,656 48	8	302 58	18	27 70	1,064 23	1,054 23	10 00	94
	7	36	988 76	3	167 09	4	1,465 42	652 20	2,031 83	85 82	35
	8	88	5,098 87	14	503 35	10	.....	1,385 10	1,327 75	57 35	83
	9	35	1,148 79	2	35 14	1	.....	677 61	677 61	.....	34
	10	14	231 76	2	79 59	1	48 67	256 52	129 85	26 67	15
	11	30	607 00	1	24 03	1	.....	240 66	240 66	.....	30
	12	20	587 02	1	.....	3	.....	395 14	395 14	.....	18
Lennox and Addington	1	125	4,088 74	4	142 97	46	301 33	1,362 47	1,384 89	78 91	.....
	2	11	355 87	1	84 67	1	.....	40 80	37 80	4 00	10
	3	8	348 07	1	146 08	1	.....	494 15	494 15	.....	7
	4	41	1,556 30	1	6 72	7	62 34	604 86	614 04	53 16	47
	5	55	1,149 40	1	17 68	4	5 35	515 4[illegible]	508 20	7 25	55
	6	33	763 19	.....	.....	4	.....	586 07	565 20	19 87	25
	7	63	2,574 14	8	424 92	.....	125 95	1,335 12	1,329 56	131 51	59
Lincoln	1	49	1,915 29	5	329 84	15	.....	776 92	776 92	.....	.....
	2	303	9,586 [illegible]	33	1,595 95	61	306 38	3,890 91	3,800 07	397 25	200
	3	42	1,040 33	2	64 84	4	9 00	723 28	724 28	8 00	42
	4	53	2,028 65	18	998 96	2	60 99	1,519 01	1,573 00	7 00	48
Manitoulin	1	109	5,218 37	4	130 91	4	.....	1,904 20	1,895 95	8 25	102
	2	37	1,454 40	3	118 41	4	8 05	737 40	728 83	16 57	36
	3	45	1,576 31	7	264 90	2	.....	589 68	589 68	.....	35
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Court business.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim is over $100, and does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agents' fees.	Amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
														$ c.	$ c.
52	3	.....	2	135	2	18 00	....	28 96	48 50	 2	10 00	54	4	1,484 91	630 00 504 48
14	4	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	....	6 72	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	462 40	266 38
6	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	....	3 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255 85	174 67
9	3	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	1	5 98	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	426 02	253 84
12	2	.....	.....	104	1	11 00	....	7 65	.....	2	4 00	5	.....	770 35	337 10
91	1	....	1	20	.....	.....	....	3 30	.....	3	22 00	.....	.....	274 20	140 81 42 00
4	1	.....	1	68	1	12 00	....	7 08	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	426 08	.....
23	7	2	3	3 24	4	43 00	....	13 17	36 45	2	20 00	35	2	1,364 35	803 61
7	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	....	3 76	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	223 95	212 92
6	.....	.....	2	10	.....	.....	....	2 52	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	205 92	247 57
2	.....	.....	2	8	1	12 00	....	1 20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	141 85	180 53
6	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	....	3 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 05	119 53
1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 85	25 00
1	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 55	.....
12	1	.....	1	1 05	.....	.....	....	7 26	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	507 65	381 13
4	2	.....	.....	11	1	12 00	....	1 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97 95	122 09
7	1	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	....	3 49	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	451 90	91 03 185 59
3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 71	38 63
10	2	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	....	5 75	.....	1	5 00	18	.....	425 30	275 17
4	.....	18	.....	84	.....	.....	....	5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	447 65	231 45
4	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	....	2 47	.....	1	2 00	5	.....	198 89	192 05
26	.....	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	....	11 21	.....	1	5 00	2	.....	670 25	235 93 44 45
8	2	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	....	3 97	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	233 10	182 96
11	1	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	....	6 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	403 89	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	....	5 11	.....	1	5 00	1	.....	298 64	253 86
.....	.....	.....	1	35	1	12 00	....	4 19	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....	181 80	134 50
5	.....	.....	2	36	.....	.....	....	3 14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	330 20	273 67
1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	76	.....	.....	1	.....	86 01	88 24
5	1	.....	3	18	.....	.....	....	2 78	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	259 56	235 85
1	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	72 75	31 76
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 66	47 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 83	23 49
2	.....	.....	....	4	.....	.....	....	.....	65	.....	.....	1	.....	42 87	70 01
5	5	.....	.....	31	1	11 00	....	3 29	.....	1	5 00	14	.....	310 60	80 41
1	1	30	.....	2	.....	.....	....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 55	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	34	.....	.....	1	.....	15 75	14 90
1	.....	30	.....	5	.....	.....	....	1 33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	136 25	38 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 15	84 45
1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 48	34 91
4	1	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 95	3 87 181 16
.....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	....	1 24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	164 02	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	....	8 75	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	618 68	393 55
.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	.....	66	.....	.....	1	1	116 50	102 15
5	2	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	....	2 09	.....	.....	.....	1	1	158 15	131 55
7	.....	.....	.....	20	2	12 00	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 10	295 13
1	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	64 05	38 42
3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 40	122 97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return of Division

Name of County, United Counties or District	Number of divisions.	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court	Balance of cash in Court	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Middlesex	1	1,895	69 187 98	51	2 431 71	106	737 20	21 877 20	21 805 20	809 14	1,781
	2	65	2,217 2	7	451 14	8	8 41	883 70	884 07	7 44	60
	3	28	823 00	2	44 46	2	10 80	422 74	411 97	10 80	28
	4	17	741 10	9	445 43	.....	.....	777 88	777 88	.....	15
	5	89	3,387 50	12	350 32	2	132 58	879 47	953 07	58 98	81
	6	165	6,396 69	9	337 33	6	127 99	2,948 35	3,039 61	26 73	156
	7	29	983 42	5	228 59	.....	14 20	149 50	467 48	26 22	27
	8	11	246 25	3	291 34	.....	.....	64 88	49 88	15 00	11
	9	309	3,832 75	3	.....	33	.....	1,374 06	1,155 06	.....	1
Muskoka	1	191	6,950 62	14	921 44	18	6 46	2,370 44	2,331 85	38 59	179
	2	82	3,024 53	34	1,340 80	6	25 26	1,118 34	1,400 10	43 50	76
	3	185	5,523 90	16	307 67	9	14 00	2,813 62	2,695 15	22 47	134
	4	11	394 21	12	568 60	7	6 18	271 78	255 96	22 00	10
Nipissing	1	206	6,611 56	16	701 82	17	.....	2 290 48	2 278 48	12 00	142
	2	95	3,744 58	2	70 40	17	45 95	755 00	800 00	.....	86
	3	408	13,321 72	12	510 61	8	107 68	4 429 07	4 563 78	42 32	391
	4	484	19 116 32	24	1,493 19	12	163 23	6,387 78	5,819 80	431 21	403
	5	30	1,185 09	3	70 26	1	.....	98 75	98 75	.....	4
	6	45	1,826 04	3	40 00	.....	.....	541 60	541 60	.....	41
	7	119	5,878 00	13	466 17	11	103 33	2,712 08	2,703 48	112 35	107
Norfolk	1	25	5,451 00	7	229 20	25	18 28	754 39	730 04	.....	89
	2	69	2,016 07	4	330 57	10	47 70	721 23	747 13	21 80	74
	3	30	797 84	4	268 25	4	8 78	165 87	165 65	21 00	.....
	4	31	931 44	9	376 67	9	87 92	252 33	243 35	96 92	29
	5	49	1 281 14	5	131 72	.....	.....	722 77	722 77	.....	48
	6	67	2,241 11	7	198 00	19	.....	842 07	842 05	.....	64
	7	37	979 32	4	114 92	5	.....	225 22	221 58	3 64	42
	8	22	669 39	2	240 36	1	.....	420 14	420 14	.....	15
Northumberland and Durham	1	139	4,798 15	15	770 80	8	27 30	2,357 33	2,297 91	66 92	135
	2	36	829 96	4	154 95	1	84 64	503 28	489 46	18 07	37
	3	94	2,410 34	4	162 42	2	56 25	1,247 14	1,209 47	12 94	87
	4	71	2,736 97	9	413 80	7	106 87	827 15	722 44	104 75	67
	5	148	5,847 56	4	248 19	19	55 84	1,940 40	1,853 10	12 08	149
	6	19	568 92	3	167 75	9	19 10	197 50	210 00	.....	16
	7	96	3 112 44	8	604 17	12	81 60	1,649 28	1,600 42	57 12	104
	8	42	1,200 51	8	264 14	7	.....	489 71	489 71	.....	34
	9	85	2,363 79	8	263 89	2	5 28	1,798 56	1,791 32	18 24	81
	10	44	1,427 91	18	952 41	5	.....	722 90	706 95	15 00	43
	11	76	1,951 14	6	282 78	11	.....	427 80	427 80	.....	71
Ontario	1	139	2,841 80	14	571 35	14	.....	624 00	624 00	.....	121
	2	71	2,000 03	2	89 17	9	.....	1,000 20	993 20	25 00	82
	3	40	957 05	1	64 80	3	.....	724 84	724 84	.....	39
	4	62	2,281 79	7	383 20	6	.....	767 27	767 27	10 00	60
	5	82	2,300 45	18	1,254 87	8	.....	2,286 83	2,286 83	.....	50
	6	48	2,456 08	7	640 20	.....	9 23	2,000 88	2,000 23	20 00	41
	7	25	895 95	7	299 12	2	100 19	479 43	481 42	75 01	21
Oxford	1	340	12 280 84	24	1,064 13	61	110 59	7,273 88	7,219 86	170 61	348
	2	98	3,065 94	8	448 61	4	50 98	1,712 19	1,697 31	34 48	89
	3	62	1,729 18	1	75 00	.....	48 24	606 20	596 87	9 46	61
	4	146	4,600 82	9	228 40	25	87 40	1,671 00	1,600 26	67 78	52
	5	1,200	38,200 01	14	668 25	15	45 85	8 991 62	8,943 77	146 00	1144
	6	150	3 811 60	11	358 32	17	70 70	1,792 44	1,767 34	95 80	149

Court business.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim is over $100, and does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 108, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel attorney or agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
98	7	.....	.....	462	3	31 00	....	62 19	906 65	10	59 00	9	.....	3,813 30	1,301 45
5	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	....	2 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 61	76 22
.....	1	.....	.....	10	1	12 00	....	48	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	65 80	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 47	85 69
7	1	.....	1	24	.....	.....	....	3 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186 70	.....
10	1	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	....	4 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 92	203 76
2	2	.....	.....	5	1	3 00	....	1 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 55	40 23
.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 48	22 80
1	5	.....	.....	135	.....	.....	....	1 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 50
10	1	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	441 50	205 72
6	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223 80	.....
7	.....	11	.....	44	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	328 95	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57 15	96 38
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451 40	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	5 00	.....	.....	223 00	94 03
16	2	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	....	.....	1 55	4	15 00	14	.....	1,015 50	440 73
31	14	.....	.....	54	1	12 00	....	.....	.....	1	3 00	3	.....	1,063 71	.....
.....	18	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	56 41	39 04
4	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	3	13 00	1	.....	331 25	264 66
6	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	....	3 27	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	239 40	125 50
5	3	.....	1	28	1	11 00	....	2 09	.....	1	10 00	4	1	157 55	107 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	74 70	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	95	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	72 75	51 18
1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 10	115 00
3	.....	.....	1	15	1	13 65	....	2 19	.....	1	8 00	10	.....	134 80	147 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94 53	70 63
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 14	33 00
4	4	.....	.....	28	2	26 00	....	4 15	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	374 10	249 35
.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	....	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 64	64 17
7	1	1	1	25	1	11 00	1	3 07	.....	2	20 00	2	.....	225 75	158 43
4	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	2 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 25	159 13
9	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	....	5 34	.....	1	5 00	15	.....	403 35	237 79
2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55 85	75 35
4	1	.....	.....	27	1	11 00	....	2 53	.....	2	20 00	4	.....	276 25	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	....	2 63	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	132 05	64 79
4	1	.....	1	22	.....	.....	....	2 29	.....	1	5 00	4	.....	240 16	163 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	13 00	....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85 45	72 57
5	.....	.....	1	23	.....	.....	....	2 69	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	157 87	110 03
5	.....	.....	.....	33	1	8 00	....	3 47	.....	1	10 00	1	.....	295 54	.....
3	1	.....	.....	8	1	9 00	....	2 22	.....	2	12 00	2	.....	200 86	221 88
1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 45	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18 00	....	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 05	143 31
3	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	....	1 98	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	157 54	96 71
7	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	....	2 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 35	57 54
1	.....	.....	1	2	2	24 00	....	73	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	75 70	84 81
20	1	.....	.....	97	1	9 00	....	11 43	.....	2	7 00	13	.....	917 07	611 94
9	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	1	3 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 40	166 74
1	2	.....	.....	21	1	12 00	....	1 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	107 31	87 70
10	.....	.....	.....	50	2	24 00	2	5 79	.....	1	5 00	4	.....	376 85	233 33
53	.....	.....	.....	242	3	23 00	....	35 75	154 58	10	69 00	1	.....	2,015 29	511 88
7	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	....	3 64	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	301 15	180 68

Return of Division

Name of County, United Counties or District.	Number of divisions	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts.	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued.	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in Court.	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other courts.
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Parry Sound	1	146	6,468 85	8	152 59	6	.....	4,865 89	4,865 89	.....	111
	2	21	635 20	4	111 55	3	.....	131 82	131 82	21 00	.....
	3	16	590 86	.....	.....	2	22 29	409 08	293 64	117 73	15
	4	151	4,054 51	9	478 78	12	20 40	2,016 07	1,888 62	147 85	101
	5	22	624 62	1	6 21	1	62 61	272 16	267 46	67 29	22
	6	75	3,509 89	9	369 66	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	65
	7	137	4,309 62	11	.....	19	.....	2,060 65	2,060 65	.....	129
Peel	1	90	3,832 48	7	249 32	16	62 55	1,204 54	1,267 09	.....	84
	2	51	1,928 61	3	54 31	.....	.....	870 74	806 67	64 07	47
	3	27	1,359 35	4	185 60	2	24 20	803 02	803 02	.....	24
	4	45	2,009 37	7	232 68	1	.....	681 93	681 93	.....	39
Perth.	1	4 63	15,615 57	17	462 00	46	154 44	5,902 02	5,984 29	72 17	4 33
	2	84	2,572 35	13	814 13	13	38 01	1,203 65	1,241 66	.....	79
	3	1 38	4,628 96	6	111 34	6	6 00	1,259 36	1,265 36	.....	133
	4	57	2,120 31	2	101 07	2	5 09	493 16	493 16	.....	56
	5	60	1,965 71	19	1,118 91	2	.....	1,961 11	1,914 91	46 20	58
	6	2 33	7,586 14	25	664 18	34	.....	4,397 73	4,352 67	45 06	219
Peterborough	1	4 67	15,801 18	18	956 18	38	.....	5,284 10	5,284 10	.....	4 45
	2	96	2,887 43	5	221 86	2	16 26	1,319 94	1,231 28	88 86	69
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	44	1,567 85	3	166 58	2	32 55	398 24	430 79	.....	43
	5	2	17 50	9	578 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prescott and Russell .	1	18	788 15	1	15 40	1	.....	390 13	390 13	.....	17
	2	1 03	4,198 39	3	80 00	7	130 00	2,234 16	2,234 16	140 00	107
	3	35	599 21	.....	.....	2	.....	377 26	377 26	.....	35
	4	60	1,893 33	4	195 40	6	.....	378 81	373 11	5 70	67
	5	33	878 79	4	279 38	.....	.....	502 13	459 13	43 00	.....
	6	55	1,568 26	5	202 99	3	.....	707 92	707 92	.....	41
	7	415	4,610 09	.....	.....	111	.....	3,344 53	3,289 36	55 17	2 65
	8	25	793 17	1	7 83	.....	6 28	406 95	356 41	56 77	25
	9	29	788 47	2	150 79	.....	8 00	387 23	395 23	.....	29
	10	90	2,213 79	5	180 32	22	40 63	1,118 01	1,105 01	8 00	119
	11	68	2,011 88	4	81 17	2	56	851 11	839 95	11 16	68
Prince Edward .	1	221	4,869 38	7	127 04	13	.....	1,107 08	1,107 08	.....	225
	2	13	534 28	2	202 40	.....	.....	250 96	117 74	.....	12
	3	16	785 44	3	138 17	.....	.....	480 92	480 92	.....	14
	4	10	320 80	1	35 60	.....	.....	37 45	37 45	.....	10
	5	9	234 16	6	224 53	2	.....	199 49	199 49	.....	9
	6	9	230 05	.....	.....	1	.....	108 25	108 25	.....	9
	7	6	134 55	2	.....	1	14 61	105 98	105 98	.....	6
	8	8	226 03	1	17 14	1	.....	42 65	42 65	.....	8
Rainy River.....	1	295	11,052 03	1	32 68	7	352 20	4,443 54	4,521 76	269 98	273
	2	72	2,254 97	4	891 47	5	22 00	1,051 68	869 83	203 85	67
	3	87	3,663 14	3	155 87	2	.....	1,440 37	1,438 37	2 00	81
	4	34	2,102 16	.....	.....	1	49 00	789 35	738 35	100 00	32
	5	146	5,842 68	3	191 05	.....	8 45	2,328 07	2,275 13	52 94	138
Renfrew.....	1	135	4,494 88	26	827 81	3	.....	1,484 86	1,427 28	57 58	124
	2	34	1,216 26	5	452 06	.....	32 55	615 06	603 32	44 29	31
	3	150	4,921 69	21	1,892 18	23	52 78	2,456 56	2,498 14	11 20	139
	4	214	7,177 70	19	1,129 32	33	193 67	3,053 11	2,859 94	219 75	231
	5	15	476 45	4	236 94	1	16 83	196 73	199 01	14 55	14
	6	189	5,403 78	8	388 34	14	.....	1,998 28	1,992 85	.....	125
	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8	75	3,253 38	6	379 16	1	.....	1,119 74	1,119 74	.....	38

Court business.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim is over $100 and does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	The number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' return of emoluments.	Bailiffs' return of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
10				25						2	10 00	3	2	344 75	
			3	5										52 23	
1				2										23 63	33 75
4				46								3	2	352 98	
1				3										47 18	
				9											180 96
5				19										252 05	208 50
6	1			14				3 39		1	5 00	1	1	206 45	108 05
4			1	10				2 02						126 15	68 53
	3			3				1 50						65 66	69 49
6				10	1	12 00		2 37						92 38	84 60
26	1			131				15 15		5	25 00	7	1	991 60	506 00
5	2		1	33				2 75						192 35	156 06
3	7	29		23				4 35		1	5 00	2	1	246 45	190 59
2	1			16				1 61						104 45	77 20
2	1			11				2 17						140 25	123 96
14	1			41	1	12 00		6 95				10	1	415 59	340 50
22	3			124				13 03		1	10 00	7		862 30	592 23
5			1	21				2 59		1	5 00			224 35	176 79
	1			10	1	12 00		1 03						98 65	
				1										26 75	
1								58						38 67	47 58
9				19	2	24 00		4 26		2	10 00	2		154 68	
				18	2	25 00		36						81 00	78 77
2								1 44		1	5 00	4		171 20	77 11
				8				60						76 75	
4				13				1 66						79 72	66 32
8				253				6 26				18		1,175 00	414 72
	4			5				48						49 25	38 38
	2			9	1	15 00		57						76 20	60 20
2	2			46				2 12				14		215 05	108 58
				10				1 20				1		158 31	58 49
6	2			104	2	12 00		3 02		1	5 00			307 90	201 61
1				2				49						33 27	13 09
2				4				83						30 30	
				3				21						23 37	10 73
				3	1	12 00		18						27 20	8 00
				2	1	10 00		12						17 30	10 64
	1			1	2	23 00		3						22 02	17 42
				1				30						17 69	12 80
22				50										573 85	109 07
5			2	14										164 60	265 71
6				12										190 95	
2				1										76 95	
8				21										279 20	60 00
8				41				4 17						411 10	{ 180 45 20 02
3			1	8				1 26		1	10 00			77 35	42 53
10				41	1	4 00		4 72		3	15 00			94 90	114 55
11	3		1	92				6 06		1	10 00	6		557 80	
1				4				41						40 36	
8	3			51				5 03		2	7 00	4		429 19	233 54
8				10				3 41		3	15 00			149 20	87 43

Return of Division

Name of County, United Counties or District	Number of divisions	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment sum monsers.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment sum monsers.	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court.	Balance of cash in court	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Simcoe	1	413	13,939 52	25	1,244 12	81	116 66	4,442 35	4,476 40	82 61	425
	2	48	2,361 12	6	415 10	4	3 27	996 29	996 29	3 27	41
	3	1 03	4,745 58	9	246 91	4	.....	2,030 12	2,030 12	.....	92
	4	2 17	8,957 80	18	1,115 82	6	43 00	2,779 13	2,776 02	46 29	2 08
	5	49	2,193 84	8	251 80	6	132 67	1,220 69	1,229 78	123 58	43
	6	1 65	6,836 05	22	1,380 73	9	13 29	3,297 32	3,265 16	45 45	150
	7	43	1,892 04	11	787 47	.....	408 98	864 96	1,215 36	58 58	40
	8	1 05	4,976 04	16	1,409 66	10	97 98	2,215 84	2,173 25	42 59	96
	9	2 90	8,764 20	19	960 92	41	.....	5,688 88	5,542 65	146 23	269
	10	1 17	3,162 99	8	82 52	10	.....	1,242 32	1,226 82	5 50	115
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1	81	2,541 22	11	797 95	13	58 60	1,330 04	1,308 66	79 98	79
	2	1 70	6,755 25	13	614 19	12	56 96	1,573 67	1,522 77	50 00	182
	3	3 00	11,012 71	18	722 21	37	279 82	3,577 19	3,847 33	9 68	274
	4	68	2,576 04	4	295 53	2	.....	682 79	655 63	27 09	63
	5	53	2,178 39	4	190 88	8	162 04	476 75	498 32	140 47	43
	6	89	2,821 43	10	473 25	7	.....	970 00	850 00	20 00	84
	7	34	1,221 22	1	34 16	.....	7 24	522 65	525 49	4 40	17
	8	1 16	4,241 07	5	348 74	4	179 49	2,552 00	2,684 27	47 22	111
	9	33	1,218 46	1	49 19	1	3 65	359 11	361 11	1 65	37
	10	1 48	5,153 24	3	167 29	10	.....	2,389 94	2,389 94	.....	136
	11	92	3,973 65	9	577 73	13	12 77	2,279 07	2,253 07	38 77	21
	12	84	3,047 24	6	256 83	8	44 30	1,510 10	1,531 45	22 95	88
Thunder Bay	1	3 18	15,930 01	41	2,346 13	2	286 40	4,365 88	4,244 88	121 34	287
	3	3 13	14,311 49	2	33 97	6	561 59	5,039 23	4,554 95	484 28	283
Victoria	1	91	2,721 09	5	95 85	1	....	1,145 95	1,145 95	.....	84
	2	62	2,580 27	4	110 57	2	.....	796 40	796 40	.....	59
	3	72	2,046 78	1	56 82	12	4 82	805 56	807 57	2 82	83
	4	28	979 61	6	603 18	7	.....	601 10	579 20	21 90	24
	5	3 11	9,081 20	13	807 48	37	28 79	4,199 99	4,288 78	.....	299
	6	43	1,657 07	5	109 80	4	2 00	683 31	647 63	37 68	41
	7	33	746 25	3	172 80	.....	34 01	295 64	237 48	58 16	33
Waterloo	1	447	15,520 10	33	1,528 40	45	204 10	7,856 34	7,607 00	249 34	420
	2	115	3,396 88	4	124 55	10	15 64	2,534 69	2,509 19	25 50	94
	3	490	10,476 50	19	927 08	79	240 16	5,304 87	5,277 20	262 83	477
	4	56	2,735 40	4	121 06	1	60 62	953 97	887 14	127 45	47
	5	68	2,442 39	11	383 82	6	11 75	1,449 21	1,440 96	20 00	66
	6	52	2,199 16	3	84 63	2	.....	1,097 05	1,097 05	.....	46
	7	12	388 68	.....	.....	.....	18 94	286 60	161 11	144 43	7
Welland	1	206	5,664 77	22	1,157 87	18	28 67	3,001 78	2,744 24	257 54	192
	2	30	838 44	6	328 47	2	4 33	899 68	887 43	12 25	29
	3	126	4,891 48	7	332 48	6	50 22	2,132 52	2,099 70	32 82	119
	4	427	12,352 55	16	1,049 65	17	521 27	6,520 57	6,352 32	689 52	409
	5	63	1,863 21	6	248 34	4	5 00	729 11	727 11	7 00	67
	6	49	1,820 16	4	248 85	.....	.....	1,144 91	1,132 01	12 90	48
Wellington	1	563	15,960 65	21	767 00	121	1,503 32	7,072 18	7,740 91	834 59	487
	2	9	303 80	5	210 53	2	.....	112 73	112 73	.....	8
	3	9	446 05	1	87 73	.....	.....	298 15	298 15	.....	8
	4	92	3,970 22	19	841 40	4	.....	2,163 29	2,163 29	.....	85
	5	12	370 38	5	552 84	1	.....	343 42	343 42	.....	11
	6	57	2,195 54	6	119 30	2	33 90	696 01	711 01	18 90	53
	7	69	2,783 45	19	761 98	1	.....	1,806 51	1,806 51	.....	63
	8	96	2,841 48	10	224 98	4	73 41	1,517 38	1,574 05	16 74	85
	10	97	2,462 27	10	326 74	11	232 57	2,190 90	2,149 79	273 68	.....
	11	102	4,019 61	9	701 06	12	118 03	1,608 83	1,523 53	203 33	83

Court business.—*Continued.*

Number of suits entered, where claim is over $100, and does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $40.	Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168 D.C.A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for Division Court Jury Fee Fund.	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agents' fees	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors as ordered to be committed	The number of such debtors actually committed	Clerks' returns of emoluments	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
22				1	13	6	52 00		12	37		2	11 00	10	1	1777 05	1135 01
7					0				1	65						131 40	95 14
6					20	2	24 00		3	40				1		238 20	229 37
9	1		2		46	2	25 00		6	03				3		508 10	427 38
6					13	1	24 00		2	38				3		113 65	103 32
15	5		1		28	4	42 00		7	08		2	11 00	2		199 65	191 03
3					7	1	11 00	1	1	36						30 25	123 39
1			1		22				4	36				7		232 46	146 95
21			1		79	1	10 00		9	69		1	10 00	20		577 25	493 44
2					30	3	33 00		2	33						234 32	194 93
2					14				1	31		1	5 00	2		188 32	143 49
14					55				6	01						376 99	192 98
21	3	2	4		89				9	95		2	10 00	9	3	744 10	422 25
5					17				2	48						143 35	113 61
5					16				1	34						102 45	62 67
4					26											225 80	132 49
1	1				14				1	11						72 30	56 05
9	2				30				4	46		3	15 00	2		256 25	47 00
5	2				5				1	95						64 05	
12					41				5	37		1	5 00			190 20	126 34
7					13	1	11 00		4	12		1	5 00	2		200 02	249 38
4			1		11				2	74		1	10 00			255 40	223 00
31					23											307 04	190 75
30			1		20											413 35	406 25
4	2				49	1	12 00		1	34						195 55	79 20
6	1		1		16				2	86		1	10 00	1		234 00	202 25
3			1			1	12 00							5	1	37 40	9 10
2					2					86						60 00	35 47
12	8		1		79	2	22 00		8	89		1	10 00	6	1	343 55	321 34
2	4	2			9				1	34						102 35	61 13
	4				11					39						47 93	
24	3				99				12	18	2 05	1	5 00	5		1,020 70	585 70
1	1				60				2	23				1		312 55	139 88
13				1	220	1	12 00		8	38		2	10 00	16	1	973 35	302 70
8					11				3	30		1	5 00			107 90	97 67
2	1				3				1	18				1		174 80	167 34
3					14				2	31				1		108 40	106 70
1					4					80						20 10	4 35
9					79	1	12 00		4	72				3		452 80	220 45
1					7					67						54 50	12 40
7					21				4	42				2		294 45	252 55
16	2				121				10	16				3		342 35	
3			1		16				1	59						142 25	49 44
1	1				9					10						47 25	11 84
25	4		1		162				14	61	17 04	4	45 00	30	1	1,370 42	
1					5					37						18 20	
1					1					45						22 70	15 61
6					36				2	86						311 35	259 22
1					6					37				1	1	42 61	63 37
4	1								2	39						107 60	42 99
6	1				17				1	65						291 70	260 34
11	7				10				4	31		3	13 00			206 25	146 30
12					39				4	32		5	15 00	2		337 30	243 46
10					24				4	37		1	5 00	3		371 25	

Return of Division

Name of County United Counties for District	Number of Division	Number of suits entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses.	Amount of claims entered, exclusive of transcripts of judgments and judgment summonses	Number of transcripts of judgments received from other Courts	Amount of claims received by transcripts of judgments from other Courts.	Number of judgment summonses issued	Balance of cash in Court from the previous year.	Total amount of suitors' money paid into Court.	Total amount of suitors' money paid out of Court	Balance of cash in Court	Number of suits entered where the amount claimed does not exceed $100, exclusive of transcripts of judgments from other Courts
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Wentworth.....	1	797	32,323 46	17	1,134 77	158	300 59	8,103 58	8,062 34	341 33	460
	2	82	3,926 48	10	487 03	7	.....	1,104 27	1,104 27	.....	71
	3	30	1,168 74	11	421 52	.....	.....	365 59	365 59	.....	22
	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	26	552 58	1	46 00	.....	.....	173 54	173 54	.....	.....
	7	9	329 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	135 00	.....	9
	8	5	240 66	3	68 00	.....	.....	26 98	26 98	.....	4
	9	701	23,947 86	26	996 94	24	314 29	9,476 78	9,718 20	72 84	672
York	1	2,384	112,072 63	69	4,063 28	318	1,210 29	20,236 09	20,131 79	1,314 59	2,163
	2	72	3,431 65	9	575 44	9	.....	904 94	749 93	187 00	61
	3	60	2,604 61	3	299 98	5	.....	1,215 36	1,115 36	64 00	54
	4	158	4,248 85	18	893 73	24	11 20	2,242 37	2,234 67	18 90	145
	5	33	1,475 01	13	546 73	.....	67 42	695 67	671 83	91 26	42
	6	70	3,415 68	5	357 93	5	.....	1,050 42	1,050 42	.....	53
	7	46	1,379 60	6	184 12	2	42 68	522 23	508 36	13 87	44
	8	344	8,219 50	5	373 65	25	24 75	3,205 05	3,150 45	64 60	333
	9	35	1,537 77	1	13 92	4	8 71	568 68	568 68	13 71	32
	10	2,408	91,324 96	49	3,383 84	421	769 35	17,040 57	17,023 20	786 72	1,269
Total....	1905 325	47,311	1,652,923 42	2,887	140,529 29	5,520	22,105 60	581,213 57	576,717 63	22,383 76	48,388
	1904 324	40,630	1,729,572 06	2,399	122,542 51	4,992	22,388 94	499,424 13	501,331 52	25,309 63	35,801
	1903 325	39,964	1,464,135 58	2,625	126,645 12	5,090	17,035 60	475,921 48	463,566 88	19,368 89	35,914
	1902 324	39,927	1,413,371 15	2,394	155,565 98	5,201	19,920 08	438,418 78	439,540 10	18,639 45	34,098

Court business.—*Concluded*.

Number of suits entered, where the claim is over $100, and does not exceed $200.	Number of actions for tort, where the amount claimed does not exceed $60.	Number of personal actions, where the parties consent thereto in writing and the amount claimed does not exceed $100.	Number of actions of replevin, where the value of the goods or other property or effects distrained, taken or detained, does not exceed the sum of $60.	Number of suits entered for claims not exceeding $10.	Number of jury trials by jurors summoned.	Amount paid to jurors summoned.	Number of jury trials by jurors called in pursuance of Section 168, D. C. A.	Amount payable to County Treasurer for "Division Court Jury Fee Fund."	Amount of fees and emoluments payable to the Honourable the Treasurer for the use of the Province.	Number of instances in which the Judge has allowed costs to be taxed for counsel, attorney or agents' fees.	The amount of costs so taxed.	Return of judgment debtors ordered to be committed.	Total number of such debtors actually committed.	Clerks' returns of emoluments.	Bailiffs' returns of emoluments.
						$ c.		$ c.	$ c.		$ c.			$ c.	$ c.
35	17	.....	2	266	1	11 00	....	29 87	134 18	16	77 00	20	4	1,920 90	878 30
2	7	.....	1	13	.....	.....	....	4 03	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	189 70	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69 99	41 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 42	26 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 15	4 27
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 76	10 67
27	11	.....	1	164	2	22 00	....	20 09	85 02	6	30 00	5	1	1,675 14	649 53
221	41	.....	5	349	9	34 00	....	108 17	1,060 00	8	40 00	120	1	4,120 00	2,336 73
10	1	.....	1	13	.....	.....	....	3 82	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	158 45	94 58
4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	12 00	....	2 49	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	133 68	111 16
5	6	.....	.....	45	2	31 00	....	3 53	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	419 55	302 02
4	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	1 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 80	46 81
9	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	....	3 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 80	216 15
2	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	1 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 45	55 94
9	1	.....	1	95	1	11 00	....	7 47	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	663 40	496 06
3	2	.....	1	11	.....	.....	....	1 35	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	65 05	54 50
147	3	.....	14	438	3	31 00	....	84 44	1,105 72	3	45 00	138	1	4,211 44	2,571 48
2,636	426	149	146	12,082	219	1,459 83	11	1,281 72	5,233 49	222	1,248 50	1,401	51	.....	.....
2,240	354	146	123	9,967	156	1,518 60	13	1,045 46	4,479 44	214	1,261 05	1,326	53	.....	.....
2,395	477	105	118	9,646	148	1,436 50	9	1,117 10	4,000 18	221	1,155 50	1,263	67	.....	.....
2,365	364	194	155	10,034	129	1,342 00	16	1,136 20	4,432 34	241	1,455 50	1,481	60	.....	.....

TABLE B

List of Division Court clerks, their post office address, their county or district and number of division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1905, inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division	Clerk.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	F. A. King	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	T. Sullivan	Bruce Mines.
	3	W. Bowers	Thessalon.
	4	J. C. McMillan	Webbwood.
	5	P. J. Tyne	Chelmsford.
	6	Wm. F. Adams	Richard's Landing.
	7	H. F. Brakenridge	Blind River.
Brant	1	James C. Spence	Brantford.
	2	John K. Finlayson	Paris.
	3	David Reid	St. George.
	4	Hy. Cox	Burford.
	5	Walter E. Hooker	Scotland.
Bruce	1	John Lee	Walkerton.
	2	John K. McLean	Teeswater.
	3	Joseph Barker	Kincardine.
	4	J. C. Gibson	Paisley.
	5	J. A. Chapman	Port Elgin.
	6	Chas. Cameron	Tiverton.
	7	J. R. Vandusen	Tara.
	8	T. C. Allan	Wiarton.
	9	Angus Martyn	Ripley.
	10	Jno. McCaig	Lion's Head.
	11	W. J. Little	Lucknow.
	12	Joseph O. Stinson	Chesley.
Carleton	1	J. R. Armstrong	Ottawa.
	2	Wm. McElroy	Richmond.
	3	Jas. H. Wilson, Jr.	Carp.
	4	Matthew Riddell	Galetta.
	5	John Kerr	North Gower.
	6	W. C. Cameron	Metcalf.
	7	W. A. Mason	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	Joseph Pattulo	Orangeville.
	2	Thos. Reburn	Shelburne.
	3	A. Ferris	Stanton.
	4	Robt. Orr	Mono Mills.
	5	M. G. Varcoe	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	A. Love	Aylmer.
	2	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	3	John McIntyre	St. Thomas.
	4	Samuel Maccoll	Dutton.
Essex	1	C. F. Pequegnot	Sandwich.
	2	J. A. C. Legatt	Amherstburg.
	3	E. Allworth	Kingsville.
	4	C. Bell	Oxley.
	5	Geo. A. Morse	Leamington.
	6	Nicholas Conway	Belle River.
	7	Joseph D. A. Deziel	Windsor.
	8	Wm. Laing	Essex.
	9	Wm. Manning	Comber.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Frontenac	1	W. H. Carson	Kingston.
	2		Cataraqui.
	3	J. E. Chown	Sydenham.
	4	H. McMullen	Verona.
	5	M. Van Luven	Battersea.
	6	W. A. Buell	Sharbot Lake.
Grey	1	Benjamin Allen	Owen Sound.
	2	Archibald Davidson	Durham.
	3	H. P. Heming	Meaford.
	4	W. L. Tyson	Clarksburg.
	5	A. S. VanDusen	Flesherton.
	6	Harry Nelson	Chatworth.
	7	Duncan Campbell	Hanover.
	8	Richard L. Stephen	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James McGregor	Caledonia.
	2	David T. Rogers	Cayuga.
	3	T. Armour	Dunnville.
	4	C. E. Bourne	Jarvis.
	5	Robert E. Johnson	Canboro'.
Haliburton	1	J. H. Delamere	Minden.
	2	G. Bemister	Haliburton.
	3	Stephen Kettle	Ursa.
Halton	1	Wm. Panton	Milton.
	2	A. Hillmer	Oakville.
	3	Lachlan Grant	Georgetown.
	4	R. J. McNabb	Acton.
	5		Campbellville.
	6	O. T. Springer	Burlington.
Hastings	1	F. M. Clark	Belleville.
	3	A. B. Randall	Shannonville.
	4	C. J. White	Tweed.
	5	Thomas Y. Clute	Stirling.
	6	Dennis Gillen	Madoc.
	7	J. G. Johnston	Deseronto.
	9	F. W. Bull	Trenton.
	10	B. C. Hubbell	Marmora.
	11	James Haryett	Maynooth.
	12	Thomas F. Kavanagh	Bancroft.
Huron	1	James Yates	Goderich.
	2	J. C. Greig	Seaforth.
	3	W. W. Farran	Clinton.
	4	H. R. Brewer	Brussels.
	5	Ernest Elliot	Exeter.
	6	James Whyard	Dungannon.
	7	Jno. Tippett	Bayfield.
	8	Alex. Ross	Wingham.
	9	Joseph Cawan	Wroxeter.
	10	A. F. Hess	Zurich.
	11	Wm. Lewis	Crediton.
	12	James McMurchie	Blyth.

List of Division Court Clerks —*Continued*.

County and District.	No. of Division.	Clerk	Post office address.
Kent	1	W. B. Wells	Chatham.
	2	Arthur McKinlay	Ridgetown.
	3	James T. Smith	Dresden.
	4	Arch'd Sampson	Blenheim.
	5	Charles B. Jackson	Wallaceburg.
	6	George Moore	Rothwell.
	7	Arthur A. Wilson	Tilbury.
Lambton	1	George Leys	Sarnia.
	2	Wm. McLeay	Watford.
	3	John Webster	Florence.
	4	Wm. W. Stover	Sombra.
	5	Thomas L. Jones	Forest.
	6	Charles Hall	Thedford.
	7	John McRae	Moortown.
	8	W. G. Fraser	Petrolea.
	9	Richard Code	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	R. Jamieson	Perth.
	2	W. A. Field	Lanark.
	3	F. McEwen	Carleton Place.
	4	James H. Ross	Smith's Falls.
	5	P. C. Dowdall	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	D. B. Jones	Brockville.
	2	B. C. Hughes	Prescott.
	3	S. McCammon	Gananoque.
	4	W. L. Phelps	Kemptville.
	5	W. H. McCrea	Merrickville.
	6	N. L. Phelps	Delta.
	7	Cyrus A. Wood	Toledo.
	8	L. S. Lewis	Newboro.
	9	Isaac C. Alguire	Athens.
	10	C. W. McLean	Spencerville.
	11	John Haley	North Augusta.
	12	Charles Tennant	Mallorytown.
Lennox and Addington	1	A. Knight	Napanee.
	2	Fred. W. Armstrong	Bath.
	3	Joseph B. Allison	Adolphustown.
	4	G. A. Aylesworth	Newburgh.
	5	Robert Cox	Enterprise.
	6	J. A. Timmerman	Odessa.
	7	James Aylesworth	Tamworth.
Lincoln	1	Sam'l. Shearer	Niagara-on-the-Lake
	2	W. A. Mittleberger	St. Catharines.
	3	Charles Grassie	Smithville.
	4	C. E. Riggins	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	A. Hall	Gore Bay.
	2	David McGilvery	Little Current.
	3	J. T. Burns	Manitowaning.
	4	Alfred Monk	Cockburn Island.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County and District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Middlesex	1	J. W. McIntosh	London.
	2	Ernest A. Dickson	Parkhill.
	3	Robert J. McNamee	Lucan.
	4	W. C. Harris	Delaware.
	5	G. Wilson	Glencoe.
	6	John H. McIntosh	Strathroy.
	7	Edward Thomas Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Walter R. Westlake	Arva.
	9	H. F. Whetter	London.
Muskoka	1	Charles Bard	Bracebridge.
	2	Thomas M. Robinson	Gravenhurst.
	3	J. R. Reece	Huntsville.
	4	Fred. D. Stubbs	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	J. A. Levis	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	John McMeekin	Mattawa.
	3	M. W. Flannery	North Bay.
	4	J. K. McLennan	Sudbury.
	5	J. A. Trahan	Bonfield.
	6	E. A. Wright	Warren.
	7	Paul A. Cobbald	Haileybury.
Norfolk	1	Charles E. Freeman	Simcoe.
	2	Abraham M. Tobin	Waterford.
	3	R. Green	Windham Centre.
	4	E. A. Buchner	Ronson.
	5	M. J. McColl	Vittoria.
	6	Arthur P. Barrett	Port Rowan.
	7	Watson Park	Fairground.
	8	W. Francis Tibbetts	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	John Moorecraft	Bowmanville.
	2	L. B. Davidson	Newcastle.
	3	G. M. Furby	Port Hope.
	4	W. S. Givens	Millbrook.
	5	John G. Orr	Coburg.
	6	Geo. Cuthbert	Grafton.
	7	G. W. French	Colborne.
	8	T. C. Lockwood	Brighton.
	9	D. Robertson	Warkworth.
	10	Wm. Little	Wooler.
	11	Ed. C. West	Campbellford.
Ontario	1	D. C. Macdonnell	Whitby.
	2	M. Gleeson	Greenwood.
	3	J. W. Burnham	Port Perry.
	4	Jos. E. Gould	Uxbridge.
	5	Geo. Smith	Cannington.
	6	G. F. Bruce	Beaverton.
	7	R. L. Gaughan	Uptergrove.
Oxford	1	F. W. Macqueen	Woodstock.
	2	Chas. K. Curry	Drumbo.
	3	O. M. Alger	Embro.
	4	Jas. Barr	Norwich.
	5	Neil G. Gunn	Ingersoll.
	6	John C. Ross	Tillsonburg.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of District.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Parry Sound	1	D. Macfarlane	Parry Sound.
	2	John Fletcher	McKellar P. O.
	3	Wm. Ditchburn	Rosseau.
	4	Walter Sharpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	Sam'l G. Best	Magnetawan.
	6	Alex. Wasson	Powassan.
	7	G. E. Seidward	Sundridge.
Peel	1	A. N. Broddy	Brampton.
	2	H. H. Shaver	Cooksville.
	3	J. K. Leslie	Caledon.
	4	John McDonald	Bolton.
Perth	1	D. B. Burritt	Stratford.
	2	J. Dougherty	Mitchell.
	3	Richard Sheppard	St. Mary's.
	4	G. Brown	Shakespeare.
	5	Thomas Trow	Milverton.
	6	Wm. Wright	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Francis James Bell	Peterborough.
	2	J. L. Squires	Norwood.
	3	James McNeil	Keene.
	4	W. Sherin	Lakefield.
	5	Wm. Gallon	Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	David S. Buchan	L'Orignal.
	2	John Shields	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Napoleon Labrosse	St. Eugene.
	4	D. Viau	Plantagenet.
	5	J. S. Cameron	Cumberland.
	6	A. Carson	Russell.
	7	John C. Murray	Hawkesbury.
	8	J. Downing	Fournier.
	9	F. W. Langrell	Alfred.
	10	Moise Rochon	Clarence Creek.
	11	Peter Stewart	South Indian.
Prince Edward	1	Fred Slavin	Picton.
	2	Theodore Dodge	Milford.
	3	Charles H. Wright	Demorestville.
	4	William H. C. Roblin	Ameliasburg.
	5	John W. Clarke	Wellington.
	6	C. H. Saylor	Bloomfield.
	7	Geo. H. Crane	Consecon.
	8	B. E. Harrison	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	P. H. Clarke	Kenora.
	2	B. F. Phillips	Emo.
	3	C. S. Smith	Fort Francis.
	4	Fred Deacon	Wabigoon.
	5	D. K. McGregor	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	G. W. Ross	Pembroke.
	2	Hugh S. Miller	Beachburg.
	3	George Eady, Jr	Renfrew.
	4	John R. Tierney	Arnprior.
	5	W. A. Black	Calabogie.
	6	Robert Bannerman	Eganville.
	7	J. R. Warren	Cobden.
	8	P. J. Harrington	Killaloe Station.

List of Division Court Clerks.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of District.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Simcoe	1	W. C. McLean	Barrie.
	2	W. R. Strong	Bradford.
	3	George Chrystal	Beeton.
	4	R. G. Campbell	Collingwood.
	5	A. Craig	Craighurst.
	6	J. B. Henderson	Orillia.
	7	J. A. Mather	New Lowell.
	8	J. G. Hood	Alliston.
	9	W. J. Martin	Penetanguishene.
	10	Howard Chester	Coldwater.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	G. H. Macgillivray	Williamstown.
	2	Hugh R. Macdonald	Alexandria.
	3	George Bigelow	Cornwall.
	4	W. J. Huff	Farran's Point.
	5	F. F. Plantz	Morrisburg.
	6	Jas. Collison	Iroquois.
	7	M. J. Cleland	South Mountain.
	8	J A. Cockburn	Crysler.
	9	Duncan C. McRae	Bridge End.
	10	W. Rae	Chesterville.
	11	D. McIntosh	Strathmore.
	12	John D. McIntosh	Dominionville.
Thunder Bay	1	R. E. Mitchell	Port Arthur.
	3	J. K. Ollis	Fort William.
Victoria	1	Peter McIntyre	Woodville.
	2	Edward D. Hand	Fenelon Falls.
	3	G. W. Taylor	Bobcaygeon.
	4	James D. Thornton	Omemee.
	5	Elias Bowes	Lindsay.
	6	J. F. Cunnings	Oakwood.
	7	A. C. Graham	Victoria Road.
Waterloo	1	Fred. Rohleder.	Berlin.
	2	James D. Webster	Preston.
	3	Edward D. Wilkins	Galt.
	4	David Eby	New Hamburg.
	5	C. W. Parcell	Linwood.
	6	Wm. H. Winkler	St. Jacods.
	7	Wm. D. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	Jno. M. Livingston	Welland Station.
	2	Joseph Henderson	Marshville.
	3	Jos. Clark	Ridgeway.
	4	Jos. G. Cadham	Niagara Falls South.
	5	D. J. C. Munro	Thorold.
	6	S. Hays	Port Colborne.
Wellington	1	Thos. J. Day	Guelph.
	2	Wm. Nicoll	Morriston.
	3	Hugh Black	Rockwood.
	4	John Brownbridge	Fergus.
	5	Thomas Young	Erin.
	6	Henry Clark	Elora.
	7	W. W. Farewell	Drayton.
	8	J. A. Farrell	Arthur.
	10	John Livingston	Harriston.
	11	J. C. Wilkes	Mount Forest.

List of Division Court Clerks —*Concluded.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Clerk.	Post office address.
Wentworth	1	H. T. Bunbury	Hamilton.
	2	F. D. Suter	Dundas.
	3	Hugh Thompson	Waterdown.
	4	H. McPherson	Orkney.
	5	J. C. Moore	Stoney Creek.
	7	G. T. Neal	Glanford.
	8	Thomas Murphy	Binbrook.
	9	R. L. Gunn	Hamilton.
York	1	A. McL. Howard	Toronto.
	2	Robert J. Corson	Markham.
	3	Thomas F. McMahon	Richmond Hill.
	4	K. N. Robertson	Newmarket.
	5	F. G. Tremayne	Sutton West.
	6	M. F. Doyle	Lloydtown.
	7	E. W. Brown	Woodbridge.
	8	Jno. Hamshaw	Toronto Junction.
	9	J. H. Richardson	West Hill.
	10	E. H. Duggan	Toronto.

TABLE C.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, their Post Office Address, the County or District and Number of Division in which their Courts are situated, for the Province of Ontario, up to 31st December, 1905 inclusive. (Lists corrected up to date of printing.)

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Algoma	1	Joseph A. Dunseath	Sault Ste. Marie.
	2	Thomas Knight	Bruce Mines.
	3	J. C. McKay	Thessalon.
	4	A. F. Stone	Webbwood.
	5	L. Frappier	Chelmsford.
	6	A. Kitchen	Carterton, Ste. Jos. Is.
	7	Jno. Graham	Blind River.
Brant	1	John L. Dyckman	Brantford
	2	Horace Huston	Paris.
	3	J. H. Cornell	St. George.
	4	Robt. Balkwill	Burford.
	5	A. M. Malcolm	Scotland.
Bruce	1	Ezra Briggs	Walkerton.
	2	P. Corrigan	Hollywood.
		John Farquharson	Teeswater.
	3	Geo. G. Collins	Bervie.
	4	Alex. Fraser	Paisley.
	5	R. Buckley	South Hampton.
	6	Gore Leggett	Underwood.
	7	Charles A. Richards	Tara.
	8	H. G. Trout	Wiarton.
	9	Thos. Morgan	Ripley.
	10	Wm. Laidlaw	Lion's Head.
	11	R. J. Cameron	Lucknow.
	12	D. R. Bone	Chesley.
Carleton	1	E. Lavoie	Ottawa.
		D. Mulligan	Ottawa.
		E. T. Van Nierop	Ottawa.
	2	Jno. Hemphill	Richmond.
	3	Wm. Falls	Carp.
	4	Ed. W. Owens	Antrim.
	5	Wesley Hicks	Kars.
	6	Ed. J. Murphy	Metcalfe.
	7	A. Wilson	Hintonburg.
Dufferin	1	James McQuarrie	Orangeville.
	2	E. F. Bows	Shelbourne.
	3	R. Bradley	Stanton.
	4	Thos. McCandless	Mono Mills.
	5	T. H. Rounding	Grand Valley.
Elgin	1	W. W. White	Aylmer.
	2	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	3	John McKenzie	St. Thomas.
	4	Malcolm C. Leitch	Dutton.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Essex	1	Alois Master	Sandwich.
	2	William Kelly	Amherstburg.
		John Pettypiece	Amherstburg.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	3	James Wigle	Kingsville.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	4	Arthur T. Munger	Harrow.
	5	Wm. Prosser, *pro tem*	Leamington.
		Ralph Piper	Pelee Island.
	6	John D. Renaud	Belle River.
	7	Jas. P. McEwen	Windsor.
		Clement Reaume	Windsor.
	8	Daniel Sinclair	Essex.
	9	Leon Souchereau	Stoney Point.
Frontenac	1	Hiram Davis	Wolfe Island.
		Chas. G. Clark	Kingston.
	2	Thos. Guess	Cataraqui.
	3	W. R. Buck	Sydenham.
	4	J. A. Wells	Verona.
	5	E. F. Dennee	Inverary.
	6	Robt. Watkins	Ardoch.
		D. Babcock	Sharbot Lake.
		John E. Hays	Arden.
Grey	1	Robt. Taylor	Owen Sound.
	2	James Carson	Durham.
	3	Jno. Findlay	Meaford.
	4	George Mitchell	Clarksburg.
	5	John Wright, jr.	Flesherton.
	6	Jas. Dudgeon	Chatsworth.
	7	Henry Prast	Hanover.
	8	W. J. Pickell	Markdale.
Haldimand	1	James Thorburn	Caledonia.
	2	John Farrell	Cayuga.
	3	W. F. J. Montague	Dunnville.
	4	F. Hartwell	Jarvis.
	5	Theodore Barker	Canboro.
Haliburton	1	R. C. Garrett	Minden.
	2	Chas. Priebe	Haliburton.
	3	Adam Graham	Ursa.
Halton	1	J. A. Fraser	Milton.
	2	Alex. McCleary	Oakville.
	3	J. L. Wilson	Georgetown.
	4	John Lawson	Acton.
	5	Ephraim Chapman	Campbellville.
	6	Hiram Laud	Burlington.
Hastings	1	Joshua Duffin	Belleville.
	3	W. E. Pearsall	Shannonville.
	4	W. H. Davis	Tweed.
		W. J. Bowell	Tweed.
	5	P. Conley	Stirling.
	6	C. St. Charles	Madoc.
	7	Robt. Geddis	Deseronto.
	9	H. Mumford	Trenton.
	10	James C. Bowen	Marmora.
	11	John Perry	Maynooth.
	12	Chas. E. Stanyer	Bancroft.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or Districts.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Huron	1	Thos. Gundry	Goderich.
	2	James McNamara	Seaforth.
	3	D. Dickenson	Clinton.
	4	T. F. Newsome	Brussels.
	5	Alex. Devitt	Exeter.
	6	James Mallough	Dungannon.
	7	Thos. W. Cameron	Bayfield.
	8	Francis Patterson	Wingham.
	9	John Brethauer	Wroxeter.
	10	Phillip Sipple	Zurich.
	11	J. Beanes	Crediton.
	12	Richard Somers	Blyth.
Kent	1	Charles J. Moore	Chatham.
		A. Wells	Chatham.
	2	J. N. Wilson	Ridgetown.
	3	Alex. Cuthbert	Dresden.
	4	W. Fellows	Blenheim.
		John M. Burke	Blenheim.
	5	Thos. Forham	Wallaceburg.
	6	John Eachran	Thamesville.
		Henry Chambers	Bothwell.
	7	M. Dillon	Merlin.
Lambton	1	Rich. Macdonald	Sarnia.
	2	J. F. Elliott	Watford.
	3	J. W. Bilton	Florence.
	4	N. Cornwall	Sombra.
	5	Eugene Mason	Camlachie.
	6	H. T. Mosure	Thedford.
	7	Ed. Harkness	Corunna.
	8	John Sinclair	Petrolea.
	9	Wm. Irving	Alvinston.
Lanark	1	P. J. Lee	Perth.
		Wm. J. Wilson	Perth.
	2	J. T. Jackson	Lanark.
	3	Max McPherson (*pro tem*)	Carleton Place.
	4	John R. Polk	Smith's Falls.
	5	John Slattery	Almonte.
Leeds and Grenville	1	S. Adams	Brockville.
		H. McPhall	Brockville.
		Matthew White	Brockville.
	2	Charles H. Row	Prescott.
	3	Edward M. Hiscocks	Gananoque.
	4	Michael Sweeney	Kemptville.
	5	Wm. Cusick	Merrickville.
	6	J. W. Russell	Delta.
	7	R. Richards	Frankville.
	8	Michael P. Adam	Westport.
		Delorma Deacon	Westport.
	9	H. C. Phillipps	Athens.
	10	James P. Lawrence	Spencerville.
	11	S. J. Whaley	North Augusta.
	12	W. J. Mallory	Mallorytown.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued*

County or District.	No. of Division	Bailiff	Post office address.
Lennox and Addington	1	Z. Ham	Napanee.
		Geo. Greer	Napanee.
	2		Bath.
	3	D. Daverne	Adolphustown.
	4	Z. Ham	Napanee.
		James H. Patterson	Newburgh.
	5	Dorland Wager	Enterprise.
	6	Geo. Watts	Odessa.
	7	P. F. Cascallen	Tamworth.
		Chas. Stein	Denbigh.
		D. Sedgewick	Cloyne.
Lincoln	1	Robert Chapman	Niagara-on-the-Lake
	2	Richard E. Boyle	St. Catharines.
	3	A. D. Lacy	Smithville.
	4	W. E. Tufford	Beamsville.
Manitoulin	1	Thos. Griffith	Gore Bay.
	2	M. Caughell	Little Current.
	3	Jno. Hembruff	Manitowaning.
	4	Seth Wood	Cockburn Island.
Middlesex	1	Jas. W. Hevey	London.
	2	Edward Manes	Parkhill.
	3	Jno. Atkinson	Lucan.
	4	Henry Elvidge	Delaware.
	5	James Poole	Glencoe.
	6	Malcolm McIntyre	Strathroy.
	7	W. H. Shaw	Dorchester Station.
	8	Thos. A. Shoebotham	Arva.
	9	L. W. Stevens	London.
Muskoka	1	A. E. Read	Bracebridge.
	2	Wm. H. Johns	Gravenhurst.
	3	A. R. Corbett	Huntsville.
	4	Francis Fowler	Port Carling.
Nipissing	1	H. Kinch	Sturgeon Falls.
	2	Aime Jodouin	Mattawa.
	3	W. A. Brown	North Bay.
	4	M. J. Powell	Sudbury.
	5	F. H. Payce	Bonfield.
	6	A. Scott	Warren.
	7	J. Latchford	Haileybury.
Norfolk	1	John Algeo	Simcoe.
	2	Orlando H. Duncombe	Waterford.
	3	D. C. Wood	Simcoe.
	4	Robert Power	Delhi.
	5	Chas. A. Duncan	Vittoria.
	6	Henry C. Ellis	Port Rowan.
	7	Robt. N. Smith	Fair Ground.
	8	S. L. Butler	Port Dover.
Northumberland and Durham	1	R. J. Mallory	Bowmanville.
	2	Jas. Coleman	Newcastle.
	3	H. Sing	Port Hope.
	4	Wm. Carveth	Millbrook.
	5	O. Dean	Cobourg.
	6	Chas. S. Bradley	Grafton.
	7	W. H. Smith	Colborne.
	8	Jno. Marshall	Brighton.
	9	William Love	Warkworth.
	10	Arthur Terrill	Wooler.
	11	Geo. Hay	Campbellford.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued.*

County or District.	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Ontario	1	B. F. Campbell	Brooklin.
	2	Wm. Birkett	Kinsale.
	3	Jos. Baird	Manchester.
	4	J. C. Widdifield	Uxbridge.
	5	Lachlain McBain	Cannington.
	6	A. W. Scott	Beaverton.
	7	Joseph Fox	Millington.
Oxford	1	Benj. Hobson	Woodstock.
	2	L. S. Kennedy	Richwood.
	3	A. S. Herd	Embro.
	4	Arthur Catton	Norwich.
	5	W. F. Kennedy	Ingersoll.
	6	M. Dillon	Tillsonburg.
Parry Sound	1	Benj. Hanna	Parry Sound.
		Duncan McCrae	French River.
	2	Archie R. Jackson	McKellar.
	3	James Harvey	Rousseau.
	4	B. R. Thorpe	Burk's Falls.
	5	C. W. Tully	Magnetawan.
	6	Wm. Mick	Powassan.
	7	J. P. Johnson	Sundridge.
Peel	1	John W. Smith	Brampton.
	2	Wm. Henry Rutledge	Cooksville.
	3	D. McArthur	Caledon.
	4	Thos. Barons	Bolton.
Perth	1	Thos. Tobin	Stratford.
		D. W. Forbes	Stratford.
	2	J. S. Coppin	Mitchell.
	3	Wm. Box	St. Mary's.
	4	J. A. Donaldson	Shakespeare.
	5	Robt. McCloy	Milverton.
	6	Thos. Male	Listowel.
Peterborough	1	Thomas Laplante	Peterborough.
	2	Dennis Mahoney	Norwood.
	3	Joseph Elmhirst	Keene.
	4	Jos. Paul	Lakefield.
	5		Apsley.
Prescott and Russell	1	S. W. Wright	L'Orignal.
	2	S. C. Mooney	Vankleek Hill.
	3	Michael Kelly	St. Eugene.
	4	John A. Peltier	Plantagenet.
	5	Docitte Lavergne	Cumberland.
	6	Thos. Yonge	Russell.
	7	S. Wright	L'Orignal.
	8	Arthur Molloy	Fournier.
		Napoleon Dupuis	St. Isidore.
	9	Jos. Miron	Alfred.
	10	John A. Dent	Rockland.
		Mosie Laviolette	Clarence Creek.
	11	D. C. O'Byrne	South Indian.
		E. Chevrier	Casselman.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, etc.—*Continued*.

County or District	No. of Division.	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Prince Edward	1	S. A Ruttan	Picton.
	2	G. N. Ostrander	Milford.
	3	George Farrell	Demorestville.
	4	A. Harvey	Ameliasburg.
	5	F. C. Spencer	Wellington.
	6	Alex. McDonald	Bloomfield.
	7	Herman W. Weeks	Consecon.
	8	E. A. Williams	Waupoos.
Rainy River	1	Dougal McMurphy	Kenora.
	2	Alex. Locking	Emo.
	3		Fort Francis.
	4	Thomas W. Thompson	Dryden.
	5	W. A. Cooke	Rainy River.
Renfrew	1	W. Jewell	Pembroke.
		Hudson Smith	Pembroke.
	2	Charles Taylor	Westmeath.
		John Beaupre	Beachburg.
	3	John Devine	Beachburg.
	4	John Warnock, jr	Renfrew.
		Peter McLaughlin	Arnprior.
	5	T. J. Murphy	Calabogie.
	6	Hugh McMullen	Eganville.
	7	John Burton	Cobden.
	8	W. Walsh	Brudenell.
Simcoe	1	John Weymouth	Barrie.
	2	W. Simpkin	Bradford.
	3	M. J. Casserly	Tottenham.
	4	A. W. S. Cunningham	Collingwood.
	5	James Martin	Hillsdale.
	6	Thos. Connors	Orillia.
	7	Andrew Patton	New Lowell.
	8	John R. Arnold	Alliston.
	9	Ed. E. J. Hewson	Penetanguishene.
	10	Thomas Blaney	Coldwater.
Stormont Dundas and Glengarry	1	P. W. Robertson	Williamstown.
	2	Angus McDougall	Alexandria.
	3	Homer Stiles	Cornwall.
		M. D Cline	Cornwall.
	4	Wm. A McCleave	Osnabruck Centre.
	5	Jacob Hopper	Morrisburg.
	6	Wm. A. Coons	Iroquois.
	7	Andrew Redwood	South Mountain.
	8	Archibald McIntosh	Finch.
	9	John Paratte	North Lancaster.
	10	E. Merkley	Chesterville.
	11	Chas. W. Kahala	Avonmore.
	12	Donald J. Robertson	Maxville.
Thunder Bay	1	Len. Mercerean	Schreiber.
		A. Clavet	Port Arthur.
	3	Robert Swanson	Fort William.

List of Division Court Bailiffs, Etc.—*Concluded.*

County or District.	No. of Division	Bailiff.	Post office address.
Victoria	1	S. Dumond	Woodville.
	2	E. Mark	Fenelon Falls.
	3	W. Mitchell	Bobcaygeon.
	4	Wm. Glass	Omemee.
	5	Peter Mitchell	Lindsay.
	6	Wm. J. McCullough	Oakwood.
	7	George Ashman	Kirkfield.
Waterloo	1	Chas. Huber	Berlin.
	2	John Soeder	Preston.
	3	Levi Bawtinheimer	Galt.
	4	Alex Fraser	New Hamburg.
	5	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	6	Benj. J. Ballard	Hawkesville.
	7	Jas. G. Watson	Ayr.
Welland	1	Jno. C. Nixon	Welland.
	2	Jno. Haymes	Marshville.
	3	Jno. R. Huffman	Ridgeway.
	4	Jas. Jones	Niagara Falls South.
	5	R. C. Higgins	Thorold.
	6	R. C. Higgins	Thorold.
Wellington	1	Jno. Ogg	Guelph.
	2	Jno. Ogg	Guelph.
	3	John W. Farries	Rockwood.
	4	Wm. M. Frank	Fergus.
	5	Peter Jno. Gill	Erin.
	6	Wm. Findlay	Elora.
	7	Thos. Henderson	Drayton.
	8	Robt. M. Lindsay	Arthur.
	10	Henry Torrance	Clifford.
	11	A. Godfrey	Mount Forest.
Wentworth	1	John Hunt	Hamilton.
	2	Jno. Brant	Dundas.
	3		Waterdown.
	4	Alex. Misener	Troy.
	5	J. F. Felker	Stony Creek.
	7	Jas. Thompson	Binbrook.
	8	Jas. Thompson	Binbrook.
	9	J. Greenfield	Hamilton.
York	1	Chas. Synge	Toronto.
	2	Alex Duff	Locust Hill.
	3	Jno. Michael	Richmond Hill.
	4	A. E. Widdifield	Newmarket.
	5	Peter Grant	Sutton.
	6	James Playter	Aurora.
	7	G. Burton	Woodbridge.
	8	A. Kaake	Weston.
	9	Jos. Skelton	Scarboro.
	10	Peter Small	Toronto.

TABLE D.

DIVISION COURTS AND THE LIMITS OF THE RESPECTIVE DIVISIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NAMES OF COUNTY AND DISTRICT JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

ALGOMA.

F. W. Johnston, Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.

Edward O'Connor, Jr., Judge, Sault Ste. Marie.

Norman Simpson, County Crown Atty. and Clk. P., Sault Ste. Marie.

1.—Bounded west by Thunder Bay District, 85th parallel of west longitude, and east by Barr River, including all the islands in front.

2.—Bounded west by Barr River, and east by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland, and Houghton, and by said boundary line of the last three named townships produced northerly.

3.—Bounded west by the westerly boundary of the Townships of Thessalon River, Kirkwood, Bridgeland and Houghton, and the boundary line of the last named three townships, produced northerly, and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Township of Sprague, produced northerly.

4.—Bounded on the west by the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Lewis, produced north to the northern boundary of the District of Algoma, thence along the northern boundary of the said district, thence south along the eastern boundary to the waters of Lake Huron, thence westerly along the southern boundary of the District of Algoma, to a point opposite the boundary line between the Townships of Sprague and Long, thence northerly to said last-mentioned boundary line, thence easterly along the said southern boundary line of the Township of Sprague to the place of beginning, except the territory comprised in the limits of Division No. 5.

5.—The Townships of Rayside, Balfour, Snyder, Creighton, Fairbank, Dowling, Lanark, Morgan, Lumsden, Carscaden, Cartier, Ermatinger, Hart, Hess, Moncrief and Craig, and all those portions of Algoma lying adjacent to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south of said railway and west of the westerly boundary of the Township of Moncrief to the westerly boundary of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, and all that portion of the said District lying north of the said C.P.R. and west of the said westerly boundary of the said Township of Moncrief. And that such portion of the said territory above described as has been and is a portion of the other Division Court divisions in said district shall be separated from such several divisions; and that the said divisions are altered accordingly.

6.—Consisting of St. Joseph's Island.

7.—To include the following territory—commencing at a point in the boundary line between the Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced south to the shore of Lake Huron, thence west, including the Village of Cutler and John's Island, to a point on the north shore of Lake Huron, between the Townships of Bright and Thompson, produced to the northern boundary of the said District of Algoma; thence east along the said northern boundary of the said District of Algoma to a point in the boundary line between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly, thence south along said boundary line, between the said Townships of Lewis and Sheddon, produced northerly to the place of beginning.

BRANT.

A. D. Hardy, Judge, Brantford.
A. J. Wilkes, C.C.A. and C.P., Brantford.

1.—The City of Brantford and that part of the Township of Brantford not included in the other divisons hereinafter described. The Townships of Onondaga and Tuscarora and that part of the Township of Brantford lying south of the main road from Brantford to Hamilton and east of Fairchild's Creek.

2.—The Town of Paris and that part of South Dumfries west of the line between lots 18 and 19, and that part of the first concession of the Township of Brantford lying west of a continuation of the last-mentioned line.

3.—The remainder of the Township of South Dumfries and of the first concession of the Township of Brantford.

4.—The ten northern concessions of the Township of Burford, and all that part of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Brantford, west of the line between lots numbers 10 and 11, and that portion of the Kerr tract west of the continuation of the last-mentioned line.

5.—The Township of Oakland, the four southern concessions of the Township of Burford and lots numbers 1 to 5, inclusive, in the ranges east and west of the Mount Pleasant Road, in the Township of Brantford, adjoining the Township of Oakland.

BRUCE.

Wm. Barrett, Judge, Walkerton.
A. B. Klien, J.J., Walkerton.
Thomas Dixon, C.C.A., and C., Walkerton.

1.—The Town of Walkerton and the Township of Carrick and the Township of Brant, south of the 12th concession, in the lots up to No. 26, and south of the 10th concession, in lots 26 to 34, inclusive.

2.—The Village of Teeswater, the Townships of Culross and Greenock south of the 12th concession.

3.—The Town of Kincardine, the Township of Kincardine, lying south and of the 10th concession.

4.—The Village of Paisley, and that part of the Township of Brant lying north of 11th concession and west of lot 26. That part of Greenock lying north of concession 11; lots 26 to 35, inclusive, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions of the Township of Bruce; and Saugeen, east of a line between lots 28 and 29, and south of the proportion of the town line between Aaron and Elderslie to the Saugeen River. All Elderslie lying west of the 25th side line and south of the 12th concession. And also that part lying north of concession 11 and west of lot 17.

5.—All of the Township of Amabel lying north of the 10th concession. Port Elgin and Southampton, and all Saugeen not in No. 4, and Arran, west of the line between lots 10 and 11, north of Arran Lake and its outlet, and Amabel, south of concession 11, and west of concession C, and concessions 8, 9 and 10.

6.—The Village of Tiverton and all the Township of Bruce, except that part included in No. 4, and all Kincardine north of the 9th concession.

7.—Tara and all Arran, not in No. 5, and all Elderslie, not in Nos. 4 and 12, and Amabel, south of the 8th concession and east of concession lettered C.

8.—The Town of Wiarton, the Township of Albemarle and that part of Amabel not in Nos. 5 and 7.

9.—The Township of Huron.

10.—The Townships of Eastnor, Lindsay, and St. Edmunds.

11.—Lucknow and the Township of Kinloss.

12.—Chesley and those parts of Brant and Elderslie not included in Nos. 1, 4 and 7.

CARLETON.

D. B. McTavish, Judge, Ottawa.

Jno. J. O'Meara, J.J., Ottawa.

J. A. Ritchie, C.C.A., and C.P., Ottawa.

1.—Comprising all the City of Ottawa and the Township of Gloucester, to lot 15, inclusive, Rideau Front, and concessions 1 and 6, inclusive, Ottawa Front, and the islands in the Ottawa River opposite thereto.

2. The Township of Goulbourne, the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Marlborough, all the Township of Nepean south of the River Goodwood, and the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions thereof north of the same river to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the last mentioned concession.

3.—The Township of Huntley and the Township of March, except lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 thereof.

4. The Townships of Fitzroy and Torbolton.

5.—The Township of North Gower, Long Island in the Rideau River, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of Marlborough.

6.—The Township of Osgoode, the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions Ottawa Front, and from lots 16 to 30, inclusive, of the Rideau Front of the Township of Gloucester.

7.—The Township of Nepean, except the City of Ottawa, and part of the said Township lying south of the River Goodwood and concessions 4, 5, and 6 north of the River Goodwood to the boundary line between lots 20 and 21 in the said last mentioned concessions, and, including also lots 1 to 5, inclusive, in concessions 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the Township of March.

DUFFERIN.

M. McCarthy, Judge, Orangeville.

W. J. L. McKay, C.C.A., and C.P., Orangeville.

1.—The Town of Orangeville, the Township of East Garafraxa, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying south of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession in the Township of Amaranth.

2. The Village of Shelburne, the Township of Melancthon, and all that portion of the Township of Amaranth lying north of the southern boundary of lot number 26, in each concession of the Township of Amaranth.

3.—The Township of Mulmur.

4. The Township of Mono.

5.—The Township of East Luther.

ELGIN.

C. W. Colter, Judge, St. Thomas.

C. O. Z. Ermatinger, J.J., St. Thomas.

A. McCrimmon, C.C.A. and C.P., St. Thomas.

1.—The Townships of Bayham, Malahide and South Dorchester.

2.—The Townships of Southwold and Yarmouth (except the City of St. Thomas).

3.—The City of St. Thomas.

4.—The Townships of Aldborough and Dunwich.

ESSEX.

C. R. Horne, Judge, Sandwich.
M. A. McHugh, J.J., Sandwich.
J. H. Rodd, C.C.A. and C.P., Sandwich.

1.—Town of Sandwich and Township of Sandwich East.

2.—Town of Amherstburg and the Townships of Alden and Anderdon.

3.—The Village of Kingsville, and all that part of the Township of Gosfield not included in Division No. 8.

4.—The Township of Colchester South and all of Colchester North south of the 9th concession, exclusive of the said concession and the lots on both sides of Maiden street.

5.—Township of Mersea and Village of Leamington.

6.—The Township of Rochester, the Village of Belle River, the first concession of the Township of Maidstone, and all north of the Middle Road in the said Township of Maidstone.

7.—Town of Windsor, the Town of Walkerville, and all of Sandwich East north of the Talbot street range.

8.—The Town of Essex, all of the Township of Maidstone lying west of the first concession and south of the Middle Road; so much of Sandwich East as is south of Talbot street, including the lots on both sides of said street, to Nos. 306 and 307; all of Colchester north of the 9th concession, including said concession and lots on both sides of Maiden street, and all that part of Gosfield lying north of concession 6. and extending as far east from the limits between Gosfield and Colchester as lots No. 12, including such lot in each concession north of concession 6, inclusive.

9.—The Townships of Tilbury West and Tilbury North.

(Note.—A resident bailiff appointed on Pelee Island is authorized to serve and execute process of the Second, Third and Fifth Division Courts of Essex on the Island.)

FRONTENAC.

C. V. Price, Judge, Kingston.
J. L. Whiting, C.C.A. and C.P., Kingston.

1.—City of Kingston, Township of Garden Island, Wolfe Island, Howe Island, and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

2.—Cataraqui, comprising the Township of Kingston and the Village of Portsmouth.

3.—Loughboro', comprising the Townships of Loughboro' and Bedford.

4.—Verona, comprising the Townships of Portland and Hinchinbrooke.

5.—Sudbury, comprising the Township of Storrington and part of the Township of Pittsburg.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Kennebec, Olden, Oso, Barrie, Clarendon, Palmerston, Miller, Canonto, and South Canonto.

GREY.

W. J. Hatton, Judge, Owen Sound.
C. H. Widdifield, J.J., Owen Sound.
J. Armstrong, C.C.A and C.P., Owen Sound.

1.—The Town of Owen Sound, the Village of Brooke and the Townships of Derby, Keppell, Sarawak and Sydenham.

2.—The Town of Durham, the Township of Egremont, and those portions of the Township of Bentinck, Normanby and Glenelg as follows:—That part of the Township of Bentinck lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions south of the Durham Road, and in concessions 1, 2 and 3 north of the Durham Road, and east of the line between lots 15 and 16 in concessions 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 thereof. That part of the Township of Normanby lying east of the line between lots 20 and 21, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th concessions, and all of the Township of Glenelg, excepting that portion lying east of the line between lots 10 and 11 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions thereof.

3.—The Town of Meaford, the Township of St. Vincent, and that part of the Township of Euphrasia lying west of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions and north of the line between lots 15 and 16.

4.—The Township of Collingwood and the east half of the Township of Euphrasia, excepting that part thereof lying between the 4th and 5th concessions and south of the lots between 12 and 13, and east half of the Township of Osprey.

5.—The Township of Proton, the west half of the Township of Osprey, and those parts of the Township of Artemesia consisting of the ranges of lots lying parallel to the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and south of the line between lots 130 and 131, and concessions 1, 2 and 3 south of the Durham Road, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 north of the said Durham Road, and those portions of concessions 7, 8 and 9 lying east of the ranges of lots parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and those portions of concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east of the line between lots 30 and 31.

6.—The Township of Sullivan and the Township of Holland, excepting those portions of concessions 9, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the line between lots 15 and 16, and those portions of concessions 7 and 8 west of the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road, and the ranges of lots lying parallel with the Toronto and Sydenham Road and south of the line between lots 50 and 51.

7.—All the lots from 1 to 30, inclusive, in the three concessions south, and the three concessions north of the Durham Road in the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in the 12th concession, from the 4th to the 15th concessions, inclusive, of the said Township of Bentinck, and all the lots from 1 to 20 inclusive, in all the concessions from 4 to 18 inclusive, in the Township of Normanby aforesaid.

8.—All the lots from 51 to 130 inclusive, in all the concessions from parallel to (and being northeast and southwest) of the Toronto and Sydenham road, in the Townships of Artemesia, Glenelg and Holland aforesaid: all lots to the westward of the dividing line between lots 30 and 31, in all the concessions from 10 to 14 inclusive, and all the lots from 1 to 5 in the 7th, 8th and 9th concessions, inclusive, which lie to the southwest of the third concession, southwest of the said Toronto and Sydenham Road, in the said Township of Artemesia; all the lots from 1 to 15 inclusive, in concessions 5

and 6, and all the lots from 1 to 15, inclusive, in the concessions from 7 to 12, inclusive, in the Township of Euphrasia; all lots south of the allowance for road between lots 15 and 16 in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions, and from lots 25 to 30, inclusive, in the 7th concession, and lots 28, 29 and 30 in the 8th concession of the said Township of Holland; and all the lots lying east of allowance for road between lots 10 and 11, in all the concessions from 7 to 15, inclusive, in the Township of Glenelg.

HALDIMAND.

G. B. Douglas, Judge, Cayuga.

J. A. Murphy, C.C.A. and C.P., Cayuga.

1.—Comprising the Township of Seneca except the first and second concessions, the Young Tract, and the property of the late Richard Martin and the late Robet Weir; all the Township of Oneida except the first range north of the Cayuga line, the Dennis tract, and the lots southerly of the said tract and the Vilage of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising the Township of North Cayuga except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and 1st and 2nd concessions of the Townhip of Seneca except that portion thereof lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13, the Young tract, and the lands of the late Robert Weir and Richard Martin, Esquires, in the said Township of Seneca, the first range of Oneida north of the Cayuga line, also the Dennis tract and river lots lying south and the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga.

3.—Comprising the Townships of Moulton, Sherbrooke and Dunn and the Town of Dunnville.

4.—Comprising the Township of Walpole and the Village of Hagersville.

5.—Comprising the Township of Canboro', that portion of North Cayuga lying east of the side line between lots 12 and 13, and those parts of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Seneca lying northeast of the side line between lots 12 and 13.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.

(Annexed to Victoria for Judicial Purposes.)

J. E. Harding, Judge, Lindsay.

H. McMillan, J.J.

A. P. Devlin, C.P. and C.C.A., Lindsay.

1.—The Townships of Glamorgan and Snowden, except that portion of both included in the third division, and all of the Townships of Snowden, Lutterworth, Minden, Anson, Stanhope, Hindon, Sherbourne and McClintock.

2.—The Townships of Dysart, Guilford, Havelock, Livingston, Lawrence, Eyre, Harburn, Dudley, Harcourt, Bruton, Clyde and Nightingale, and that portion of Monmouth not included in the third division.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprising Township of Monmouth (except lots 1 and 19 inclusive), in the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions; the south 12 concessions of the Township of Glamorgan, and from lot 21 inclusive, to the eastern boundary in the south six concessions of Snowden.

HALTON.

T. A. Gorham, Judge, Milton.

W. J. Dick, C.C.A. and C.P., Milton.

1.—All the territory comprised in the new survey of the Township of Trafalgar and the first ten lots in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Township of Esquesing, and the first five lots in concessions 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the said township.

2.—That part of the Township of Trafalgar known as the Old Survey.

3.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the Township of Esquesing not comprised in the first division.

4.—All the rest of the territory comprised in concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Township of Esquesing.

5.—The Township of Nassagaweya.

6.—The Township of Nelson.

HASTINGS.

G. E. Deroche, Judge, Belleville.

E. B. Fralick, J. J., Belleville.

P. J. M. Anderson, C.C.A. and C.P., Belleville.

1.—To comprise the City of Belleville and the Township of Thurlow; also all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession, and east of the line between lots 18 and 19.

2.—(Order made discontinuing this court, from the 1st of March, 1897. The territory to be divided amongst 1st, 5th and 9th courts as given under these respective divisions.)

3.—The Township of Tyendinaga, except that part called Deseronto.

4.—The Township of Hungerford.

5.—All that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the north of the 8th concession, and to the east of lot No. 6 in each concession north of the 8th concession, and all that part of the township of Rawden which lies to the south of the 9th concession, and that part of the Township of Huntingdon south of the 5th concession; also Block A and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the 8th and 9th concessions of the Township of Sidney (heretofore forming part of the 2nd division), together with all that portion of the Township of Sidney lying north of the 7th concession, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

6.—The Townships of Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, excepting that part lying north of the 10th concession and also that part lying west of lot 26 in the different concessions south of the 11th concession of said Township, and including all that part of the Township of Huntingdon north of the 6th concession of said township, the Townships of Elzevir, Grimsthorpe, Cashel, excepting that part of Cashel lying north of the 10th concession of the said township.

7.—The village of Desoronto.

9.—The Town of Trenton, and all that part of the Township of Sidney which lies to the west of lot 7 in each of the concessions of the township, including Mill Island. Also, all of said township of Sidney lying south of the 8th concession and west of the line between 18 and 19, and east of the line between lots 6 and 7.

10.—The Township of Marmora Lake, and all that part of the Township of Rawdon which lies to the north of the 8th concession.

11.—The Townships of Herschell, Monteagle, Carlow, Bangor, Wicklow and McClure.

12.—The Townships of Wollaston, Faraday, Dungannon, Mayo, and all that part of the Township of Cashel lying north of the 6th concession of said township, and all those parts of the Township of Limerick lying north of the 10th concession, and west of lot No. 25 in the several concessions of the said Township of Limerick.

HURON.

B. L. Doyle, Judge, Goderich.
Philip Holt, J.J., Goderich.
Chas. Seager, C.C.A., and C.P., Goderich.

1.—Comprising the Town of Goderich, that part of the Township of Goderich to the north of the Cut Line and the Huron Road until the same meets the road allowance between the 13th and 14th concessions, then back along the Huron Road to its junction with the Cut Line, then west by the road allowance between concessions 11 and 12 to the River Maitland, then along the River Maitland to Goderich, together with the Township of Colborne.

2.—Comprising the Township of McKillop, the Town of Seaforth and all that portion of the Township of Tuckersmith not included in the third division.

3.—Comprising all that portion of the Township of Hullett south of the blind line between the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Hullett, that part of the Township of Goderich not included in Nos. 1 and 7; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions, Township of Stanley, 1st and 2nd concessions, Township of Tuckersmith, L.R.S., north of lot 15, and that portion west of side road between lots 25 and 26, H.R.S., and Town of Clinton.

4.—Comprising the Township of Grey, all of the Township of Morris east of side road between lots Nos. 10 and 11 (which is not included in No. 12), and the Village of Brussels.

5.—Comprising the Townships of Usborne and the Village of Exeter.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Ashfield and all West Wawanosh, except that portion east of Maitland River.

7.—Comprising the Township of Goderich, south of Cut Line and Huron Road until the same joins the road between the 12th and 14th concessions of the Township of Goderich; thence along the said concessions until the same joins the River Bayfield, all Stanley not included in No. 3 and the Village of Bayfield.

8.—Comprising the Village of Wingham, the Township of Turnbury, all that part of East Wawanosh not included in No. 12, and all the Township of Morris not included in Nos. 4 and 12.

9.—Comprising the Township of Howick and the Village of Wroxeter.

10.—Comprising the Township of Hay.

11.—Comprising the Township of Stephen.

12.—Commencing at the northeast angle of the Township of Hullet, thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the said Township of Hullet, to the blind line, between the 7th and 8th concessions of said township, thence westerly along said line to the western boundary of the township,

thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the township to the Maitland River at the southeastern corner of the Maitland Block, thence along the said river northerly till the western boundary of East Wawanosh is reached, thence northerly along said westerly boundary to the road running between the 6th and 7th concessions of said Township of East Wawanosh, thence easterly along said road to the easterly limit of said township, thence northerly along the gravel road to the road running between the 5th and 6th concessions of the Township of Morris, thence easterly along said road to the line between lots 10 and 11, thence southerly along said line between the 6th and 7th concessions, thence easterly along said line to the line between lots 15 and 19, thence southerly to the boundary line between the Townships of Morris and Hullett, thence easterly to the place of beginning, including the Village of Blyth.

KENT.

Archibald Bell, Judge, Chatham.
Jno. L. Dowling, J.J., Chatham.
H. D. Smith, C.C.A., and C.P., Chatham.

1.—The First Division to consist of the Town of Chatham and that part of the Townships of Dover East and West to the south of the 12th and 13th concession line of the Township of Dover East, and that part of the Township of Chatham south of the 12th and 13th concession line, and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, from the first mentioned 12th and 13th concession line to the 5th and 6th concession line, and all south of the said 5th and 6th concession line of said township; that part of the Township of Harwich north of 5th and 6th concession line, by the easterly boundary; that part of the Township of Raleigh north of the 16th concession to the west side road between lots 12 and 13 north to the 6th and 7th concession line and all of the said township north of the said last mentioned line, and that part of the Township of Tilbury East, north of the 4th concession.

2.—The Second Division to consist of that portion of Township of Howard south of the 2nd and 3rd concession line by the eastern boundary (known as the Botany Road, and that part of the Township of Orford south of the 10th and 11th concession line of said township.

3.—The Third Division to consist of all that part of the Gore of Camden, lying west of the 10th and 11th concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden, lying west of the side line between lots 6 and 1; the Village of Dresden, and that part of the Township of Chatham north of the 5th and 6th concession line and east of the side road between lots 12 and 13.

4.—The Fourth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Harwich south of the 5th concession of the eastern boundary, and south of the 3rd concession by the western boundary, and that part of Raleigh south of the 15th concession and east to the side road between lots 12 and 13, and the road to the shore through lots 146 on the Talbott road.

5.—The Fifth Division to consist of the Village of Wallaceburg, the Gore of Chatham and that part of the Township of Chatham northwest of the 12th and 13th concession line and west of the said road between lots 12 and 13, and that part of Dover East lying north of the 12th and 13th concession side road.

6.—The Sixth Division to consist of that part of the Township of Howard north of the Botany Road aforesaid, and of that part of the Township of Oxford north of he 10th and 11th concession line, the township of Rone, the Township of Bothwell, the Village of Thamesville, and that part of the

Gore of Camden east of the 10th and 11 concession line, and that part of the Township of Camden east of the side line between lots 6 and 7.

7.—The Seventh Division to consist of that part of Tilbury East, south of the 3rd concession, the Township of Romney, and that part of the Township of Raleigh, south of the 6th and 7th concession line and west of the side road between lots 12 and 13, in the said township, and the road through lot 147 on Talbot Road.

LAMBTON.

D. F. McWatt, Judge, Sarnia.

A. E. Taylor, J.J., Sarnia.

J. P. Bucke, C.C.A., and C.P., Sarnia.

1.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sarnia and the Town of Sarnia.

2.—The external boundaries of the Township of Warwick, including that portion of the Village of Arkona south of the township line.

3.—The external boundaries of the Townships of Euphemia and Dawn.

4.—The external boundaries of the Township of Sombra.

5.—The external boundaries of the Township of Plympton.

6.—The external boundaries of the Township of Bosanquet, including that portion of the Village of Arkona north of the township line.

7.—The external boundaries of the Township of Moore.

8.—The external boundaries of the Township of Enniskillen.

9.—The external boundaries of the Township of Brock.

LANARK.

W. S. Senkler, Judge, Perth.

E. G. Malloch, C.C.A., and C.P., Perth.

1.—The Town of Perth, and the Townships of Drummond, Bathurst, South Sherbrooke, Burgess North, and that part of the Township of Elmsley North, north of the Rideau River, within the county of Lanark, and west of lot No. 12 in each concession. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Perth.

2.—The Second Division to consist of the Village of Lanark, and the Townships of Lanark, Dalhousie, Darling, Lavant and North Sherbrooke. The sittings of said court to be held at the Village of Lanark.

3.—The Third Division to consist of the Town of Carleton Place and the Township of Beckwith, and the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the Township of Ramsay. The sittings of said court to be held in the Town of Carleton Place.

4.—The Township of Montagu, the Town of Smith's Falls, and that part of the Township of North Elmsley, from lot No. 1 to lot No. 12, in each concession, both inclusive, not within the limits of the Town of Smith's Falls. Sittings at Smith's Falls.

5.—The Township of Pakenham, the Town of Almonte, and the Township of Ramsay, with the exception of the first six lots in the first seven concessions of the said township. Sittings at Almonte.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

H. S. McDonald, Judge, Brockville.

E. J. Reynolds, J.J., Brockville.

M. M. Brown, C.C.A., and C.P., Brockville.

1.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, and broken front of the Township of Elizabethtown, and the concession roads between them.

2.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th concessions, and broken front and that part of the 6th, 7th, and 8th concessions from the town line of Edwardsburg to lot No. 18, inclusive of the Township of Augusta, and the concession roads between them.

3.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions and broken front of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, respectively, and the concession roads between them.

4.—To consist of the Township of South Gower, the Township of Oxford from the west side line of lots No. 11 in all the concessions of the eastern boundary of the town township, and the gore of land between South Gower, Oxford and Edwardsburg.

5.—To consist of the Township of Wolford (except the 7th and 8th concessions and the allowances of roads within and between them), lots No. 1 to 10, inclusive, in the 2nd,3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Oxford, and allowances of roads within and between them.

6.—To consist of the Townships of Bastard and Burgess, and those parts of the Townships of Leeds and Lansdowne, on the north side of the rear of the 5th concession in each, respectively.

7.—To consist of the Townships of Kitley and Elmsley.

8.—To consist of the Townships of North Crosby and South Crosby.

9.—To consist of that part of the Township of Escot and Yonge, in rear of the 4th concession of Yonge, and in the rear of the 6th concession of Escott; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown, in rear of the 7th concession of and west of lot No. 18 in the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions; and the allowances for roads embraced therein.

10.—To consist of the Township of Edwardsburg.

11.—To consist of that part of the Township of Augusta in rear of the 5th concession and west of lot No. 18 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the whole of the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Augusta; the Gore between the Townships of Oxford, Wolford and Augusta; that part of the Township of Elizabethtown in rear of the 7th concession, and east of the commons, between lots No. 18 and 19 in the 8th, 9th and 10th concessions; the 7th and 8th concessions of the Township of Wolford; lots Nos. one to 10, inclusive, in the 9th and 10th concessions of the Township of Oxford; and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

12.—To consist of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions and broken front of the Township of Yonge; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions and broken front of the Township of Escott, and the allowance for roads embraced therein.

The said 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 12th divisions shall respectively embrace and comprehend within their lines those portions of the River St. Lawrence and islands therein, within the exterior lines of which such portions of said river and islands would lie and be, if such exterior side lines were produced and extended in that direction to the utmost limits of the Province.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

Jas. H. Madden, Judge, Napanee.
H. M. Deroche, C.C.A., and C.P., Napanee.

1.—The Town of Napanee, Township of Richmond, all that part of North Fredericksburgh and Adolphustown, lying north of Hay Bay, and all that part of North Fredericksburg lying north of Big Creek.

2.—Comprises 1st concession of Ernesttown, the Village of Bath, the Township of Amherst Island, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the said Township of Ernesttown, from the west limits thereof to the west limit of lot No. 21 in each concession.

3.—Township of South Fredericksburgh and all that part of North Fredericksburgh, and Adolphustown not included in Division No. 1.

4.—1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the Township of Camden and the Village of Newburg.

5.—All that part of the Township of Camden not included in Division No. 4.

6.—All that portion of the Township of Ernesttown not included in the limits of Division No. 2.

7.—Townships of Sheffield, Kalada, Anglesea, Abinger, Effingham, Ashby and Denbigh.

LINCOLN.

R. B. Carman, Judge, St. Catharines.
C. Brennan, C.C.A., and C.P., St. Catharines.

1.—The Town and Township of Niagara.

2.—The Township of Grantham (including the City of St. Catharines, the Villages of Merriton and Port Dalhousie), and the Township of Louth.

3.—The Townships of Caistor and Gainsborough and the 9th concession of the Township of Grimsby, including the 1st and 2nd ranges as part of the said concession.

4.—The Villages of Grimsby and Beamsville, the Township of Clinton and the Township of Grimsby, except the 9th concession and 1st and 2nd included as part of the said 9th concession.

DISTRICT OF MANITOULIN.

A. B. McCallum, Judge, Gore Bay.
A. G. Murray, C.C.A. and C.P., Gore Bay.

1.—The Town of Gore Bay, the Townships of Gordon, Allan, Campbell, Mills, Burpee, Robinson, Dawson, The Islands, Barrie, Clapperton and the Duck Islands, and that part of the Township of Billings lying west of the road allowance between lots 15 and 16 in the several concessions thereof, and so much of the Township of Carnarvon as lies west of Lake Mindemoya and north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions thereof.

2.—The Town of Little Current, the Township of Howland and those parts of the Townships of Sheguindah and Bidwell lying north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of Sheguindah and the 4th and 7th concessions of the Township of Bidwell, and the 6th and 7th concessions of the line between lots 17 and 18 in the Township of Billings, and the adjacent islands lying north and east of the said townships, except the Clapperton Island.

3.—Manitowaning, the Townships of Assiginack, Tehkummah and Sandfield and those parts of the Township of Sheguindah lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Bidwell and the 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Billings to the line between lots 17 and 18 of said township, and the Township of Carnarvon, except so much of the same as lies west of Mindemoya Lake, and all that part of Manitoulin lying east of the Township of Assiginack, Manitowaning and South Bays and the islands adjacent thereto.

4.—Cockburn Island.

MIDDLESEX.

Talbot Macbeth, Judge, London.
Edward Elliott, J.J., London.
J. B. McKillop, C.C.A. and C.P., London.

1.—That part of the City of London lying to the west of Maitland street, with that portion of he Township of London lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and west of the said street, produced northerly on a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions, and with that portion of the Townships of Westminster lying west of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge, across the Thames, south to the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and westerly to the line between lots 42 and 43, and extending northerly to the River Thames, and also including the Village of London West.

2.—The Villages of Parkhill and Ailsa Craig, the Townships of East Williams and West Williams, and that portion of the Township of Lobo lying north of the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and east of the line between lots Nos. 12 and 13.

3.—The Townships of McGillivray and Biddulph and the Village of Lucan.

4.—The Township of Delaware, with that portion of the Township of Westminster west of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession, then southerly on the line between lots 20 and 21, to the southerly limit of the township, including all west of said line, and also including all that portion of the front of said Township of Westminster lying west of the line between lots Nos. 42 and 43, not included in the first division, with that portion of the Township of Cardoc lying south of the line between the 5th and 6th concessions of the River Thames, and with that portion of the Township of Lobo lying south of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the River Thames.

5.—The Township of Exfrid and Mosa, including the Villages of Wardsville, Newbury and Glencoe.

6.—Townships of Adelaide and Metcalfe, the Town of Strathroy, with that portion of the Township of Caradoc lying north of the line between the 3rd and 4th concessions, with that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the 6th concession and west of the line between lots 12 and 13 of the said township.

7.—The Township of North Dorchester, north and south of the River Thames that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies south of the line between lots 14 and 15, and with that portion of the Township of Westminster lying south of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions and east of the line between lots 30 and 31 in the 2nd concession, and thence east of the line between lots 20 and 21, continued south to the southerly limit of the said Township of Westminster.

8.—All that portion of the Township of London which lies north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions, that portion of the Township of Lobo which lies north of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions, and east of the line between lots 12 and 13 to the line between the 11th and 12th concessions, and with all that portion of the Township of West Nissouri which lies north of the line between lots 14 and 15.

9.—All that part of the City of London lying east of Maitland street; that part of the Township of London, lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions and east of the said street, produced northerly or in a line in the same direction to the line between the said 4th and 5th concessions and that part of the Township of Westminster lying north of the line between the 1st and 2nd concessions, and east of the main road leading south from Clarke's Bridge across the Thames.

DISTRICT OF MUSKOKA.

W. C. Mahaffy, Judge, Bracebridge.
Thomas Johnson, C.C.A. and C.P., Bracebridge.

1.—The Village of Bracebridge, and the Townships of Macaulay, McLean, Ridout, Monck and Caldwell, concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the Township of Stephenson, Bruce and Franklin, and that part of the Township of Watt situated east of lot 21, in the several concessions thereof; and concessions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

2.—The Village of Gravenhurst, the Townships of Morrison, Ryde and Oakley, and concessions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Townships of Muskoka and Draper.

3.—The Village of Huntsville, the Townships of Stisted, Chaffey and Sinclair, and concessions 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in the Townships of Stephenson, Brunel and Franklin.

4.—The Township of Wood, Medora and that part of the Township of Watt, situated on the west of lot 11 in the several concessions thereof.

DISTRICT OF NIPISSING.

Jos. A. Valin, Judge, North Bay.
H. D. Leask, J.J., North Bay.
A. G. Browning, C.C.A. and C.P., North Bay.

1.—To be composed of the Townships of Springer, Field, Badgerow, Caldwell and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the Indian Reserve and the Township of Widdifield, produced north and south, to the boundary of the said district and east of the eastern boundary of the fourth division.

2.—To be composed of the Townships of Mattewan, Olrig, Calvin, Papineau, Lauder, Pentland, Boyd, Osler, McLaughlin, Canisby, Sabine, Lyell, Airy, Murchison and Robinson, and all that part of the District of Nipissing situated east of the line between the Townships of Bonfield and Calvin, produced south to the provisional County of Haliburton, and east of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig, produced north to the Ottawa River.

3.—To be composed of the Townships of Widdifield, Merrick, Mulock, Phelps, Ferris, Chisholm, Ballantyne, Wilkes, Biggar, Paxton, Butt, Davine, Hunter, McCraney, Finlayson, Peck and all that part of the District

of Nipissing situated west of the line between the Townships of Phelps and Olrig produced north to the Ottawa River and east of the eastern boundary of first division.

4.—To be composed of the Townships of McKim, Neelon, Dryden, Blezard and all that part of the District of Nipissing which is situated west of the line between the said Township of Awrey and the Township of Hagar, produced north and south to the boundary of said district.

5.—To be composed of the Townships of Bonfield and Boulter.

6.—To be composed of Awrey, Hagar, Rutter, Hugel, Fitzpatrick, Dunnett, Appleby and Hawley, together with that portion of the said District of Nipissing lying north and south of the said district townships between the lines produced northerly and southerly along the easterly and westerly boundaries of the said division.

7.—To be composed of the Townships of Lorain, Buckley, Dymond, Harris, Casey, Brethour, Harley, Hilliard, Ingram, Hudson, Kerns, Armstrong, Evanturel, Marter, Henwood, Beauchamp, Dack, Chamberlain, Pacaud, Bryce, Robillard, Savard, Marquis, Otto, Eby, Blain and Sharpe, and those portions of the unsurveyed parts of the said district lying northerly of the line marking the northerly boundary of the Township of Wyse, produced westerly till it meets the line between the Townships of Badgerow and Hugel, produced northerly for a distance of eighteen miles and easterly of the last mentioned line, produced northerly to the boundary of the said district.

NORFOLK.

James Robb, Judge, Simcoe.
T. R. Slaght, C.C.A. and C.P., Simcoe.

1.—The Town of Simcoe, the Gore of the Township of Woodhouse, and all that part of said township lying west of the side line between lots 5 and 6, together with that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying west of the said line between lots 12 and 13.

2.—The Township of Townsend and the Village of Waterford.

3.—The Township of Windham.

4.—The Township of Middleton and the Village of Delhi.

5.—The Township of Charlotteville.

6.—The Townships of North Walsingham, South Walsingham and the Village of Port Rowan.

7.—The Township of Houghton.

8.—The Village of Port Dover, and that part of the Township of Woodhouse not included in Division No. 1, viz.: all that part of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concession lying east of the side line between lots 5 and 6, and that part of the 4th, 5th and 6th concessions lying east of the said line, between lots 12 and 13 in said township.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

T. M. Benson, Judge, Cobourg.
J. Ketchum, J. J., Cobourg.
W. F. Kerr, C.C.A. and C.P., Cobourg.

1. Townships of Cartwright and Darlington and the Town of Bowmanville.

2. Township of Clarke and Village of Newcastle.

3.—Township of Hope and Town of Port Hope.

4.—Townships of Caven, Manvers, South Monaghan and Village of Millbrook.

5.—Township of Hamilton and Town of Cobourg.

6.—Townships of Haldimand and Alnwick.

7.—Townships of Cramahe and Village of Colborne.

8.—Township of Brighton and Village of Brighton.

9.—Township of Percy and Village of Hastings.

10.—Township of Murray.

11.—Township of Seymour and Village of Campbellford.

ONTARIO.

N. McCrimmon, Judge, Whitby.
D. J. McIntyre, J.J., Whitby.
J. E. Farewell, C.C.A. and C.P., Whitby.

1.—Including the Townships of Whitby and East Whitby and the Towns of Whitby and Oshawa.

2.—The Township of Pickering.

3.—The Townships of Reach and Scugog and the Village of Port Perry.

4.—The Townships of Uxbridge and Scott and the Town of Uxbridge.

5.—The Township of Brock and the Village of Cannington.

6.—The Township of Thorah and all that part of the Township of Mara lying south of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions.

7.—All that part of the Township of Mara lying north of the line between the 4th and 5th concessions thereof, and the Township of Rama.

OXFORD.

Alex. Finkle, Judge, Woodstock.
F. R. Ball, C. P., Woodstock.
N. R. Ball, C. C. A., Woodstock.

1.—Comprising the Town of Woodstock, the Townships of Blandford, East Zorra and East Nissouri, North Norwich and that part of the Township of North Oxford situated east of lot 16, and that part of West Oxford lying east of lot No. 7 to the Stage Road, thence on the north side of the Stage Road to where the said road intersects the Township of East Oxford.

2.—Comprises the Township of Blenheim.

3.—Comprises the Townships of West Zorra and East Nissouri.

4.—Comprises the Township of North Norwich and South Norwich and the Village of Norwich.

5.—Comprises all those portions of the Townships of North Oxford and those portions of the 1st and 2nd concessions of the Township of Durham, west of the Middle Town line.

6.—Comprises the Town of Tilsonburg and all that portion of the Township of Durham not included in the Fifth Division.

DISTRICT OF PARRY SOUND.

P. McCurry, Judge, Parry Sound.
W. L. Haight, C. C. A. and C. P., Parry Sound.

1.—The Town of Parry Sound and the Townships of Foley, McDougall, Cowper and Carling, and all that portion of the district lying to the west of the east boundary of Carling, produced to the French River.

2.—The Townships of McKellar, Croft, Hagarman, Ferguson and all that portion of the district lying between the east boundary of Ferris and the west boundary of Ferguson, produced to the French River.

3.—Townships of Humphrey, Christie, Monteith and Conger.

4.—Townships of McMurrich, Perry and Armour.

5.—Townships of Spence, Chapman, Ryerson, Lount, Proudfoot, Bethune and Sinclair.

6.—That territory bounded on the west by the western boundaries of Townships of Pringle and Patterson, and the western boundary of the Township of Patterson, produced to the French River and Lake Nipissing; on the east by the boundary of the District of Parry Sound, and on the south by the southern boundaries of the Townships of Himsworth, Gurd and Pringle.

7.—The Townships of Machar, Laurier, Strong and Joly.

PEEL.

D. McGibbon, Judge, Brampton.

W. H. McFadden, C. C. A. and C. P., Brampton.

1.—Township of Brampton, Township of Chinguacousy and northern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

2.—Vilage of Streetsville, Township of Toronto and southern division of Township of Toronto Gore.

3.—Township of Caledon.

4.—Village of Bolton, Township of Albion.

PERTH.

J. A. Barron, Judge, Stratford.

G. G. McPherson, C. C. A. and C.P., Stratford.

1.—To consist of all that part of the Township of North Easthope west of the line between lots 25 and 26, and south of the road between the 8th and 9th concessions, and all that part of the Township of South Easthope west of the side line between lots 25 and 26; all that part of the Townships of Downie and Gore north and east of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions and the Oxford Road; and all the Township of Ellice from the 1st to 13th concession, inclusive.

2.—To consist of all that part of the Township of Fullarton not including Division No. 3, and the Townships of Hibbert and Logan.

3.—To consist of that portion of the Township of Downie west of the Oxford Road, and south of the concession line between the 10th and 11th concessions; the Township of Blanshard; all that part of the Township of Fullarton comprising the 13th and 14th concessions, and south of a road leading from Mitchell Road, between lots 24 and 25, east of lot 3 in the 10th concession; thence east along the line between the 10th and 11th concessions to the town ine.

4.—To consist of that part of the Township of North Easthope east of the line between lots 25 and 26, and the north of the 8th concession, inclusive, with the 9th and 10th concessions; all that part of the Township of South Easthope not included in Division No. 1.

5.—To consist of the Township of Mornington, and all that part of the Township of Elma from lots 13 to 72, both numbers inclusive, of the 1st concession, and from lots 27 to 16, both numbers inclusive, in and from the 2nd to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, of the said Township of Elma; and concessions 14, 15 and 16 of the Township of Ellice; and concessions 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of the Township of North Easthope.

6.—To consist of the Township of Wallace and all that part of the Township of Elma from the 1st concession to the 18th concession, both concessions inclusive, and comprising lots Nos. 1 to 52, both inclusive, of the 1st concession, and lots Nos. 1 to 26 inclusive from the 2nd to the 18th concessions, both concessions inclusive.

PETERBOROUGH.

C. A. Weller, Judge, Peterborough.
R. E. Wood, C.C.A. and C.P., Peterborough.

1.—Composed of the Town of Peterborough, the Village of Ashburnham, the Townships of North Monaghan and Ennismore, and all that part of the Township of Harvey lying west of Pigeon Lake and south of Bobcaygeon, and all the Township of Smith lying south of the 7th concession; and all the Township of Otonabee lying west of the 8th concession and north of lots 21, from the said 8th concession to the western boundary of the said Township of Otonabee; and all the Township of Douro lying south of lots numbered 11; and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying south of lots numbered 11 and west of the 5th concession.

2.—Composed of the Township of Asphodel, Belmont and Methuen, and that part of the Township of Dummer lying east of the 4th concession and south of lots numbered 1 to 11.

3.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Otonabee lying east of the 9th concession and all that part of the said Township of Otonabee lying south of lots numbered 22 and west of the 8th concession.

4.—Composed of all that part of the Township of Smith lying north of the 6th concession; all that part of the Township of Douro lying north of lots numbered 10: and all that part of the Township of Dummer lying north of lots numbered 10; and also of the Village of Lakefield, and of the Township of Galway and all the Township of Harvey, except that portion lying west of Pigeon Lake and South Bobcaygeon.

5.—Composed of the Townships of Burleigh, Cavendish, Anstruther and Chandos.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

A. Constantineau, Judge, L'Orignal.
A. Johnston, J.J.
J. Maxwell, C.C.A. and C.P., L'Orignal.

1.—Comprise the whole of the Township of Longueuil, the municipality of the Village of L'Orignal, and the 1st concession of the Township of Caledonia.

2.—Comprising all that part of the Township of West Hawkesbury, extending from front of 3rd concession to the rear of the said township.

3.—Comprises the whole of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

4.—Comprising the Township of North Plantagenet, and that part of the Township of South Plantagenet lying north of the Nation River.

5.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cumberland.

6.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Russell.

7.—Comprising the two front concessions of the Township of West Hawkesbury, and the Municipality of Hawkesbury Village, within the same.

8.—Comprising the Township of Caledonia (excepting the 1st concession of the said township), and also that portion of the Township of South Plantagenet lying south and east of the Nation River.

9.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Alfred.

10.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Clarence.

11.—Comprising the whole of the Township of Cambridge.

PRINCE EDWARD.

D. Morrison, Judge, Picton.

Jas. R. Brown, C.C.A. and C.P., Picton.

1.—The Town of Picton, the 2nd and 3rd concessions of "Military Tract," from the west line of lot No. 13 eastward; Gore "G"; 1st and 2nd concessions north of the Carrying Place, 1st concession southeast of the Carrying Place, and 2nd concession north of Black River, including Gores "K" and "L" and McCan Gores, all in the Township of Hallowell; Block "I" in the concession north and east of East Lake, and Gore "B" in the Township of Athol, and 1st and 2nd concessions south of the Bay of Quinte, and Gore "A" in the Township of North Marysburg, and 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carmen's Point in Sophiasburg.

2.—The Township of South Marysburg, and the southern part of Athol, commencing at the outlet of East Lake, thence down to the head of the lake, thence down to the base line between the 1st concession south and the 1st concession north of East Lake, till it strikes the township line of Hallowell, thence down said township line till it strikes South Marysburg.

3.—The Township of Sophiasburg, together with Big Island, excepting the 1st concession southwest of Green Point to the end of Carman's Point.

4.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying east of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township, including Huff's Island.

5.—That part of the Township of Hillier not included in the 7th division, also the 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and west of lot No. 7 in the said concession, and that part of Irwin Gore lying north of and west of lot No. 7 in the 2nd concession, and the west part of the 2nd concession produced west of lot No. 74 in that concession in the Township of Hallowell.

6.—Block (IV.) four, concession south side of West Lake, 1st concession "Military Tract" 2nd and 3rd concessions of said tract west of lots No. 13 in those concessions, Gore "E" 1st and 2nd concessions north of West Lake, and east of lot No. 6 in those concessions; the Gerrow Gore and that part of Irwin Gore not included in Division No. 8, and all that part of the 2nd concession produced east of lot No. 75 in the Township of Hallowell.

7.—All that part of the Township of Ameliasburg lying west of the line between lots No. 86 and 87, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of said township; all that part of the 4th and 5th concessions of the Township of Hillier west of the line between lots 86 and 87, and the 3rd concession west of the line between lots No. 22 and 23, with that part of the 2nd concession lying north of Pleasant Bay in the said Township of Hillier.

8.—All the point lying east of the west line of Marshland's Gore, the concession lying north of Smith's Bay and Waupoos Island in the Township of North Marysburg.

DISTRICT OF RAINY RIVER.

T. W. Chapple, Judge, Kenora.
P. E. Mackenzie, C.C.A. and C.P., Kenora.

1.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying west of a line commencing at Pickerel Rapids, on Cedar and Manitou Lakes, and extending northward parallel with the sixth meridian line to the northern boundary of the district, and north of the line drawn from the mouth of Rainy River at Hungary Hall, in a north and easterly direction along the shore of the Lake-of-the-Woods to the easterly end of Sabiskong Bay, thence easterly to the said Pickerel Rapids.

2.—That part of the district composed of the territory lying east of the western boundary of the Townships of Shenstone and Tait, and extending northwards in a straight line from the westerly boundary line of the townships of Aylesworth, Lash and Carpenter.

3.—That part of the district composed of the said line forming the eastern boundary of the said above mentioned townships, extending northward and south of the said line running eastward from the east end of Sabiskong Bay to Pickerel Rapids, and extending further in an easterly direction to the boundary line between the Districts of Rainy River and Thunder Bay, at the southwest angle of Hawke Lake.

4.—That part of the district lying north of the northern boundary of the said Third Division Court, and east of the eastern boundary of the said First Division Court.

5.—To be composed of all that portion of said district lying west of the western boundary of the Township of Shenstone and Tait, and the line drawn northward to the northern boundary of the second division.

RENFREW.

D. J. Donahue, Judge, Pembroke.
Thomas Deacon, J.J., Pembroke.
J. R. Metcalf, C.C.A., and C.P., Pembroke.

1.—Comprising the Town of Pembroke, the Townships of Pembroke, Stafford, Alice, Petawawa, Buchan, Rolph, Wylie, McKay, Fraser, Herd, Clara and Maria and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce from the 18th to the 25th concession, both inclusive, and also those parts of the 14th 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of the same Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

.2—Comprising all that part of the Township of Westmeath lying east and north of the Muskrat Lake and River, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 5th to the 9th concessions, both inclusive, east of Muskrat Lake, and from the 7th to the 13th (of the other) concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

3.—Comprising the Village of Renfrew, and the Townships of Horton and Admaston, excepting the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions and the whole of the concessions numbering 13, 14, 15 and 16 in said township.

4.—Comprising the Village of Arnprior, and the Township of McNab.

5.—Comprising the Township of Bagot, Blythefield, Brougham and Matawatchan, and all the lots numbered 1 to 22, inclusive, in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th concessions in the said Township of Admaston, and the whole of the concessions numbered 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the said townships.

6.—Comprising the Townships of Grattan, Sebastopol, South Algoma, North Algoma, and all that part of the Township of Wilberforce, from the 1st to the 17th concessions, both inclusive, excepting those parts of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th concessions of said Township of Wilberforce lying north of Snake River and east of Lake Dore.

7.—Comprising the Township of Bromley, and all that part of the Township of Westmeath west of Muskrat Lake, and all those parts of the Township of Ross, from the 1st to the 14th concessions, both inclusive, of the said Township of Ross.

8.—Comprising the Townships of Brudenell, Radcliffe, Raglan, Lyndoch, Griffith, Hagarty, Sherwood, Jones, Richards and Burns.

SIMCOE.

J. A. Ardagh, Judge, Barrie.
W. F. A. Boys, J.J., Barrie.
J. R. Cotter, C.C.A. and C.P., Barrie.

1.—Comprising the Town of Barrie, the Township of Vespra, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, and excepting also lots Nos. 38, 39 and 40, in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions, respectively. That portion of the Township of Oro lying south of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions (including the ranges), and south of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; that portion of the Township of Innisfil lying east of lots Nos. 5 in the 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, and that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th concessions.

2.—The Village of Bradford, the Township of West Gwillimbury, excepting thereout lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions; the Township of Innisfil, excepting that portion lying north of the 5th concession, and excepting also lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th concessions thereof.

3.—The Township of Tecumseh, excepting concessions 12, 13, 14 and 15; the Township of Adjala, excepting that portion lying north of lot No. 25 in the 8th concession thereof.

4.—The Town of Collingwood, the Village of Stayner, that portion of the Township of Nottawasaga lying north of lot No. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; that portion of the Township of Sunnidale lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Flos lying west of the Nottawasaga River; the Islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Nottawasaga.

5.—The Township of Flos, except that portion lying west of the Nottawasaga River, the Township of Medonte, except that portion lying east of the 10th concession and north of lost Nos. 10 in the 9th and 10th concession, respectively, that portion of the Township of Oro lying north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 21 in the 1st and 2nd concessions, and north of the southern boundaries of lots Nos. 13 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions, respectively; lots 38, 39 and 40 in the 1st and 3rd concessions, and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Vespra.

6.—The Town of Orillia, the Township of Orillia, southern division, the Township of Orillia, northern division, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 15 in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte being composed of lots Nos. 1 to 6 (both inclusive) in the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th concessions; the islands in Lake Simcoe contiguous to the townships and portions of townships above described lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

7.—The Township of Nottawasaga, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 18 in the 12th concession thereof; the Township of Sunnidale, except that portion lying north of the 8th concession; that portion of the Township of Vespra lying west of the Nottawasaga River; that portion of the Township of Essa lying north of lots Nos. 19 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th concessions; that portion of the Township of Tossorontio lying north of lots Nos. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof.

8.—The Township of Essa, except that portion lying north of lots Nos. 19 in each of the eleven concessions thereof; the Township of Tossorontio, except that portion lying north of lots No. 20 in each of the seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Innisfil being composed of lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th concessions; the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of Tecumseh; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the 14th and 15th concessions of the Township of West Gwillimbury; that portion of the Township of Adjala lying north of lots Nos. 25 in the eighth concessions thereof.

9.—The Town of Penetanguishene, and the Village of Midland, the Township of Tiny; that portion of the Township of Tay lying west of the 8th concession; the islands in Lake Huron contiguous to the Township of Tiny, and to that part of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 9th division, and lying wholly and for the most part opposite thereto.

10.—The Township of Matchedash, that portion of the Township of Orillia, northern division, lying north of lots Nos. 15, in the first seven concessions thereof; that portion of the Township of Medonte lying north of lots Nos. 6 in the 11th, 12, 13th and 14th concessions, and that portion lying north of lots Nos. 10, in the 9th and 10th concessions thereof; the Township of Tay, except portions lying west of the 8th concession; the island in Lake Huron, contiguous to that portion of the Township of Tay, forming part of the 10th division, and lying wholly or for the most part opposite thereto.

NOTE.—East of the said several divisions shall include all allowance for roads embraced within its external limits, and shall also extend to the centre of every allowance for road lying external and adjacent to every such division, excepting always where any such last-mentioned allowance is herein before declared to belong to or form part of any particular division.

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

J. R. O'Reilly, Judge, Cornwall.
J.—J. W. Liddell, J.J., Cornwall.
Jas. Dingwall, C.C.A. and C.P., Cornwall.

1.—Township of Charlottenburg, in the County of Glengarry.

2.—Township of Lochiel, in the County of Glengarry.

3.—Township of Cornwall, in the County of Stormont.

4.—Township of Osnabruck, in the County of Stormont.

5.—Township of Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas.

6.—Township of Matilda, in the County of Dundas.
7.—Township of Mountain, in the County of Dundas.
8.—Township of Finch, in the County of Stormont.
9.—Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry.
10.—Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas.
11.—Township of Roxborough, in the County of Stormont.
12.—Township of Kenyon, in the County of Glengarry.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

H. O'Leary, Judge, Port Arthur.
W. F. Langworthy, C.C.A. and C.P., Port Arthur.

1.—All that part of the district lying west of the meridian of 87 degrees of west longitude, to the meridian of the most easterly part of Hunter's Island, excepting therefrom the Municipality of Neebing.

3.—Comprising the Municipality of Neebing.

VICTORIA.

J. E. Harding, Judge, Lindsay.
H. McMillan, J.J., Lindsay.
A. P. Devlin, C.C.A. and C.P., Lindsay.

1.—The first consists of the following townships and parts of townships, viz.: of the 15th concession of the Township of Mariposa, and the Township of Eldon, except the ranges north and south of the Portage Road.

2.—The second consists of the following townships: all of the Township of Fenelon, except that portion lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake, and the Township of Somerville.

3.—The third consists of the Township of Verulam.

4.—The fourth consists of the Township of Emily.

5.—The fifth consists of the Town of Lindsay, Township of Ops, and that portion of the Township of Fenelon lying east of the Scugog River, and south of Sturgeon Lake.

6.—The sixth consists of the Township of Mariposa, except the 15th concession.

7.—The seventh consists of the Townships of Carden and Dalton, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and the Township of Bexley, and that portion of the Township of Eldon north of Portage Road, and the range south of Portage Road.

WATERLOO.

D. Chisholm, Judge, Berlin.
W. H. Bowlby, C.C.A. and C.P., Berlin.

1.—All that portion of the Township of Waterloo lying north of Blockline on the west side of the Grand River, and that part of the upper block of said township lying north of said township lying on the east side of the Grand River, north of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 86 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Towns of Berlin and Waterloo.

2.—All that part of the Township of Waterloo lying south of the Block line on the west side of the Grand River, and that part lying on the east side of the Grand River, south of the northern boundary of lots Nos. 115, 109, 104, 85 and 95, to the Guelph Township line, including the Villages of Preston and Hespeler.

3.—All that portion of the Township of North Dumfries lying east of lot No. 19 in the 7th concession, and running a course with the eastern boundary of the said lot in a northerly direction up to the 12th concession; thence along the eastern boundary of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession, to the township line, including the Town of Galt.

4.—The Township of Wilmot, including the Village of New Hamburg.

5.—The Township of Wellesley.

6.—The Township of Woolwich.

7.—All that part of the Township of North Dumfries lying west of the eastern boundary of said lot No. 18, in the 7th concession; thence along the eastern limits of the said lot No. 19, the same course thereof, in a northerly direction to the 15th concession; thence along the westerly limit of lot No. 23, in the said 12th concession to the township line, including the Village of Ayr.

WELLAND.

George W. Wells, Judge, Welland.
T. D. Cowper, C.C.A. and C.P., Welland.

1.—Comprising the Township of Crowland; that part of the Township of Thorold lying south of the line between lots 178 and 195, running through to Pelham; that part of Pelham lying south of the 4th concession, and that part of Humberstone lying north of the concession line, between the 4th and 5th concessions, being the whole of the 15th concession and the Town of Welland.

2.—Comprising the Township of Wainfleet.

3.—Comprising the Township of Bertie, and those parts of the Township of Humberstone not included in Nos. 1 and 6, and the Village of Fort Erie.

4.—Comprising the Township of Willoughby, the Village of Chippawa, and that part of the Township of Stamford south of the line between lots 136 and 137; easterly from the westerly limit of the township to the southeast angle of lot No. 133; thence north on the line between lots Nos. 132 and 133, to the northern boundary of the Township, including the Towns of Clifton and Navy Island.

5.—Comprising those parts of the Township of Stamford, Thorold and Pelham, not included in any other division, and the Town of Thorold.

6.—Comprising all the Township of Humberstone lying south of the 5th concession, and west of the side lines, between lots Nos. 9 and 10, in the several other concessions thereof, and the Village of Port Colborne.

WELLINGTON.

A. C. Chadwick, Judge, Guelph.
Joseph Jamieson, J.J., Guelph.
H. W. Peterson, C.C.A. and C.P., Guelph.

1.—The Town and Township of Guelph.

2.—The Township of Puslinch.

3.—The Township of Eramosa.

4.—Consisting of the Township of Nichol, excepting the 11th and 12th concessions; the Municipality of Fergus; the first eight concessions of the Township of Garafraxa; and lots 1 to 18, both inclusive, in concessions A and B of the Township of Peel, lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, in concessions 18 and 19, and lots 19, 20 and 21 in the 17th concession of the Township of Peel.

5.—The Township of Erin.

6.—Consisting of the Township of Pilkington, and the 11th and 12th concessions of the Township of Nichol; the Municipality of the Village of Elora, and lots Nos. 19 and upwards belonging to the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th concessions of Peel.

7.—Consisting of concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Maryboro', and concessions 1 to 16, inclusive, of the Township of Peel, except lots 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of those concessions in that township.

8.—Consisting of that part of the Township of Arthur south and south-east of lot 15, on the west side of the Owen Sound Road, in the Township of Arthur; that part of the Township of Luther, from 1 to 16, both inclusive; and lots 1 to 12, both inclusive, of the 17th and 18th concessions of the Township of Peel; lots 5 to 11, both inclusive, of the 19th concession of said Township of Peel; and lots 19 to 23, both inclusive, of concessions A and B of said Township of Peel.

9.—The territory formerly comprised in this division is now in the County of Dufferin.

10.—Consists of the Township of Minto.

11.—Consists of the Town of Mount Forest, and that part of the Township of Arthur north of lot 16, west of the Owen Sound Road; lot 17, on the Owen Sound Road, and lot 13, east of the Owen Sound Road.

WENTWORTH.

C. G. Snider, Judge, Hamilton.

J. F. Monck, J.J., Hamilton.

S. F. Washington, C.C.A. and C.P., Hamilton.

1.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying east of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and all that part of Hamilton City east of Hughson street.

2.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' West, the Town of Dundas, and the east half of the Township of Ancaster.

3.—The whole of the Township of Flamboro' East.

4.—The whole of the Township of Beverly and the west half of the Township of Ancaster.

5.—The whole of the Township of Saltfleet.

7.—The whole of the Township of Glanford.

8.—The whole of the Township of Binbrook.

9.—All that part of the Township of Barton lying west of the lines between lots 14 and 15, and part of Hamilton City west of Hughson street.

YORK.

John Winchester, Judge, Toronto.

Edward Morgan, J.J., Toronto.

F. M. Morson, J.J., Toronto.

H. L. Drayton, C.C.A., Toronto.

Toronto City.—Crown Attorney.

1.—The City of Toronto east of Yonge street, at date of 14th September, 1875 (*i.e.*, Bloor, Sherbourne and Howard streets on the north, the Don on the east, down to Queen street, and all south of Queen street as far as Lee avenue.)

2.—Concessions 5 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 5 to 10, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from 1 to 10, inclusive, together with the Villages of Markham and Stouffville.

3.—Concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Markham, and concessions 1 to 4, inclusive, of the Township of Whitchurch, from lots 1 to 10, inclusive, and concessions 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

4.—The Township of Whitchurch, from the line between lots 10 and 11 northward; and the Township of East Gwillimbury.

5.—The Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

6.—The Townships of King and the incorporated Village of Aurora.

7.—Concessions 4 to 11, inclusive, of the Township of Vaughan.

8.—All that portion of the Township of York lying west of Yonge street, and the Township of Etobicoke.

9.—Township of Scarboro' and all that portion of the Township of York which lies east of Yonge street and the Village of Leslieville.

10.—The City of Toronto, west of Yonge street, at date of 10th Sept., 1875 (*i.e.*, Bloor street on the north and Dufferin street on the west.)

DIVISION COURT TARIFF.

Fees to be received by the several Clerks and Bailiffs of Division Courts from and after 1st July, 1894.

Form I.

Clerk's Fees.

1.	Receiving claim, numbering and entering in procedure book... (This item to apply to entering in the procedure book a transcript of judgment from another Court, but not an entry made for the issue of a judgment summons.)	$0 15
2.	Issuing summons, with necessary notices and warnings thereon, or judgment summons (as provided in the forms) in all:	
	Where claim exceeds $10 and does not exceed $20	40
	Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60	50
	Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100	60
	Where claim exceeds $100	1 00
	(N.B.—In replevin and interpleader suits the value of goods to regulate the fee.)	
3.	Copy of summons, including all notices and warning thereon...	25
4.	Copy of claim (including particulars), when not furnished by plaintiff	25
5.	Copy of set-off or counterclaim (including particulars), when not furnished by defendant	25
	(Note.—In either of the last two preceding items the fee may be taxed against the party ordered to pay costs.)	
6.	Receiving and entering bailiffs' return to any summons, writ or warrant issued under the seal of the Court (except summons to witness and return to summons or papers from another division)	15
7.	Taking confession of judgment	10
	(This does not include affidavit and oath, chargeable under item 8.)	

8. Every necessary affidavit, if actually prepared by the Clerk, and administering oath to the deponent 25
9. Furnishing duly certified copies of the summons and notices and papers with all proceedings, for purposes of appeal (under section 157), as required by either party, per folio of 100 words... 05
10. Certificate therewith 25
11. Certifying under the seal of the Court, and delivering to a judgment creditor a memorandum of the amount of judgment and costs against a judgment debtor, under The Creditor's Relief Act, or for any other purpose 25
12. Copies of papers, for which no fee is otherwise provided, necessarily required for service or transmission to the Judge, each... 10
If exceeding two folios, per folio 05
13. Every notice of defence or admission entered, or other notice required to be given by the Clerk to any party to a cause or proceeding, including mailing, but not postages 15
14. Entering final judgment by clerk, on special summons, where claim not disputed 50
15. Entering every judgment rendered at the hearing, or final order made by the Judge 50

(Note. This fee does not apply to any proceeding on judgment summons.)

(This one fee of 50 cents will include the service of recording at the trial and afterwards entering in the procedure book the judgment, decree and order in its entirety, rendered or made at the trial. If a garnishee proceeding before a judgment, the fee of 50 cents will be allowed for the judgment in respect to the primary debtor, and a like fee of 50 cents for the adjudication, whenever made, in respect to the garnishee.)

16. Subpœna to witness 25

(The subpœna may include any number of names therein, and only one original subpœna shall be taxed, unless the Judge otherwise orders.)

17. For every copy of subpœna required for service 05
18. Summons for jury (including copy for each juryman), when required by the parties 1 25
19. Calling and returning jury ordered by the Judge 25
20. Every order of reference, or order for adjournment, made at hearing, and every order requiring the signature of the Judge and entering the same, including final order of judgment debtor's examination 25

(Any warning necessary with order, *e.g.*, the warning in Form 73, forms part of the order.)

21. Transcript of judgment to another Division Court 25
22. (Abolished—Transcript to County Court.)
23. Every writ of execution, warrant or attachment, or warrant of commitment and delivering same to bailiff 50
24 Renewal of every writ of execution, when ordered by the judgment creditor, or of warrant of commitment; when ordered by the Judge 15
25. Every bond, when necessary, and prepared by the clerk (including affidavits of justification and of execution) 1 00
26. For necessary entries in the debt attachment book, in each case (in all) 20

27. Transmitting transcript of judgment; or transmitting papers for service to another division; or to the Judge on application to him, including necessary entries and mailing, but not including postage $0 25

28. Receiving papers from another division for service, entering the same, handing to the Bailiff, receiving and entering his return and transmitting the same (if return made promptly, not otherwise) 30

29. Search by person not party to the suit of proceeding, to be paid by the applicant 10

Search by party to the suit or proceeding, where the suit or proceeding is over one year old 10

(No fee is chargeable for search to a party to the suit or proceeding, if the same is not over one year old).

30. Taxing costs, in defended suits, after judgment pronounced..... 25

31. Making out statement of costs in detail (including Bailiff's fees, at the request of any party, or for the purpose of settlement, or upon entering judgment by default 10

(Neither item 30 or 31 applies to statement of costs endorsed on summons or copy to be served).

32. Taxing Bailiff's costs, under section 241 of the Division Courts (R.S.O.), 1897 25

33. Copying and transmitting to municipal clerk, Judge's decision to appeal 50

2.—BAILIFF'S FEES.

1. Service of summons issued under the seal of the Court, or Judge's summons or order, on each person (except summons to witness and summons to juryman:

Where claim exceeds $10 and does not exceed $20..... 30
Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60..... 40
Where claim exceeds $60 and does not exceed $100..... 50
Where claim exceeds $100 75

(In interpleader suits the value of the goods to regulate the fee).

2. For every return as to service under item 1; attending at the clerk's office and making the necessary affidavit (as provided by Rule 183) 15

3. Service of summons on witness or juryman, or service of notice. 15

4. Taking confession of judgment and attending to prove 10

5. For calling parties and their witnesses at the sittings of the court, in every defended case, and at the hearing of every judgment summons 15

6. Enforcing every writ of execution or summons of replevin, or warrant of attachment or warrant against the body, each:

Where claim does not exceed $20 50
Where claim exceeds $20 and does not exceed $60..... 75
Where claim exceeds $60 ..... 1 00

(When goods replevied, the value of the goods to regulate the amount of the fee. This fee does not include service of summons in replevin on defendant.)

Fees under Creditor's Relief Act (see section 7 of 52 Vict. cap. 12; and section 25 of R.S.O., cap. 65), shall be taxed according to this tariff.

7. Every mile necessarily travelled to serve summons, or process, or other necessary papers, or in going to replevy goods, or to seize on attachment, or in going to seize on a writ of execution, where money paid on demand, or made on execution, or case settled after seizure 12
8. Mileage going to arrest under warrant, when arrest made, per mile 12
9. Mileage carrying delinquent to prison, including all expenses and assistance, per mile 20
10. Every schedule of property seized, attached or replevied, including affidavit of appraisal, when necessary:
    Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $20 30
    Exceeding $20 and not exceeding $60 50
    Exceeding $60 75
11. Every bond, when necessary, when prepared by the Bailiff, including affidavit of fustification and execution 50
12. Every notice of sale, not exceeding three, under execution, or under attachment, each 15
13. Reasonable allowances and disbursements, necessarily, incurred, in the care and removal of property.
    (a) If a Bailiff removes property seized, he is entitled to the necessary disbursements, in addition to the fees for seizure and mileage.
    (b) If he takes a bond, then to 50 cents, instead of disbursements for removal of property.
    (c) If assistance is necessary in the seizure or securing, or retaining of property, the Bailiff is entitled to the disbursements for such assistance.
    (d) All charges for disbursements are to be submitted to the clerk for taxation, subject to appeal to the Judge.
    (e) The Bailiff must in all cases endorse a memorandum of all his charges on the back of the execution, or state them on a separate slip of paper, so that the clerk may conveniently tax the Bailiff's charges for fees and disbursements.
    (f) The clerk is in all cases to sign the memorandum of his taxation and preserve it among the papers in the cause, together with the execution, for future reference, and thereby enable the clerk to certify the Bailiff's returns properly.
14. If execution or process in attachment in the nature of execution, be satisfied, in whole or in part, after seizure and before sale, whether by action of the parties or otherwise, the Bailiffs shall be entitled to charge and receive 3 per cent. on the amount directed to be levied; or on the amount of the value of the property seized, which ever shall be the lesser amount.
15. Poundage on executions, and on attachments in the nature of executions, 5 per cent., exclusive of mileage for going to seize and sell, upon the amount realized from property, necessarily sold.

3.—FEES TO WITNESSES AND APPRAISERS.

Allowances to Witnesses.

Attendance, per diem, to witnesses within three miles of the place where the Court is held, if within the county 75
And if without the county 1 00

Attendance, if witness resides over three miles from the place of sittings, and within the county, per diem ..... $ 1 00
Attendance, if witness resides without the county and more than three miles from the place of sittings, per diem 1 25
Barristers and solicitors, physicians and surgeons, engineers and veterinary surgeons, other than parties to the cause, when called upon to give evidence of any professional service rendered by them, or to give professional opinions, per diem 4 00
(Note.—Disbursements to surveyors, architects and professional witnesses, such as are entitled to specific fees, by statute, are to be taxed, as authorized by such statute.

If witnesses attend in one case only, they will be entitled to the full allowance.

If they attend in more than one case, they will be entitled to a proportional part in each cause only.
The travelling expenses of witnesses, over three miles, shall be allowed according to the sums reasonably and actually paid, but in no case shall exceed twenty cents per mile, one way.

FEES OF APPRAISERS.

Fees to Appraisers of Goods, etc., Seized under Warrant of Attachment.

To each appraiser, 50 cents per day, during the time actually employed in appraising goods—to be paid in the first instance by plaintiff and allowed as costs in the cause.

FEES IN SUITS NOT EXCEEDING $10.

(57 Vict., cap. 23, sec. 11.)

Clerk.

For all services, from entering action, or suing out a judgment or interpleader summons, up to and including the entering of final judgment, or final order on any such judgment or interpleader summons, in case the action proceeds to judgment or final order. $1 25
In case the action does not proceed to judgment or final order, the fees heretofore, or that may hereafter be payable, but not exceeding in the whole the sum.
For issuing writ of execution, warrant of attachment, or warrant for arrest of delinquent and entering the return thereto..... 50

Bailiff.

For all services rendered in serving summons and making return, and any other service that may be necessary before the judgment is entered by the clerk or pronounced by the Judge, mileage excepted 40
For enforcing execution, schedule of property seized, or attached bond, where necessary, and all other necessary acts done by him, after seizure, mileage excepted, if money made or case settled, after levy 1 00
(Necessary disbursements incurred in the care and removal of property shall be allowed to be first taxed by the clerk, subject to the approval of the Judge.)

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices

ONTARIO

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1906

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the twenty-third annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1905.

J. J. FOY,
Attorney-General.

Toronto, March 14, 1906.

REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Legal Offices, 1905.

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the twenty-third annual report of the Inspector of Legal Offices upon the affairs of the County Judicial Offices of the Province for the year ending December 31st, 1905.

During the year I visited all of the Judicial Counties and Districts of the Province and with the exception of the offices of five of the Local Masters completed my inspections before the close of the year.

A list of the officers appointed in 1905 will be found in Appendix J to this report.

Sheriffs' Offices.

There was little improvement in the volume of business in these offices during the year.

Eight Sheriffs, whose incomes were less than $1,000.00, are entitled to receive from the Province under the Statute 2 Edw. VII., ch. 12, sec. 5, payments sufficient to bring their incomes up to $1,000.00. The incomes of two, who are paid in part by salary, were also under $1,000.00, but they are not entitled to payments under this statute. Of the others, 16 received less than $1,500.00, 14 received less than $2,000.00, while the incomes of 5 were over $2,000.00.

The returns for 1905 of 23 of the Sheriffs show a decrease in income as compared with their incomes of the previous year; 6 show a decrease of from $1 to $50, 2 of from $50 to $100, 2 of from $100 to $200, 8 of from $200 to $300, 3 of from $300 to $400. In one office the decrease was $426.25, and in another $834.25.

In 20 offices there was an increase of income as follows: 3 show increases of from $1 to $50, 4 of from $50 to $100, 3 of from $100 to $200, 4 of from $200 to $300, 2 of from $300 to $400, 1 of from $500 to $600, and 3 of sums over $600.00.

Some Sheriffs show a want of care in the keeping of their books of office. As each step is taken on a process or writ of execution the fees should be entered in detail in the proper columns of the process and execution books. When the proceedings are closed these columns should be added and the

totals carried into the "earnings" column of the fee book; when paid they should appear in the "receipts" column of this book. A reference should be made in the process and execution books to the page of the fee book where these totals can be found, and in like manner the fee book should refer to the folio of the process and execution books.

In two offices only was there a lack of promptness in the payment over of moneys received on writs of execution. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for prompt remittances of execution moneys.

Since the passing of the statute 2 Edward VII., ch. 12, above referred to, it has become necessary that the Sheriffs should make every effort to collect within the year as much as possible of the earnings of the year. There are some who do not as yet receive the fees to which they are entitled when *Fi. Fa.* are left with them for execution. The fault is not always the Sheriff's, however, as the profession frequently delay unnecessarily the payment of Sheriffs' fees.

Appendix "A" sets out in tabulated form the statistical returns of the Sheriffs for the year 1905.

Appendix "I" contains a list of decisions affecting Sheriffs which during the year I caused to be sent to them.

Local Masters.

With ten exceptions, these offices are held by the Judges of the County, District, or Surrogate Courts. The business continues to decline. The net earnings of 21 of the Local Masters were less than $100.00.

Appendix "B" sets out the statistical returns of the Local Masters for the year 1905.

Local Registrars.

An examination of the suit papers showed a want of care on the part of a few of these officers. Instead of keeping the papers in the different suits separate, they were in some instances jumbled together, and in some cases fylings were put away unstamped. To these I caused stamps to be affixed and cancelled amounting to $19.90. Copies of judgments and orders were sometimes fyled; they should be entered in their respective books, not fyled.

From the fee books it appeared that some officers had continued to charge the fee of $2.00 formerly payable on the entry of actions for trial. Since the statutes 3 Edward VII., ch. 8, sec. 9, and 4 Edward VII., ch. 10, sec. 64, this fee is no longer payable and the fee of $1.00 for passing and certifying the record is payable in law stamps instead of cash.

By 5 Edw. VII., ch. 13, sec. 5, the fee for the Shorthand Reporters' Fund on the entry of every action for trial in the High Court was increased to $2.00 and made payable in law stamps instead of money. On the passing of this statute I issued by circular letter the following instructions: —

OSGOODE HALL,
TORONTO, 17th June, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to section 5 of the Statute Law Amendment Act, 1905, being 5 Edward VII., chapter 13, whereby section 171 of the Judicature Act is repealed and the following substituted:—

"171.—(1) To provide a fund to enable a reduction to be made to litigants for copies of evidence taken in shorthand at trials or on references, a fee of $2.00 shall be paid in every civil case in the High Court of Justice entered for trial.

"(2) The fee provided for by the next preceding subsection shall be paid in law stamps and not in money, and shall be payable and be paid when the case is entered for trial.

"(3) Any moneys now standing at the credit of the Shorthand Reporters' Fund shall forthwith, after this section comes into force, be paid over to the Provincial Treasurer.

"(4) This section shall come into force on the first day of September next."

The law stamps mentioned in subsection 2 of the above enactment must be affixed to the præcipe on entering each action for trial.

Yours truly,
JAS. W. MALLON,
Inspector.

The Assize, County and District Court dockets did not all contain receipts showing payments of the jury fees; these should be promptly paid at the conclusion of each sitting, in Districts to the Provincial Treasurer, in Counties to the County Treasurer. Separate lists, jury and non-jury, of the cases to be tried should appear in these books at the beginning of the minutes of each sitting.

Seven officers had not procured the book which I prepared for a record of the moneys paid in and out of court in County or District, and Surrogate Court cases. Con. Rules 1221 to 1223 govern the practice in this matter. Moneys must be paid into the bank to the credit of the particular cause or matter in which the payment is made, with the privity of the Clerk or Registrar as the case may be, and shall only be withdrawn on the order of the Judge, with the privity of the Clerk or Registrar.

Stamps representing the fees for searches of High Court writs and judgments, made for the Mercantile Agencies, must not be destroyed, or affixed to the return made to these agencies. They should be affixed to præcipes and put away with the other suit papers.

Some of the County Court Clerks overlooked the fact that law stamps are required to be affixed to certain County Court papers by section 41 of the Creditors' Relief Act, R.S.O., ch. 78.

In a few instances sufficient care was not shown in the taxation of bills of costs; $3.00, not $4.00, is the fee for instructions where judgments are signed on default.

Remarks, as in former reports, on the lack of adequate vault accommodation, are yet necessary; no improvements have been made in this respect during the year.

Appendix "C" is a return of the business of the High Court of Justice in the offices of the Local Registrars, Deputy Registrars, and Deputy Clerks of the Crown, while Appendix "D" shows the business in the offices of Clerks of the County and District Courts, for the year 1905.

Surrogate Registrars.

Erroneous charges still noticeable were: fees for entering bond and for search for will in probate cases: fees under the Succession Duty Act in cases within sub-sec. 4 of sec. 155 of the Ontario Insurance Act. The only charges in addition to the fees provided in this section are postage, and the Crown fee mentioned in sec. 8 of the statute 1 Edward VII., ch. 12, for certificate of Surrogate Clerk. Similar mistakes were made in cases within sec. 76 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Letters also and the fees of search and certificate were charged in such cases. Actual postage, and the Crown fee of 30 cents, provided by sub-sec. *(d)* of sec. 8 of said statute, are the only charges that can be made in addition to the $2.00 mentioned in said section 76.

In some offices a fee on the grant for the Registrar was charged in Guardianship cases. There is no fee on grant for the Crown or the Registrar in such cases, but there is a fee of $2.00 in every case for the Judge, under schedule "B" of the Act, unless the estate is valued at $400.00 or under, in which case the total fees for Judge and Registrar are $2.00. 3 Edward VII., ch. 7, sec. 32.

In two offices fees were charged on the value of the realty. As stated in former reports, such fees are erroneous, even though the will should contain a direction for the sale of lands. In three offices special attendances were charged in all cases of probate or letters of administration. Only where some "special care" or "a special adjudication" is required should these attendances be charged for. *Re* Dallas, 29 Q. B., 482.

Inquiries having been made as to the practice to be adopted in cases coming within sub-sec. 3 of sec. 5 of the Succession Duty Act (R.S.O., cap. 24 and amending statutes) and regulation 4 of the Regulations made thereunder. I gave instructions that the account required by said subsection should be in duplicate, one of which must be filed and the other forwarded to the Solicitor to the Treasury, and that a notice to conform as nearly as possible to the form referred to in numbers 1 and 5 of the said regulations, should be sent to the Provincial Treasurer. The fees to be charged for these services are the same as are charged for like services on applications for grants, viz., $1.00 and postage, and ten cents for each fyling. Such fees should, of course, be entered in the Surrogate fee books.

In 23 offices stamps were found missing from papers. The amount due the Province as represented by these stamps was $349.65: these I caused to be affixed and cancelled. Some Registrars having made a practice of delivering the Letters before the necessary fees are paid, I have requested

that it be discontinued, as this often furnishes an excuse for papers remaining unstamped.

The year has been noticeable for the number of applications made in respect of estates of large value. In this connection it is to be observed that while there is an increase in the Crown and Judges' fees by reason of such estates, they do not materially affect the fees of the Registrars, since the most that can be charged for the Registrar on any estate as his "fee on grant," Tariff Item 6, is $5.00, and so the percentage payable under R.S.O., cap. 18, is not affected by such estates.

Appendix "E" gives in tabulated form the business of the Surrogate Registrars for the year 1905.

County and District Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace.

The Sessions books and the District or County Judges' Criminal Court dockets did not in some instances contain full and complete entries of the business of these courts. Full minutes must be made of every step of each trial. The returns of convictions made by Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace to these officers, must be copied at length into the Sessions books or into books kept for that special purpose. Since the passing of the statute 4 Edw. VII., ch. 10, sec. 24, the public have no means of checking fines except by a perusal of the entries in these books, or the copies required to be posted for a time in the Court House and in the office of the Clerk of the Peace. In a few offices these returns were not all copied.

Separate books should be kept for the entry of the receipt and payment over of fines received by Crown Attorneys on behalf of the Province under Order-in-Council of October, 1885.

Many Clerks of the Peace are distributors of law stamps for their respective Counties; as such they should always have on hand stamps of the larger denominations for use in the Surrogate Courts. It would prove a convenience where there are estates of large value if stamps could be furnished of a denomination larger than $4.00.

During the year new Commissions of the Peace were issued. I have in course of preparation an alphabetical index book with a view to uniformity in the records that are kept of the Justices of the Peace in the different Counties. Similar books for records of Constables and Coroners are also being prepared. On my visits of inspection I have given instructions for the proper arranging and fyling of former commissions.

General Remarks.

By sections 18 to 20 of the Act respecting Constables, the Inspector of Legal Offices is given certain powers as to High and County Constables, and by Order-in-Council he may inspect the offices of Stipendiary and Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace.

Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace do not take sufficient care in the preparation of the quarterly returns of their convictions, not always stating the disposition made of fines, nor the reason for non-payment thereof.

Many of these returns do not comply with the provisions of sec. 2 of the statute (R.S.O., cap. 93), whereby returns must include all fines "paid since last previous return." Police Magistrates do not always show costs imposed as provided by sec. 1 of R.S.O., chapter 94.

In the annual returns of their fees and emoluments a number of the officers have included payments for rent, furniture, books of office, stationery, and caretaking. As these must be provided by the Counties under section 506 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII., cap 19), they should not appear in the returns. Newsome v. Oxford, 28 Ontario Reports, and *Re* Local Offices of High Court, 7 O.W.R., 316.

In connection with the statistical returns I have amended the blank forms which are sent annually from this office to the officers, so that appendices "C" and "D" now more closely conform to the statutes, and show information not hitherto given, such as judgments dismissing actions, judgments in default of appearance or pleading, judgments under rule 603, etc.

In perusing these appendices it should be borne in mind that the total taxed costs shown are in respect of all judgments whether they are for stated sums of money or by way of equitable relief only, in which latter cases no sum is included in the amounts shown under the heading "Amount of such judgments without costs." Many judgments dismiss actions, yet they carry with them the costs of the proceedings, so that no fair comparison of the amount recovered with the amount of costs taxed can be had without a consideration of these matters. Moreover, Appendices "B," "C" and "D" do not include the business of the Courts at Osgoode Hall.

From statements furnished me by officers at Osgoode Hall, I have this year compiled a table, Appendix "G," wherein is set out the more important business of the High Court in this County for the year 1905.

The sums payable to the Province under R.S.O., cap. 18, amount to $8,274.09.

Local Registrars	$7,565 64
Crown Attorneys and Clerks of the Peace	708 45

Appendix "F" is a statement of the fees and emoluments of the several officers for the year 1905 and of the sources from which they derive their incomes.

Appendix "H" shows the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court and the Court of Appeal and the disposition thereof during the year 1905.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAS. W. MALLON,

Inspector.

OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO,

12th March, 1906.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned

Counties or Districts	Number of writs of summons received for service		Number of subpœnas received for service in—				Number of orders for arrest.				Number of other process.	
			Criminal Cases		Civil Cases							
	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.
Algoma	17	33	2	4	6		2		28		32	
Brant	7	10	4	11					3			
Bruce	15	12	5	12	1		1		1		1	
Carlton	82	53	24	56					53		13	
Dufferin	4	5	2	1	2				4			
Elgin	11	10		8	2	6			7		2	
Essex	15	20	2	16			1	2				
Frontenac	36	28	5	3	1				8		6	
Grey	8	4	4	26				1				
Haldimand	4	4		15					4			
Halton	6	4		6					1			
Hastings	23	5	21	36	2				7		1	
Huron	15	12	1	20	3				9		2	
Kent	43	32	1	26	2	4	1	1	15		4	
Lambton	14	11	7	20	1		2		6		2	
Lanark	9	8	3	5					2		1	
Leeds and Grenville	20	22	3	16	2	1			8		4	
Lennox and Addington	10	4		2		4	1		7		1	
Lincoln	14	13		30	2				3		6	
Manitoulin	3	15		1								
Middlesex	35	23	14	60	10				13		3	
Muskoka	5	7	4	7		1					1	
Nipissing	14	8	10	20		1			4			
Norfolk	10	5		40		3						
Northumberland and Durham	13	12	8	20					3		5	
Ontario	12	7		13								
Oxford	33	14	22	103	4			1	23		2	
Parry Sound	14	8	4	12	5				1			
Peel	7	5		9	4	2			1			
Perth	14	11	1	9	5	1			12			
Peterborough	9	8	6	8	6				7		5	
Prescott and Russell	18	14	1	2	2	4	1		1		6	
Prince Edward	6	9							3			
Rainy River	6	21	3	13		4					2	
Renfrew	18	12	1	4	1				1			
Simcoe	17	13	5	22				1	4		3	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	30	15	6	9	7		1	2	4		9	
Thunder Bay	21	25	7	9	1				5		15	
Victoria	9	2	1	7	2	1	1		1			
Waterloo	22	20	9	2					6			
Welland	12	13	2	18	3				4			
Wellington	13	20	5	12				1	5		3	
Wentworth	53	21	4	45	16	3			8		5	
York	30	13		172	1		1		19		7	
Toronto	192	112	57		36	6	1	3	71		15	
Totals	969	723	254	930	127	41	13	12	362		156	

by the different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Total process received.		Number of persons served.		Estreats received.		Number of jurors summoned.		Number of writs of execution received.		
H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.
55	69	43	104	.....	.....	122	43	22	46	32
14	21	141	44	.....	.....	122	122	6	8	10
23	25	29	45	.....	.....	122	122	9	14	13
159	112	215	160	.....	.....	140	110	33	23	14
12	6	29	12	.....	.....	122	122	3	3	9
20	26	21	81	.....	2	138	209	19	9	10
18	38	41	113	.....	.....	122	122	29	44	24
50	37	96	61	.....	.....	122	98	28	16	12
12	31	13	94	.....	1	122	122	12	11	17
8	19	.....	73	.....	.....	122	118	4	2	5
7	10	.....	33	.....	.....	122	98	2	1	3
53	42	174	127	.....	1	194	.....	9	24	7
28	34	37	122	.....	.....	122	122	10	14	12
62	67	108	134	.....	.....	122	122	16	26	65
30	33	61	120	.....	.....	122	98	8	11	34
14	14	25	27	.....	.....	119	119	9	4	11
33	43	35	91	.....	.....	122	218	15	15	13
18	11	18	34	.....	.....	122	98	4	2	4
19	49	18	102	.....	.....	122	98	8	6	8
3	16	3	17	.....	.....	59	99	5	11	3
72	86	190	259	.....	.....	183	122	21	20	13
9	16	32	36	.....	.....	122	61	14	9	3
28	29	46	67	.....	.....	122	86	16	16	9
10	48	10	48	.....	.....	122	122	3	1	9
24	37	48	107	.....	.....	122	122	3	10	13
12	20	25	60	.....	.....	122	122	4	3	6
82	120	82	120	.....	.....	126	126	6	3	7
24	20	60	64	.....	.....	118	85	7	8	.....
12	16	20	36	.....	.....	122	122	3	4	2
32	21	101	36	.....	.....	122	122	12	12	8
28	21	76	66	.....	.....	122	122	5	4	7
23	26	34	45	.....	.....	122	122	9	18	22
9	9	11	11	.....	.....	122	122	3	9	2
9	40	24	76	.....	.....	122	122	14	30	4
21	28	42	28	.....	.....	124	126	9	13	9
26	39	69	115	.....	.....	159	86	22	30	31
48	35	125	76	.....	.....	183	122	24	9	14
34	49	197	101	.....	.....	221	221	11	32	6
14	10	4	40	.....	.....	122	.....	3	5	3
37	22	61	33	.....	.....	122	122	11	7	8
21	31	16	75	.....	1	122	122	14	11	8
23	36	44	88	.....	.....	122	122	8	9	16
81	74	119	236	.....	.....	183	122	24	28	8
51	192	57	820	.....	3	.....	372	25	25	9
357	136	926	135	.....	1	339	.....	136	107	15
1,725	1,864	3,526	4,372	.....	9	5,946	5,253	658	713	538

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts	Number of renewals of writs of execution against—							Number of writs of possession received.	
	Goods and Lands.		Lands only.			Goods only.			
	H.C.	C. C.	H.C.	C. C.	D. C.	H.C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.
Algoma	4	10	2		9	1			1
Brant	1	4			4				
Bruce	3				5			1	
Carlton	9	9			10			5	1
Dufferin	2	2		1	1		1		
Elgin	2								
Essex	3	4						3	2
Frontenac	1	1						1	
Grey	3	3			3			2	
Haldimand								1	
Halton		2							
Hastings	9	6	1	1	1			2	1
Huron	2	5						1	
Kent	7	1	1	1	3	1		2	2
Lambton	4	3	1	1	6		2		1
Lanark					1			1	
Leeds and Grenville	3				1				
Lennox and Addington								1	
Lincoln	3	4							
Manitoulin					3				
Middlesex	2	2			6			1	2
Muskoka									1
Nipissing									
Norfolk					1			1	
Northumberland and Durham	2	3		1	3				1
Ontario	6	5	1		4				1
Oxford	1				1			1	
Parry Sound	1	5		3					
Peel	4				5				
Perth	1				2				
Peterborough	3				1				1
Prescott and Russell									
Prince Edward	1								
Rainy River	1	7							1
Renfrew					1			1	
Simcoe	11	6	4	2	1	1	2	1	1
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	2	2			4			4	
Thunder Bay	2	8			1			1	1
Victoria	5			1	7				
Waterloo		2						5	1
Welland					1			2	
Wellington	2	1			2			1	2
Wentworth	12	12	5		8				2
York	26	8	11	9	3			2	
Toronto	91	38	40	32	3			5	7
Totals	229	153	61	57	101	3	5	45	29

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1905.– *Continued.*

Number of writs Ca. Sa.		Number of sales under writs of execution of					Seizures under writs of execution where no subsequent sale.			Writs of execution on which money realized.		
		Goods.		Lands.								
H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.	H. C.	C. C.	D. C.
		1		1		2		5		2	2	2
			1					3	1	1	1	3
				1			4	4		2	6	1
		1	1			1	3	2		6	2	2
								2				1
										1	1	1
2	1	4	1				1	3		6	7	
		3	1	1			6	6		3	1	
	1		1					5		4	3	
							1					
		1								1		
		1	1				2	6		3	7	3
			1				5	5		5	6	
		3	1	1			2	5		4	12	4
						1		2		1	1	2
		1					2	2		4	1	1
			1				4	1	2	4	1	2
		1		1			1			4		
		2					1			2		
								1				
		3		1			11	11		10	11	2
							5	2		2		
		1					3	6		4	7	
								3			2	2
						1	2	1		1		1
		1					3	1		4	1	1
					1		1			2	2	
							1	2			1	
			1				1	5		1	4	1
				1			2			2	1	
		1	1		1		1	3		3	3	
			1				1	2			2	
		1	3	2			2	7		4	9	1
		2	1			2		2		3	5	1
								2		1	5	
		2					5	2		5	3	1
			2	1			2	5	1	1	2	
											1	
		1					1	2		1		
		2	1		1		3	4	1	5	6	1
							4			3	1	3
		2	3	1			6	13		4	9	1
		1	2	1			1	4		2	5	
1		2	10	1						20	19	
3	2	37	34	13	3	7	87	129	5	131	150	37

APPENDIX A.—Containing in tabulated form Statistics as returned by the

Counties or Districts.	Attendance to seize when no goods found.		Cases under Creditors' Relief Act.	Certificates received under Creditors' Relief Act	Assignments made to Sheriff under R.S.O. cap. 147.	Amount endorsed on Writs of Execution (not renewals.) (1) For debt or damages.			For costs taxed.	
	H.C.	C. C.				H. C.	C. C.	Div. Co.	H. C.	C.C.
						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	1	2				20,383 81	20,527 83	2,721 73	2,015 01	2,198 87
Brant	2	4				2,661 99	3,017 11	677 25	111 11	208 24
Bruce	1		1			94,959 31	3,200 81	1,426 02	592 01	211 42
Carlton			2			66,852 03	7,011 15	1,672 82	821 96	334 57
Dufferin		1				3,283 18	687 11	723 16	356 07	118 08
Elgin	3				1	19,076 69	2,623 78	767 12	2,315 64	188 39
Essex	2	5	5	5	1	88,763 41	8,201 30	1,983 07	843 16	1,007 22
Frontenac		1	2	2		116,220 20	4,123 41	949 03	1,143 64	342 26
Grey	6	4				11,648 67	2,590 45	1,511 69	648 00	543 49
Haldimand						3,418 27	673 44	345 09	138 01	272 12
Halton	1	1				1,507 64	132 75	304 20	153 88	115 35
Hastings	5	6	1		3	15,036 85	6,632 21	493 19	920 04	456 50
Huron		1	1		1	3,967 26	3,034 27	2,478 60	478 60	375 76
Kent	2	5	3	1	2	16,230 37	5,866 19	6,961 63	921 51	627 15
Lambton			1		1	7,257 01	2,153 18	2,392 79	988 53	344 23
Lanark						7,681 36	1,111 05	1,027 43	560 42	61 83
Leeds & Grenville	2	1	1		1	12,253 66	3,000 72	1,228 45	495 16	330 67
Le'nox & Ad'ngt'n			4		1	1,363 06	544 10	464 06	1,274 77	30 01
Lincoln					2	6,723 84	1,028 49	738 32	152 81	199 83
Manitoulin	4	8				14,035 20	10,038 51	610 65	175 55	313 40
Middlesex	11	4	4	3	1	56,007 12	3,997 62	1,698 75	1,276 68	389 45
Muskoka	2					8,743 84	1,939 13	431 05	1,211 00	393 76
Nipissing	3	1				5,502 08	2,656 39	649 82	460 00	293 76
Norfolk	1				1	1,275 20	307 60	526 60	64 10	18 00
North'l'd & Dur'm		3				4,990 33	2,507 25	1,561 22	285 46	291 12
Ontario			1		1	1,565 25	806 47	681 04	105 49	37 33
Oxford	1	1	1			9,122 92	521 58	854 10	167 73	45 56
Parry Sound	1	1				2,167 00	1,949 00		393 00	473 00
Peel						4,437 80	1,367 69	213 49	84 63	87 93
Perth	7	6				11,592 86	1,707 21	691 47	1,349 13	585 95
Peterborough	1	1			2	7,330 56	650 99	684 30	128 75	107 83
Prescott & Russell	1		3	7	1	30,802 45	4,036 82	1,763 82	487 45	444 21
Prince Edward	2	5	1	2	1	6,577 16	84 10	283 05	1,925 52	273 02
Rainy River	4	12	4	3		12,614 79	13,044 54	546 14	1,957 06	859 55
Renfrew	1					4,559 48	2,889 22	969 00	189 63	234 11
Simcoe	1	1				9,098 56	2,910 87	2,389 03	1,002 44	204 47
Stor., Dun. & Glen						39,352 58	2,024 09	1,299 28	3,624 22	294 25
Thunder Bay	2	3	3	1		31,530 88	20,850 23	542 41	849 83	1,457 79
Victoria						444 94	945 44	476 63	153 29	345 79
Waterloo		2	1	1	1	6,631 33	2,455 16	913 66	605 89	208 64
Welland	1	1	4	19		12,850 88	2,911 21	493 10	687 20	144 72
Wellington		3			2	9,904 22	2,194 48	1,108 40	273 83	268 17
Wentworth	6	9	3		2	102,702 61	6,100 98	691 39	1,054 69	860 01
York	4	4	4			51,594 71	5,635 58	811 84	1,066 17	817 59
Toronto			10		1	245,899 00	24,134 46	1,518 14	6,688 49	3,362 19
Totals	78	96	63	44	26	1,190,622 39	194,326 27	51,574 03	41,257 56	20,777 59

different Sheriffs for the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Continued.*

Amount realized under writs of execution from sales of—						Amount received for fines, penalties, etc.	Amount received under Writs of Ca. Sa.	Amount received (not fees) under Fi. Fas. without sale, goods and lands.		
Goods.			Lands.							
Div. C.	H. C.	C. C.	H. C.	C. C.	Div. C.			H. C.	C. C.	Div. C.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
148 86	233 89	.....	25 60	.....	75 06	.....	....	615 86	1,139 63	123 25
18 73	.....	7 75	.....	.....	.....	149 73	....	26 40	66 26	172 33
105 91	.....	.....	1 70	50 45	18 37	100 00	....	353 50	175 87	.....
21 81	932 75	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	....	695 77	247 54	.....
44 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	147 70
67 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	....	90 00	123 31	85 38
87 15	13,730 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	150 00	1,234 24	.....
45 63	2,446 58	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	159 27	.....
.....	.....	628 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	597 00	.....
20 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
22 15	28 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
75 13	459 15	161 06	306 75	.....	.....	2,000 00	....	947 95	2,553 15	218 63
170 32	.....	306 75	.....	.....	.....	45 00	....	1,605 02	1,193 88	.....
201 81	2,251 00	37 00	200 00	.....	.....	180 00	....	2,347 44	1,309 68	344 57
238 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	287 94	.....	....	194 23	40 56	.....
83 74	106 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,342 55	325 91	66 88
70 28	.....	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,832 61	126 42	200 38
19 12	665 75	.....	325 00	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	46 10
35 38	508 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
60 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	617 22	.....	80 17	.....	.....	50 00	....	114 71	1,345 58	101 89
30 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	464 65	.....	.....
64 79	69 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,141 01	1,017 04	.....
49 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
101 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	232 82	135 72
27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 00	13 50	....	148 33	.....	34 55
49 29	2,531 73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,458 71	.....	81 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	275 00	.....	.....	....	127 32	184 99	.....
101 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	177 70	237 50
21 43	.....	28 70	.....	.....	.....	10 00	....	750 00	105 50	50 98
76 77	.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	....	441 51	112 26	.....
106 99	1,689 46	60 00	.....	211 00	.....	.....	....	752 55	515 00	.....
7 82	.....	126 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	389 39	.....
3 80	1,268 83	1,729 57	378 32	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	77 18	.....
14 30	577 29	.....	.....	.....	75 98	.....	....	.....	407 41	258 96
79 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	....	.....	379 88	.....
.....	592 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	2,568 76	568 70	.....
21 60	.....	979 67	500 00	.....	.....	.....	....	700 97	717 99	80 50
19 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	505 97	.....
12 07	429 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	41 15	16 17	77
45 74	2,229 75	236 50	.....	401 00	.....	20 00	....	2,364 26	855 33	191 35
54 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1,159 89	161 75	216 67
58 53	284 34	159 26	347 30	.....	.....	.....	....	394 73	932 06	146 11
50 86	318 68	268 09	33 84	.....	.....	2,740 75	....	.....	571 77	60 71
45 30	657 63	950 32	190 00	.....	.....	2,100 00	....	8,565 81	1,124 29	.....
2,580 05	2,628 24	6,378 80	3,638 68	937 45	601 35	9,468 98	....	32,395 69	19,691 50	3,001 98

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through-

County or District	Number of Orders made for the following purposes: For administration of estates.	For partition or sale of property	Respecting Infants under R.S.O. c. 168, s. 3. (Examination only).	Under Winding-up Acts	Other orders made in chambers	Examinations taken as special examiner or otherwise before trial
Algoma	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Brant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton	.....	1	.....	15	98	63
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Essex	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Frontenac	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grey	1	1	.....	.....	8	.....
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Hastings	1	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Huron	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Lincoln	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Manitoulin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskoka	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Ontario	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....
Perth	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Peterborough	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Renfrew	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	.....	1	.....	.....	7	15
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	.....	2	.....	4	28	1
Thunder Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Welland	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	2	1	.....	.....	32	25
Wentworth	.....	4	.....	1	22	.....
Totals	11	19	2	21	332	164

out the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Number of judgments or orders brought into the Master's Office for taking the following accounts, etc.

Administration of estates.	Executors, trustees or committees' accounts and compensation.	Foreclosure of mortgage or bond.	Redemption of mortgage or bond.	Sale under mortgage or agreement.	Account on any charge or liens on land other than mechanics' liens.	Account under mechanics' Lien Act.	Specific performance.	Partnership accounts.	Alimony.	Partition or sale.	Damages for breach of contract or covenant.
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	2	5	.....	5	1	5	.....	3	.....	1	2
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
24	14	36	5	16	10	7	.....	10	5	29	5

APPENDIX B.—Being a return of business transacted by Local Masters through-

County or District.	Number of Judgments or Orders.—Con-						
	Work and labor done.	Money received, paid, advanced or lent.	Goods sold and delivered.	Promissory notes and bills of exchange.	Bonds, life and fire insurance.	Infants' estates.	Quieting title matters.
Algoma							
Brant							
Bruce							
Carlton	2	3	1				
Dufferin							1
Elgin							
Essex							1
Frontenac							2
Grey							
Haldimand							
Halton							
Hastings			1				
Huron	1						3
Kent							
Lambton							
Lanark							
Leeds and Grenville							
Lennox and Addington							
Lincoln							
Manitoulin							
Middlesex							
Muskoka							
Nipissing							
Norfolk							
Northumberland and Durham							
Ontario							
Oxford							
Parry Sound							
Peel							
Perth							
Peterborough							
Prescott and Russell							
Prince Edward							
Rainy River							
Renfrew							
Simcoe							
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	1	1					
Thunder Bay							
Victoria							
Waterloo							
Welland							
Wellington							
Wentworth							
Totals	4	4	2				7

out the Province of Ontario for the year 1905.—*Concluded.*

Lunacy.	Miscellaneous.	Advertisements of sale issued.	Reports issued.	References pending at date of return.	Bills of cost taxed by Master.	Amount realized by sales held under direction of Master.	Amount of costs of reference or taxed by Master or under his direction.	Amount of commission allowed in administration and partition matters.	Amount of fees earned by Local Masters.
tinued.						$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 05
1	.....	1	7	2	6	4,475 00	1,328 56	236 87	54 20
.....	3	10	36	15	36	30,676 50	5,658 63	523 70	2,821 31
.....	.....	3	8	2	9	10,816 00	1,025 52	.....	157 27
1	.....	4	6	7	7	3,500 00	496 80	160 00	315 81
2	2	6	14	6	10	11,041 00	1,006 83	529 20	390 10
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 80
.....	1	2	4	6	7	4,165 00	138 02	286 00	67 60
.....	1	1	3	1	2	1,200 00	179 38	135 00	65 20
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	84 04	145 00	17 90
1	5	2	3	10	6	21,000 00	3,718 56	.....	860 90
1	.....	2	9	5	3	6,101 56	360 46	700 00	275 29
.....	1	1	10	6	4	1,350 00	.....	.....	108 10
.....	.....	4	6	3	1	1,800 00	90 17	195 00	123 80
.....	.....	2	1	2	2	7,380 00	387 75	.....	38 14
.....	1	1	7	7	1	535 00	117 45	.....	211 69
.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	4,600 00	513 03	.....	48 50
1	.....	1	3	4	8	4,780 00	354 60	558 98	257 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	3	9	12	3	6,783 32	196 03	151 00	359 05
.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	61 07	.....	56 90
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 20
1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	155 03	....	12 94
1	1	1	4	3	4	3,402 22	239 80	....	139 58
2	.....	.....	5	2	1	4,400 00	158 00	.....	111 30
1	.....	2	5	.....	2	1,500 00	190 17	200 30	213 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	2	4	3	3	12,020 00	794 27	379 10	252 16
.....	2	1	5	3	11	2,300 00	790 06	176 29	202 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5,220 00	113 59	.....	217 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	49 79	.....	26 48
.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00
.....	.....	2	3	2	2	1,720 00	293 81	.....	35 42
.....	.....	2	4	3	5	5,010 00	283 77	401 00	86 10
.....	2	6	10	7	6	6,190 00	680 20	.....	695 96
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5,200 00	.....	381 00	35 70
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	104 14	.....	16 80
.....	.....	2	4	2	3	27,200 00	266 73	127 67	110 60
4	4	2	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00
1	.....	2	6	2	1	915 00	26 25	303 15	333 50
.....	15	.....	19	.....	21	.....	1,787 93	.....	438 98
24	41	68	210	134	177	195,280 60	21,650 44	5,589 26	9,537 93

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy

County or District.	Number of writs of summons issued	Number of orders for arrest issued	Number of actions entered in Procedure Book commenced by writ issued during the year.	Number of actions entered in Procedure Book commenced by writ issued during previous years.	Number of actions entered in Procedure Book commenced otherwise than by writ.	Number of *præcipe* orders issued.	Number of orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Number of examination of parties returned.	Number of records passed
Algoma	54		40		2	30	87	14	9
Brant	51		46	1	2	22	22	16	15
Bruce	52		33	1	2	16	18	10	4
Carleton	213		184	9	17	127	41	87	65
Dufferin	19		15		2	9	1	9	14
Elgin	116		91	7	2	67	27	36	31
Essex	99	1	85	4	7	41	77	59	41
Frontenac	92		60	5	6	13	46	12	10
Grey	63		40	7	5	16	16	27	20
Haldimand	18		13		1	8	7	1	3
Halton	10		7		1	5			4
Hastings	86		66	3		64	16	3	19
Huron	65		49	7	5	36	8	12	11
Kent	85	1	60	4		34	41	30	14
Lambton	89	2	75	2	15	36	25	24	24
Lanark	28	1	21	4		17	33	13	7
Leeds and Grenville	53		34			7	1	15	11
Lennox and Addington	27		21			22	5	11	7
Lincoln	55		44	4	1	27	30	15	
Manitoulin	10		10		1	8	1	1	1
Middlesex	206		137	3	6	136	74	106	59
Muskoka	22		18		8	27	7	29	11
Nipissing	100		78	3	6	48	56	42	37
Norfolk	13		12			4	5	3	3
Northumberland & Durham	47		31	2		29	23	7	14
Ontario	22	1	17		2	9	7	3	3
Oxford	76		43			33	18	11	14
Parry Sound	16		12	1	1	12			8
Peel	19		16	5	1	25	8	8	5
Perth	106		83	5		44	55	61	29
Peterborough	44		35			19	2	21	12
Prescott and Russell	24		18		2	5	9	12	4
Prince Edward	14		13		2	16	1	8	8
Rainy River	30	1	24	1	3	9	12		
Renfrew	39		27	3		6	6	3	3
Simcoe	80		47	3	5	26	7	23	14
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	84	1	60	4	5	39	9	3	20
Thunder Bay	52		50		15	17	34	25	13
Victoria	24	1	20	2	3	10	5	14	6
Waterloo	68		60	2	2	29	28	25	26
Welland	53		49		7	36	47	20	28
Wellington	63		49	2	2	33	5	19	14
Wentworth	236		184	16	8	137	75	71	79
Total	2,722	9	2,077	110	147	1,354	995	909	714

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Number of actions entered for trial.		Number of Judgments entered without trial.	(a) Total amount of such judgments without costs.	(b) Total amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of disbursements.)	(c) Total amount of disbursements allowed.	Number of judgments entered after trial.	(a) Total amount of such judgments without costs.	(b) Total amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of disbursements.)	(c) Total amount of disbursements allowed.
(a) By Jury.	(b) Without Jury.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
5	4	9	17,910 34	375 27	104 36	8	3,610 03	489 59	63 18
7	6	8	3,358 43	121 20	46 95	3	2,200 00	439 09	97 50
3	4	7	6,671 82	57 10	20 27	3	39,254 50	99 75	96 78
26	44	69	333,759 61	1,827 03	748 88	51	22,070 42	6,136 47	1,778 49
2	4	4	2,255 10	98 51	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
10	18	8	17,536 55	123 39	49 40	25	25,098 91	2,594 58	1,895 54
16	25	3	86,712 90	67 51	16 61	15	19,933 66	2,055 12	649 86
3	9	37	163,238 29	858 48	470 45	6	5,904 16	418 93	274 27
8	13	10	9,104 34	219 49	86 01	10	6,165 46	665 88	327 36
1	3	1	691 69	16 40	4 32	1	2,500 00	500 00	.....
4	2	1	738 40	19 40	7 26	4	2,248 85	258 90	71 33
11	20	8	5,167 05	213 99	47 52	11	47,661 82	954 41	390 26
8	13	4	13,408 32	353 93	113 35	6	942 60	1,109 54	143 56
4	7	15	26,463 03	369 51	111 23	7	4,718 88	649 33	357 07
11	13	7	7,102 49	136 50	45 55	13	22,100 35	737 55	408 94
1	5	7	5,290 13	158 62	66 23	5	2,168 24	331 35	333 97
7	4	9	8,925 00	322 21	53 55	1	20 00	152 98	84 78
4	2	6	2,272 26	174 08	44 68	1	369 25	539 12	75 62
6	14	7	5,225 42	192 87	54 09	8	3,245 68	503 89	263 93
1	1	2	1,248 30	117 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	30	42	88,193 60	596 69	228 76	26	13,514 63	1,570 67	520 33
7	10	10	1,716 00	441 44	14 92	1	.....	236 01	111 11
13	27	26	10,443 96	427 59	97 11	15	2,418 43	911 00	871 07
1	4	2	364 33	11 72	5 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	9	7	8,480 52	205 09	37 90	5	4,124 60	85 00	.....
5	5	6	3,769 35	204 21	61 92	1	658 20	.....	.....
5	12	6	3,232 90	148 95	26 90	4	.....	.....	.....
8	4	1	1,145 66	.....	.....	5	826 00	267 96	369 99
1	5	2	1,266 47	86 67	10 72	4	7,585 00	317 04	78 58
13	20	21	28,919 89	511 71	130 84	14	4,196 87	2,082 48	1,006 97
8	4	4	6,955 80	61 30	28 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	3	1,677 84	58 50	22 47	4	1,307 05	357 63	582 36
3	5	3	6,449 44	83 60	28 76	1	125 00	60 60	89 21
2	1	.....	966 19	.....	.....	2	4,582 00	.....	.....
.....	3	9	22,555 10	421 40	174 37	1	.....	41 10	29 60
8	11	6	4,040 44	168 40	38 17	10	10,319 98	597 79	328 13
10	18	16	16,511 04	251 51	97 78	23	12,804 35	3,545 24	1,826 80
3	11	4	2,502 91	42 10	11 00	2	900 00	298 13	136 38
4	2	3	3,821 85	19 52	4 22	4	360 00	347 23	327 96
6	20	16	19,352 55	359 01	136 39	12	6,417 28	693 58	480 99
21	14	14	10,431 36	443 23	106 84	16	13,336 07	1,545 01	901 72
5	13	10	13,766 05	131 26	49 62	9	4,603 25	313 18	387 83
30	38	48	63,677 70	1,469 01	352 10	22	9,188 06	2,893 97	1,031 37
337	480	483	1,037,320 42	12,025 94	3,755 03	362	307,479 58	34,800 10	16,392 84

APPENDIX C.—A return of all business transacted by Local Registrars, Deputy

County or District.	Number of judgments for over $10,000.	Number of judgments for over $5,000 and under $10,000	Number of judgments for over $2,000 and under $5,000	Number of judgments for over $1,000 and under $2,000.	Number of judgments for over $400 and under $1,000.	Number of judgments for $400 and under.	Number of judgments dismissing actions.	Number of judgments in default of appearance or pleading.	Number of judgments under Con. Rule 603.	Number of judgments for reference to Master	Number of writs of execution issued.	Number of writs of execution renewed.
Algoma	1	....	2	2	3	4	4	10	....	2	13	2
Brant	....	....	....	2	5	3	1	6	....	1	8	1
Bruce	1	....	1	....	3	4	....	3	2	2	9	1
Carleton	3	3	9	13	27	20	21	47	6	18	38	10
Dufferin	....	....	....	1	1	..	2	2	....	2	1	....
Elgin	....	3	8	2	1	19	8	8	5	2	16	4
Essex	3	....	6	7	6	8	6	19	3	9	16	1
Frontenac	4	6	3	4	5	15	3	32	5	5	21	6
Grey	....	....	2	4	4	10	....	6	2	1	11	2
Haldimand	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Halton	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1
Hastings	2	1	....	....	3	5	3	4	3	2	8	13
Huron	....	....	1	4	3	12	2	9	....	4	6	1
Kent	....	2	2	5	4	8	1	15	2	2	13	7
Lambton	1	....	4	2	5	3	1	6	1	1	5	1
Lanark	....	....	....	2	6	4	....	6	....	....	7	....
Leeds and Grenville	....	....	2	....	3	2	....	8	1	3	8	2
Lennox and Addington	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	4	....	2	6	3
Lincoln	....	....	1	2	6	6	4	7	....	....	6	3
Manitoulin	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middlesex	1	1	6	7	7	24	8	25	2	7	21	1
Muskoka	....	....	....	....	1	9	4	1	3	....	11	....
Nipissing	....	....	....	2	10	29	7	20	3	1	14	....
Norfolk	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....
Northum'land & Durham	....	....	2	3	2	1	....	7	....	2	1	3
Ontario	....	....	....	1	5	....	1	5	....	....	3	1
Oxford	....	....	....	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	3	2
Parry Sound	....	....	....	1	1	4	1	1	....	1	3	....
Peel	....	1	....	1	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	2
Perth	1	....	5	3	8	18	5	1	1	3	15	1
Peterborough	....	....	2	....	1	....	1	2	1	1	2	....
Prescott and Russell	....	....	....	....	4	1	1	3	....	....	3	1
Prince Edward	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	2	....
Rainy River	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Renfrew	1	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	3	....
Simcoe	....	1	....	1	3	5	3	4	2	1	6	2
Stormont Dundas Glen	....	2	3	2	10	6	7	11	1	7	17	1
Thunder Bay	....	....	....	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	4	....
Victoria	....	....	....	2	1	4	....	2	....	1	....	1
Waterloo	....	1	2	1	6	5	4	12	1	1	8	2
Welland	....	1	1	4	12	5	4	8	4	3	7	1
Wellington	....	....	4	2	1	1	7	1	2	1	5	1
Wentworth	1	3	6	10	12	30	7	22	8	10	32	16
Totals	20	26	75	97	189	281	120	325	61	99	357	93

Registrars and Deputy Clerks of the Crown for the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Con.*

Number of writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amount for which issued, without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder (including disbursements).	Number of days of sitting of Judge with jury.	Number of days of sitting of Judge without a jury.	Number of Estreats ordered to be issued.	Number of Estreats issued.	Amount of Jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Clerks and Local Registrars.	Fees collected in law stamps by Deputy Registrars.
		$ c.	$ c.					$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	....	.....	.....	5	....	....	.....	15 00	1,776 29	.....	308 90	.....
....	....	.....	.....	10	3	....	.....	21 00	5,628 00	.....	215 50	.....
....	....	.....	.....	4	3	....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	209 90	.....
....	....	.....	.....	18	10	....	.....	78 00	799 38	.....	719 50	239 60
....	....	.....	.....	2	2	....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	90 50	.....
....	....	.....	.....	10	13	....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	471 40	.....
....	11	2,685 08	52 85	10	10	....	.....	45 00	1,176 49	73 40	760 15	.....
....	1	296 31	16 38	7	4	....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	420 10	.....
....	....	.....	.....	8	3	....	.....	24 00	100 00	.....	308 60	.....
....	....	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	61 90	.....
....	....	.....	.....	4	2	....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	62 10	.....
....	....	.....	.....	17	4	....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	76 30	372 30
....	....	.....	.....	5	5	....	.....	12 00	131 94	.....	227 80	.....
....	....	.....	.....	6	5	....	.....	12 00	291 15	.....	376 50	.....
....	....	.....	.....	5	4	....	.....	33 00	175 00	.....	419 00	.....
1	....	.....	.....	3	3	....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	194 20	.....
....	....	.....	.....	8	2	....	.....	21 00	.....	.....	176 50	.....
....	....	.....	.....	3	2	....	.....	12 00	.....	.....	140 20	.....
....	....	.....	.....	8	5	....	.....	15 00	139 67	.....	227 20	.....
....	....	.....	.....	3	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 50	.....
....	1	203 73	8 30	31	6	....	.....	114 00	.....	.....	343 80	228 70
....	....	.....	.....	3	3	....	.....	21 00	533 15	.....	165 60	.....
....	....	.....	.....	18	....	....	.....	39 00	1,335 38	.....	524 50	.....
....	....	.....	.....	2	3	....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	69 50	.....
....	....	.....	.....	7	3	....	.....	18 00	372 70	.....	222 70	.....
....	....	.....	.....	3	6	....	.....	12 00	15 00	.....	130 20	.....
....	....	.....	.....	5	4	....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	135 60	30 80
....	....	.....	.....	7	....	....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	119 10	.....
....	....	.....	.....	....	4	....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	112 60	.....
....	....	.....	.....	9	13	....	.....	27 00	.....	.....	576 80	.....
....	....	.....	.....	14	2	....	.....	24 00	.....	32 80	212 50	.....
....	....	.....	.....	3	5	....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	109 20	.....
....	....	.....	.....	2	10	....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	95 50	.....
....	2	905 31	.....	3	3	....	.....	6 00	257 38	254 42	50 60	.....
....	....	.....	.....	2	1	....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	137 30	.....
....	....	.....	.....	3	7	....	.....	24 00	.....	.....	110 30	62 70
....	....	.....	.....	14	4	....	.....	30 00	256 48	.....	475 60	.....
....	....	.....	.....	3	5	....	.....	9 00	8,417 46	.....	287 60	.....
....	....	.....	.....	3	2	....	.....	12 00	225 00	.....	124 50	.....
....	....	.....	.....	6	6	....	.....	18 00	85 00	85 00	327 40	.....
....	....	.....	.....	8	2	....	.....	54 00	57 07	.....	418 60	.....
....	....	.....	.....	7	4	....	.....	15 00	.....	.....	326 60	.....
....	....	.....	.....	13	8	....	.....	90 00	710 00	.....	953 00	264 96
1	15	4,090 43	77 53	303	182	....	.....	948 00	23,532 54	445 62	11,504 85	1,199 06

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

County or District.	Number of writs of summons issued.	Number of orders for arrest issued.	Number of actions entered in Procedure Book commenced by writs issued during the year.	Number of actions entered in Procedure Book commenced by writs issued during previous years.	Number of actions entered in Procedure Book commenced otherwise than by writ.	Number of *præcipe* orders issued.	Number of orders issued and signed by Local Judge.	Number of examination of parties returned.
Algoma	77		69	2	3	32	161	5
Brant	31		27		1	11	12	5
Bruce	35		21		3	13	25	15
Carlton	118		89	4		43	33	15
Dufferin	12		9			6	4	4
Elgin	42		34	1		14	14	6
Essex	42		34		15	9		14
Frontenac	48		32		2	7	17	6
Grey	25		13	3		12		8
Haldimand	9		4					2
Halton	3		2					
Hastings	39		28	8	1	13	12	4
Huron	34		28	2	5	13	3	1
Kent	74	1	31	3		8	10	15
Lambton	39		32	3	4	10	10	6
Lanark	15		10	1		7	6	5
Leeds and Grenville	34		22			8	6	11
Lennox and Addington	8		7			2	5	3
Lincoln	24		17	1		7	12	9
Manitoulin	24		24			30	5	2
Middlesex	126		80	3	7	17	37	16
Muskoka	18		16			5	8	2
Nipissing	68		52	3		14	28	9
Norfolk	3		3	2		5	2	2
Northumberland and Durham	17		10	1		4	6	5
Ontario	12		11		2	2	9	5
Oxford	16		10	3	3	5	6	3
Parry Sound	7	1	7			3		
Peel	6		5	1		2	4	
Perth	47		33			33	11	23
Peterborough	23		17			2		1
Prescott and Russell	18		16		2	2	10	3
Prince Edward	13		12	1		4	3	4
Rainy River	46		42		2	8	23	
Renfrew	21		14	5	1	5	4	
Simcoe	60		31	2	5	28		12
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	49	2	31			14	15	
Thunder Bay	75		68	1	3	19	79	18
Victoria	24		19	1	3	5	7	1
Waterloo	47		26			6	9	6
Welland	9		8			2	5	1
Wellington	42		23	3		12	10	1
Wentworth	132		82	5	7	45	62	20
York	615	2	412	33	4	143	271	64
Totals	2,227	6	1,561	92	73	630	944	332

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1905.

Number of Records passed.	Number of actions entered for trial.		Number of judgments entered without trial.	(a) Total amount of such judgments without costs.	(b) Total amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of disbursements.)	(c) Total amount of disbursements allowed.	Number of judgments entered after trial.	(a) Total amount of such judgments without costs.	(b) Total amount of costs taxed thereunder (exclusive of disbursements.)
	(a) By jury.	(b) Without jury.							
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.
7	2	6	35	17,881 52	702 65	245 71	8	868 29	282 95
8	7	1	12	3,512 57	180 52	59 40	3	57 00	131 85
5	1	1	14	3,348 30	158 10	95 51	1	.....	29 65
21	9	14	42	10,547 62	515 23	232 85	9	943 19	322 85
3	2	1	1	312 52	9 45	2 98	1	50 00	.....
7	1	6	5	1,443 69	56 43	13 10	10	1,054 54	200 15
8	4	3	9	2,523 05	278 96	66 46	8	1,148 33	317 57
5	4	1	16	4,069 15	178 44	19 24	.....	.....	.....
6	2	4	6	1,079 15	79 03	34 06	2	321 75	90 95
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	5	1	11	2,117 14	196 84	75 39	5	407 73	250 20
9	7	2	5	892 58	80 96	35 13	.....	.....	.....
6	2	4	18	4,730 23	338 27	106 68	8	1,777 75	410 02
9	6	3	13	3,947 40	191 96	56 42	4	890 52	256 17
3	.....	3	4	1,345 12	61 98	27 14	1	124 00	.....
8	2	6	13	3,663 12	288 67	75 62	4	423 81	487 42
1	1	.....	5	1,500 34	95 93	30 13	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	2	3	590 69	68 11	27 21	2	569 52	86 75
6	2	.....	8	9,481 70	422 34	.....	2	45 12	29 55
17	5	7	38	8,189 36	633 57	181 65	4	95 00	200 40
4	.....	5	5	1,366 71	69 62	12 97	2	238 80	120 59
18	8	10	32	5,735 79	397 98	92 82	9	511 18	231 90
2	.....	2	2	412 05	26 41	12 45	.....	.....	.....
6	4	2	5	1,241 63	64 62	25 90	2	292 00	146 26
3	2	1	6	1,956 84	101 86	37 40	1	125 00	46 90
3	1	7	5	1,004 06	111 04	102 54	2	.....	27 35
.....	.....	.....	1	287 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	2	481 80	54 91	15 22	1	523 50	.....
15	9	6	8	2,019 61	100 27	23 97	7	963 03	317 14
.....	.....	.....	7	1,816 43	124 05	44 39	1	400 00	80 65
2	.....	2	11	2,518 55	154 67	62 52	1	5 00	58 66
2	1	1	9	2,572 29	120 90	41 19	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	17	9,611 95	379 41	83 98	1	111 00	.....
2	1	1	13	2,335 62	223 77	175 73	2	145 00	128 23
.....	10	3	16	4,087 89	195 13	78 04	7	264 68	284 65
9	2	6	8	2,178 11	113 05	42 81	6	542 00	523 23
23	3	19	22	13,581 18	666 19	204 79	9	1,742 57	942 58
1	1	.....	6	746 65	115 61	40 64	2	.....	63 52
4	1	3	10	3,886 39	126 48	58 95	2	436 90	87 90
2	.....	2	3	666 04	71 90	28 53	.....	.....	.....
5	2	3	9	2,793 67	214 95	64 35	1	.....	124 04
31	14	17	43	10,722 91	789 48	212 20	12	695 44	905 89
109	44	65	196	47,668 30	2,367 95	777 56	80	10,103 57	3,618 35
375	170	223	694	200,867 51	1,121 27	3,623 63	220	25,876 22	10,804 32

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks

Counties and Districts.	(a) Total amount of disbursements allowed	Number of judgments for over $10,000.	Number of judgments for over $5,000, and under $10,000.	Number of judgments for over $2,000, and under $5,000.	Number of judgments for over $1,000, and under $2,000.	Number of judgments for over $400, and under $1,000.	Number of judgments for $400 and under.	Number of judgments dismissing actions.
	$ c.							
Algoma	193 86			2		7	30	1
Brant	176 46					3	11	2
Bruce	85 96					3	11	1
Carlton	191 73					5	47	2
Dufferin								
Elgin	182 83					2	13	2
Essex	159 11					1	27	3
Frontenac						1	14	
Grey	103 35						8	
Haldimand								1
Halton								
Hastings	80 45						16	1
Huron							5	
Kent	157 37					3	22	1
Lambton	134 68					5	14	
Lanark							2	2
Leeds and Grenville	225 27					3	14	
Lennox and Addington							5	
Lincoln	30 87							
Manitoulin				1			2	8
Middlesex	92 05					1	41	
Muskoka	65 84					1	6	
Nipissing	140 10						41	3
Norfolk							12	
Northumberland and Durham	114 90						7	
Ontario	83 84					2	4	1
Oxford	44 77						7	2
Parry Sound							1	
Peel						1	2	
Perth	250 40						15	
Peterborough	68 11					1	7	
Prescott and Russell	68 15						12	
Prince Edward						1	8	
Rainy River								
Renfrew	94 10					1	12	
Simcoe	266 01					4	11	
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	290 30					1	13	1
Thunder Bay	428 15			2	1	7	21	2
Victoria	41 17						8	1
Waterloo	81 75				6	4		
Welland							3	
Wellington	66 74					1	9	1
Wentworth	326 29					4	51	4
York	1,152 34					31	245	27
Totals	5,396 98			3	7	89	767	66

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Continued.*

Number of judgments in default of appearance or pleading.	Number of judgments under Con. Rule 603.	Number of judgments for reference to Master.	Number of writs of execution issued.	Number of writs of execution renewed.	Number of writs of *Ca. Sa.* issued.	Number of certificates issued under Creditors' Relief Act.	Amount for which issued without costs.	Amount of costs allowed thereunder (including disbursements.)	Amount of fees payable in law stamps under sec. 41 of The Creditors' Relief Act.
							$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
24	7	.....	31	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	2	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	4	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	3	.....	24	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	18	.....	28	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1	.....	10	4	.....	1	67 11	5 05	80
5	3	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	3	.....	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	2	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	1	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	2	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	5	.....	36	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 60
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	6	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	2,878 05	117 44	7 50
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	45 16	10 04	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	2	.....	25	1	.....	1	5,341 69	12 38	3 00
3	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	48 63	10 57	.....
7	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	11	.....	42	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
163	30	1	218	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
510	118	3	616	184	.....	16	8,380 64	155 48	12 90

APPENDIX D.—Being a return of business transacted by County Court Clerks throughout

Counties and Districts	Number of days of sittings of County Court.	Amount of jury fees paid County Treasurer.	Amount of money paid into Court with defence.	Amount of money paid out of Court	Number of partition matters brought in the County Court under the statute.	Amount of money paid thereunder.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
Algoma	6	3 00	435 92	97 00		
Brant	6	10 50		667 29		
Bruce	3	1 50		100 89		
Carlton	25	13 50	228 00			
Dufferin	3	3 00				
Elgin	11	1 50	45 00	44 15		
Essex	6	6 00				
Frontenac	5	6 00				
Grey	14	3 00		50 00		
Haldimand	2	1 50		30 00		
Halton						
Hastings	7	4 50	150 00	183 06		
Huron	8	6 00	341 38			
Kent	7	3 00				
Lambton	4	9 00	201 25			
Lanark	4		25 00			
Leeds and Grenville	11	3 00	15 00			
Lennox and Addington	3	1 50				
Lincoln	6	6	369 75	314 75		
Manitoulin	8		10 00	10 00		
Middlesex	18	7 50	100 00	100 00		
Muskoka	3					
Nipissing	7	12 00	858 72	570 20		
Norfolk	4					
Northumberland & Durham	8	6 00				
Ontario	3	3 00				
Oxford	5	1 50		305 50		
Parry Sound						
Peel	5		75 00	75 00		
Perth	13	13 50	342 50	226 12		
Peterborough	2		25 00			
Prescott and Russell	4		85 10	85 10		
Prince Edward	2	1 50				
Rainy River	3					
Renfrew	4	1 50				
Simcoe	11	15 00	145 00	145 00		
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7	3 00	199 66	199 66		
Thunder Bay	17	4 50	100 00			
Victoria	1	1 50				
Waterloo	4	1 50			1	45 92
Welland	5					
Wellington	10	3 00				
Wentworth	18	21 00	25 00	25 00		
York	89	66 00	1,034 38	1,323 44	1	
Totals	382	238 56	4,872 26	4,552 16	2	45 92

the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1905.—*Concluded.*

Amount paid out.	Amount of moneys in Court in County Court actions, including interest, Con. Rule 1221.	Number of chattel mortgages and bills of sale filed.	Total amount secured by such mortgage.	Number of mortgages renewed.	Number of discharges filed.	Number of assignments for benefit of creditors.	Number of hire receipts, etc., filed under R.S.O. 1897, cap. 149.	Total amount secured by such receipts, etc.	Amount of fees earned by Clerk, including salary.
$ c.	$ c.		$ c.					$ c.	$ c.
.....	338 92	239	364,811 73	100	14	19	171	35,177 25	1,268 85
667 29	1,244 02	201	546,935 90	138	10	.....	123	22,111 94	508 21
.....	1,562 45	528	104,477 00	172	8	12	90	15,838 40	645 85
.....	.....	340	626,907 51	337	29	28	49	28,148 11	1,064 70
.....	.....	61	18,474 85	82	4	7	135	7,224 13	144 60
.....	352 55	482	207,935 49	159	4	6	95	15,463 54	522 85
.....	575 76	531	106,458 97	198	14	9	65	15,861 53	749 22
.....	.....	241	225,275 72	139	17	9	215	9,603 90	488 20
.....	.....	656	821,532 53	277	2	12	101	14,759 99	634 85
.....	.....	83	310,039 84	51	2	2	39	11,655 23	185 55
.....	.....	55	22,907 91	29	5	3	12	4,318 81	43 25
.....	150 00	629	261,087 80	253	7	9	189	28,903 89	695 14
190 10	576 04	259	236,399 49	126	5	11	42	10,163 07	244 00
.....	.....	716	206,920 73	455	10	6	1,731	70,544 78	977 20
.....	361 25	382	135,120 90	208	15	9	114	19,613 15	557 71
.....	25 00	154	63,498 03	61	6	7	33	5,418 33	247 25
.....	115 00	228	71,243 16	146	4	10	23	4,364 85	590 75
.....	.....	117	46,683 09	88	15	1	130	7,962 37	203 15
.....	55 00	109	235,021 75	76	4	7	39	12,634 62	365 40
.....	.....	121	58,458 53	34	2	5	.....	.....	519 00
.....	.....	244	219,566 89	196	10	14	147	34,338 35	690 95
.....	.....	263	245,554 43	67	11	1	25	6,288 33	698 15
.....	318 97	343	249,965 03	104	11	16	42	24,296 93	635 00
.....	489 47	194	297,849 62	107	6	3	148	10,945 75	338 95
.....	.....	235	60,507 82	221	9	7	109	11,813 34	346 65
.....	.....	128	85,612 76	111	5	5	70	9,911 80	193 90
.....	2,020 29	196	87,416 99	92	18	9	76	8,889 49	474 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 45
.....	100 00	120	57,308 17	44	5	2	6	2,489 00	149 00
.....	87 50	177	131,612 17	51	2	5	49	8,276 78	514 00
.....	25 00	165	133,626 33	71	11	10	43	12,794 06	227 12
.....	.....	141	148,301 35	49	5	6	17	1,458 00	243 45
.....	.....	66	31,245 75	56	3	2	62	9,915 05	258 70
.....	2 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 40
.....	.....	193	573,658 45	122	4	6	65	6,521 20	288 25
.....	51 00	384	372,921 63	223	15	14	120	23,966 97	721 49
.....	.....	337	437,508 65	112	10	13	272	24,499 90	522 35
.....	100 00	74	58,699 27	13	8	8	195	41,532 48	755 45
.....	.....	118	34,634 99	69	4	2	25	8,142 72	317 42
.....	45 92	137	318,562 00	83	8	12	118	30,055 71	345 54
.....	19 50	274	802,807 45	86	9	6	61	10,448 38	272 10
.....	.....	233	134,779 52	96	5	6	47	8,332 59	290 00
.....	132 15	976	969,898 66	365	14	17	91	37,029 35	1,419 40
.....	4,323 53	1,723	1,836,366 00	815	62	72	512	200,059 00	4,143 80
857 39	13,072 28	12,853	11,958,594 96	6,282	412	408	5,696	871,773 11	24,589 95

APPENDIX E.—Being a return of business transacted by Surrogate Registrars

County or District.	Total number of Probates issued.	Total number of Letters of Administration issued.	Total number of Letters of Guardianship issued.	Total number of Probates and Letters of Administration issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 77.	Total number of Probates and Letters issued under R.S.O. c. 59, s. 74.	Number of Wills proved istration or Guardianship alty valued as			
						Above $100,000.	From $50,000 to $100,000.	From $25,000 to $50,000.	From $10,000 to $25,000.
Algoma	11	18	3	7	6	1			
Brant	84	33	3	13	17	1		1	3
Bruce	124	60	1	31	19				5
Carleton	123	74	4	23	21	5	2	2	12
Dufferin									
Elgin	98	61	3	17	17				3
Essex	78	43	6	24	39			3	2
Frontenac	57	16	2	23	9				2
Grey	110	57	5	23	18			2	4
Haldimand	65	21	4	13	5			2	5
Halton	61	28	1	13	6			1	5
Hastings	86	49	9	19	18		2		2
Huron	147	59	7	25	22			1	4
Kent	89	51	2	9	50				3
Lambton	121	59	8	15	24			1	10
Lanark	53	24	2	9	8			3	8
Leeds and Grenville	132	35	1	16	13	2	1	2	6
Lennox and Addington	33	8	3	5	9			1	1
Lincoln	62	29	1	15	11		1	2	3
Manitoulin	8	9							
Middlesex	227	111	2	49	32		4	2	9
Muskoka	13	14	2	6	1				2
Nipissing	11	21		8	1			1	1
Norfolk	60	15	2	12	8			2	3
Northumberland and Durham	151	52	5	29	18	1		2	10
Ontario	84	31	3	15	20			2	3
Oxford	105	50	2	19	23	1	1		7
Parry Sound	14	14		5	7				
Peel	58	16	1	13	15				4
Perth	92	39	3	11	24			1	9
Peterborough	63	27	1	9	15				5
Prescott and Russell	52	39	2	21	7			2	2
Prince Edward	36	16	2	6	4			1	2
Rainy River	5	12	1	4	1				
Renfrew	38	21	2	7	4	3			3
Simcoe	126	80	5	33	23		2	4	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	85	52	5	18	22			1	6
Thunder Bay	6	12	1	3					1
Victoria	45	29	2	14	19			2	5
Waterloo	134	33	1	22	11		1	5	18
Welland	79	50	6	21	18		1	2	4
Wellington	141	61	4	28	24		2	3	7
Wentworth	172	78	10	28	36	1	3	4	15
York	555	367	27	108	185	9	13	13	56
Totals	3,897	1,985	155	803	732	24	33	69	263

throughout the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1905.

and Letters of Administration issued where person- follows :				Total amount of personalty devolving.	Total amount of realty to be administered under R.S.O. c. 127, s. 4.	Amount of monies in court in Surrogate matters, including interest, Con. Rule 1221.	Amount earned for		
From $5,000 to $10,000.	From $1,000 to $5,000.	From $400 to $1,000.	$400 and under.				Registrar's fees.	Judge's fees.	Fee fund.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
.....	6	12	9	133,733 88	10,600 00	.....	233 67	96 25	71 10
13	38	21	43	415,590 09	209,150 17	.....	1,278 48	656 80	392 90
14	94	30	41	395,474 00	357,070 00	.....	1,763 53	795 00	514 90
11	73	42	54	1,615,957 43	569,102 10	.....	1,915 84	1,983 00	1,142 60
2	13	8	9	83,829 23	77,015 00	.....	264 90	140 30	.....
13	51	42	53	310,027 17	333,114 91	100 00	1,612 70	714 65	421 90
12	47	24	39	319,117 83	355,434 16	.....	1,235 03	658 75	381 70
5	36	23	9	161,274 50	132,942 00	.....	743 05	351 30	213 90
13	59	44	50	394,705 25	387,513 28	.....	1,646 14	769 00	486 75
7	35	25	16	275,082 60	212,216 66	.....	1,235 95	539 75	291 60
11	37	18	18	278,781 80	225,666 00	90,000 00	940 89	439 95	288 30
10	49	46	35	412,152 00	47,469 00	.....	1,492 80	841 50	492 90
15	94	40	59	452,863 57	77,906 75	.....	2,189 15	829 50	564 30
8	53	26	52	174,902 00	17,501 00	.....	1,117 99	561 75	303 40
11	74	35	57	460,588 07	351,509 70	.....	1,798 02	956 90	544 60
8	31	11	18	390,583 64	152,335 00	100 00	893 16	567 25	329 20
13	54	37	33	5,435,753 90	55,100 00	.....	1,865 55	5,691 00	2,937 20
6	13	6	17	133,713 11	50,850 00	.....	519 79	341 20	130 70
5	37	17	26	297,022 84	28,878 00	187 60	996 07	558 50	294 40
3	6	4	4	36,258 70	5,350 00	.....	152 38	61 75	42 90
25	131	63	106	953,399 63	129,608 32	.....	3,075 50	1,657 25	1,057 70
1	9	4	13	55,689 82	39,088 00	.....	266 46	116 25	88 00
.....	9	7	14	90,882 55	31,872 95	.....	280 58	148 25	100 80
8	22	19	23	250,308 64	134,899 09	.....	880 42	396 75	261 00
20	75	47	53	727,535 43	505,320 00	.....	2,149 95	1,140 50	754 90
12	36	25	40	305,612 62	26,902 00	.....	1,105 80	597 25	332 80
19	59	30	40	947,534 71	411,349 63	2,018 03	1,943 50	1,461 75	567 60
.....	8	5	15	28,652 00	23,280 00	.....	194 49	85 25	54 60
4	38	13	16	171,181 48	258,678 00	.....	916 70	505 25	197 70
10	62	24	28	263,457 54	46,930 00	.....	1,505 15	606 60	410 90
2	43	12	28	188,874 50	219,333 30	.....	784 03	376 50	233 80
10	26	27	26	232,954 64	159,794 67	.....	903 75	406 75	271 90
5	20	9	17	139,487 44	90,950 00	.....	569 90	300 50	168 80
4	9	4	1	33,344 61	18,362 00	.....	82 65	42 00	22 30
7	20	15	13	1,835,088 41	131,240 00	.....	567 98	1,943 25	1,022 50
10	74	47	63	686,348 29	469,028 50	.....	2,163 66	1,006 10	539 80
12	58	25	40	366,966 14	222,117 33	.....	1,589 27	815 25	421 70
2	8	3	5	46,915 44	41,020 21	.....	204 47	78 00	54 00
5	28	15	21	247,759 20	171,775 00	.....	738 30	350 75	252 40
34	77	22	11	630,307 04	354,383 02	.....	1,690 75	952 25	601 80
7	46	18	57	736,638 06	220,345 70	.....	1,356 16	734 00	406 10
14	86	35	59	662,469 00	464,012 00	.....	2,036 36	1,108 75	677 50
16	83	48	90	1,083,762 00	758,318 12	305 00	2,602 88	1,843 00	972 20
61	289	192	316	13,928,858 00	3,846,947 00	.....	9,792 64	16,202 35	8,363 55
468	2,216	1,220	1,737	36,791,438 80	12,432,278 57	92,710 63	61,295 44	50,428 65	27,679 60

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County Judicial Officers throughout the Province, the County, such officers payable by the Province, the County,

County and town.	Office.	Officer	Amount earned	Salary paid by Province	Total earnings and salary in all offices	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ALGOMA						
Sault St. Marie	Sheriff	W. H. Carney	1,653 43	1,000 00	2,653 43	2,174 84
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Johnston	96 25		382 25	96 25
	Local Master	"	86 00			80 30
	Crown Attorney	Nelson Simpson	492 00	200 00	1,273 83	532 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	381 83	200 00		478 05
	Local Registrar	*S. A. Marks	76 15	150 00	1,728 67	226 15
	District Court Clerk	"	668 85	600 00		1,268 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	233 67			233 67
BRANT:						
Brantford	Sheriff	Wm. Watt	2,006 75		2,006 75	1,433 83
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hardy	commuted	588 00	606 05	588 00
	Local Master	"	18 05			18 05
	Crown Attorney	A. J. Wilkes, K.C.	1,094 42		2,067 93	730 32
	Clerk of the Peace	"	973 51			474 45
	Local Registrar	J. T. Hewitt	178 34	675 00	2,610 03	853 34
	County Court Clerk	"	508 21			508 21
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,278 48			1,278 48
BRUCE:						
Walkerton	Sheriff	C. V. Parke	2,068 02		2,068 02	1,662 77
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Barrett	795 00		795 00	
	Local Master	Judge Klein	commuted	400 00	400 00	400 00
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Dixon	383 55		1,763 86	261 15
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,380 31			918 41
	Local Registrar	M. Goetz	111 47	675 00	3,195 85	786 47
	County Court Clerk	"	645 85			316 73
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,763 53			1,269 85
CARLTON:						
Ottawa	Sheriff	J. Sweetland	4,345 04		4,345 04	3,828 20
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McTavish	1,300 00		1,300 00	
	Local Master	W. L. Scott	2,821 31		3,516 86	2,558 41
	Deputy Registrar	"	695 55			641 75
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Ritchie	779 86		1,996 96	499 86
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,217 10			606 24
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. P. Featherston	424 00	450 00	3,854 54	874 00
	County Court Clerk	"	1,064 70			1,064 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,915 84			1,915 84
DUFFERIN:						
Orangeville	Sheriff	Thomas Bowles	1,161 03		1,161 03	754 92
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCarthy	commuted	168 00	325 27	168 00
	Local Master	"	157 27			75 25
	Crown Attorney	W. J. L. McKay	191 00		753 24	168 10
	Clerk of the Peace	"	562 24			562 24
	Local Registrar	§John McLaren	72 65	675 00	1,175 15	747 15
	County Court Clerk	"	144 60			144 60
	Surrogate Registrar	"	264 90			264 90
ELGIN:						
St. Thomas	Sheriff	†Dugald McColl	2,042 94		2,042 94	1,363 05
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Colter	714 65		714 65	
	Local Master	‡C. F. Maxwell	315 81		315 81	187 61
	Crown Attorney	A. McCrimmon	1,309 04		2,037 72	686 20
	Clerk of the Peace	"	728 68			420 28
	Local Registrar	David McLaws	596 35	675 00	3,406 90	1,066 81
	County Court Clerk	"	522 85			470 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,612 70			1,442 56

*Appointed O. in C. 8th Nov., 1905. †Appointed O. in C. 28th July, 1905.
‡Appointed O. in C. 14th Aug., 1905. §John A. V. Preston, appointed O. in C. 26th Feb., 1906.

Province of Ontario for the year ending 31st December, 1905; and of total earnings of and the General Public respectively for the same period.

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R. S. O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
498 15	2,672 99	1,647 56	1,025 43	.....	1,025 43	1,902 19	.....	751 24	Algoma.
5 70	182 25	.....	182 25	.....	182 25	.....	.....	96 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 00	
115 60	1,222 39	15 65	1,206 74	.....	1,206 74	627 00	.....	65 00	
96 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	473 02	.....	108 81	
.....	1,728 67	343 50	1,385 17	.....	1,385 17	150 00	.....	76 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	668 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233 67	
513 67	1,947 50	468 63	1,478 00	.....	1,478 00	1,271 67	446 32	288 76	Brant.
.....	606 05	.....	606 05	.....	606 05	588 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 05	
342 00	2,007 96	56 00	1,951 96	.....	1,951 96	554 80	442 00	97 62	
461 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 55	763 73	102 23	
.....	2,640 03	204 00	2,436 03	137 20	2,298 83	675 00	.....	178 34	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508 21	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278 48	
271 88	1,934 65	688 39	1,246 26	.....	1,246 26	712 10	639 74	716 18	Brucc.
.....	795 00	.....	795 00	.....	795 00	.....	.....	795 00	
.....	400 00	.....	400 00	.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....	
96 89	1,787 78	40 00	1,747 78	.....	1,747 78	366 22	17 33	.....	
511 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 85	1,057 83	185 63	
.....	2,887 56	479 20	2,408 36	131 67	2,276 69	675 00	.....	111 47	
205 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	645 85	
308 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,763 53	
683 16	4,511 36	1,784 10	2,727 26	.....	2,727 26	2,185 80	790 37	1,368 87	Carlton.
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	
165 10	3,475 16	614 00	2,861 16	.....	2,861 16	.....	.....	2,821 31	
109 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695 55	
203 00	1,789 95	917 89	872 06	.....	872 06	687 86	.....	92 00	
480 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266 75	630 43	319 92	
.....	3,904 54	1,217 19	2,686 64	205 99	2,480 65	450 00	.....	424 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,064 70	
50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,915 84	
401 15	1,156 07	412 46	743 61	.....	743 61	478 90	380 21	301 92	Dufferin.
.....	265 54	1 70	263 84	.....	263 84	168 00	.....	.....	
22 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 27	
27 00	757 34	85 00	672 34	.....	672 34	165 00	.....	26 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 65	371 59	120 00	
.....	1,157 15	29 75	1,127 40	.....	1,127 40	675 00	.....	72 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144 60	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264 90	
613 22	1,976 27	690 82	1,285 45	.....	1,285 45	1,141 21	534 99	366 74	Elgin.
.....	714 65	.....	714 65	.....	714 65	.....	.....	714 65	
.....	187 61	48 00	139 61	.....	139 61	.....	.....	315 81	
496 35	2,133 63	483 47	1,650 16	.....	1,650 16	1,262 49	24 00	22 55	
530 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204 91	507 62	16 15	
236 80	3,351 38	399 80	2,951 58	285 47	2,666 11	675 00	.....	596 35	
75 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522 85	
58 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,612 70	

APPENDIX F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
ESSEX:						
Sandwich	Sheriff	J. C. Iler	2,987 63		2,987 63	2,625 83
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Horne	658 75		658 75	
	Local Master	§Henry Clay	390 10		390 10	311 62
	Crown Attorney	J. H. Rodd	894 75		2,018 49	673 60
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,123 74			778 28
	Local Registrar	Francis Cleary	325 03	675 00	2,984 28	1,000 03
	County Court Clerk	"	749 22			733 56
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,235 03			1,235 03
FRONTENAC:						
Kingston	Sheriff	Thos. Dawson	2,259 11		2,259 11	2,001 79
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Price	Commuted	752 00		
	Local Master	*J. B. Walkem	78 80		78 80	
	Crown Attorney	J. L. Whiting, K.C.	137 60		966 44	115 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	828 84			418 84
	Local Registrar	T. Milne Asselstine	226 40	675 00	1,389 60	901 40
	County Court Clerk	"	488 20			488 20
	Surrogate Registrar	Miss H. Fraser	743 05		743 05	709 25
GREY:						
Owen Sound	Sheriff	C. H. Moore	2,223 94		2,223 94	1,662 38
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Hatton	769 00		769 00	
	Local Master	†Judge Widdifield	67 60		67 60	48 70
	Crown Attorney	J. Armstrong	738 66		2,184 06	534 66
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,445 40			843 63
	Local Registrar	W. A. Bishop	97 00	750 00	3,127 99	847 00
	County Court Clerk	"	634 85			634 85
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,646 14			1,646 14
HALDIMAND:						
Cayuga	Sheriff	R. H. Davis	1,878 53		1,878 53	1,477 60
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Douglas	539 75		604 95	539 75
	Local Master	"	65 20			47 70
	Crown Attorney	J. A. Murphy	542 14		1,913 60	418 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,371 46			963 01
	Local Registrar	S. C. Macdonald	30 80	600 00	2,052 30	630 80
	County Court Clerk	"	185 55			181 05
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,235 95			1,200 65
HALTON:						
Milton	Sheriff	M. Clements	998 08		998 08	973 97
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Gorham	439 95		457 85	439 95
	Local Master	"	17 90			7 90
	Crown Attorney	W. I. Dick	494 40		1,797 75	329 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,303 35			952 43
	Local Registrar	W. A. Lawrence	45 00	600 00	1,629 14	645 00
	County Court Clerk	"	43 25			43 25
	Surrogate Registrar	"	940 89			940 89
HASTINGS:						
Belleville	Sheriff	G. F. Hope	3,167 27		3,167 27	1,985 28
	Surrogate Judge	‡Judge Lazier	841 50		841 50	
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	commuted	3,000 00		3,000 00
	Deputy Registrar	"				

*Appointed O. in C. 31st Oct., 1905. †Appointed from 1st Oct., 1905, O. in C. 22nd Sept, 1905. ‡Judge Fraleck appointed O. in C. 31st January, 1906. §Appointed O. in C. 28th July, 1905.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., Cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
361 80	2,987 63	1,304 89	1,682 74	.....	1,682 74	1,224 35	543 00	1,220 28	Essex.
.....	658 75	.....	658 75	.....	658 75	.....	.....	658 75	
.....	311 62	.....	311 62	.....	311 62	.....	.....	390 10	
41 20	1,740 98	450 00	1,290 98	.....	1,290 98	894 75	.....	.....	
247 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176 95	738 00	208 79	
.....	2,971 37	449 97	2,521 40	156 42	2,364 98	675 00	.....	325 03	
2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749 22	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235 03	
162 31	2,164 10	223 95	1,940 15	.....	1,940 15	586 31	743 00	929 80	Frontenac.
.....	752 00	.....	752 00	.....	752 00	752 00	.....	.....	
3 20	82 00	.....	82 00	.....	82 00	.....	.....	78 80	
52 00	969 74	.....	969 74	.....	969 74	137 60	.....	.....	
383 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 50	737 34	.....	
.....	1,389 60	220 00	1,169 60	.....	1,169 60	675 00	.....	226 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 20	
.....	709 25	10 00	699 25	.....	699 25	.....	.....	743 05	
750 47	2,412 85	727 72	1,685 13	.....	1,685 13	936 50	722 38	565 06	Grey.
.....	769 00	.....	769 00	.....	769 00	.....	.....	769 00	
.....	48 70	6 50	42 20	.....	42 20	.....	.....	67 60	
135 45	2,014 77	300 75	1,714 02	.....	1,714 02	646 71	46 95	45 00	
501 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182 35	1,029 21	233 84	
.....	3,127 99	318 70	2,809 29	242 79	2,566 50	750 00	.....	97 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 85	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,646 14	
400 93	1,878 53	612 40	1,266 13	.....	1,266 13	1,166 85	388 80	322 88	Haldi-
.....	598 65	.....	598 65	.....	598 65	.....	.....	539 75	mand
11 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65 20	
175 60	2,047 04	367 00	1,680 04	.....	1,680 04	479 92	22 22	40 00	
489 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	183 00	1,110 61	77 85	
.....	2,012 50	230 25	1,782 25	28 22	1,754 03	600 00	.....	30 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,235 95	
19 19	993 16	319 00	674 16	.....	674 16	541 21	342 90	109 05	Halton.
.....	466 15	.....	466 15	.....	466 15	.....	.....	439 95	
18 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 90	
137 20	1,795 87	161 10	1,634 77	.....	1,634 77	494 40	.....	.....	
377 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 75	1,089 39	173 21	
.....	1,629 14	307 30	1,321 84	.....	1,321 84	600 00	.....	45 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	940 89	
603 02	2,588 30	686 15	1,902 15	.....	1,902 15	1,318 45	823 20	1,025 62	Hastings.
.....	841 50	.....	841 50	.....	841 50	.....	.....	.....	
.....	3,000 00	420 00	2,580 00	.....	2,580 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	

APPENDIX F.—Return of fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary to all officers.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
HASTINGS.						
Belleville.	Crown Attorney	P. J. M. Anderson	990 43		2,314 41	744 06
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,354 01			1,290 86
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	*John Williams.	163 05	450 00	2,800 99	613 05
	County Court Clerk	"	695 14			650 23
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,492 80			1,454 18
HURON:						
Goderich.	Sheriff	R. G. Reynolds	2,170 27		2,170 27	2,064 25
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Doyle	commuted	1,000 00	1,275 29	1,000 00
	Local Master	"	275 29			
	Crown Attorney	C. Seager	699 51		2,247 07	432 71
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,547 56			1,466 11
	Local Registrar	D. McDonald	119 80	750 00	3,332 95	899 80
	County Court Clerk	"	244 00			244 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,189 15			2,189 15
KENT:						
Chatham.	Sheriff	J. R. Gemmill.	2,710 64		2,710 64	1,970 57
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Bell	561 75		669 86	561 75
	Local Master	"	108 10			8 60
	Crown Attorney	H. D. Smith	956 61		2,247 05	831 90
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,290 45			1,230 65
	Local Registrar	James Holmes	354 50	675 00	3,121 69	1,029 50
	County Court Clerk	"	977 20			977 20
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,117 99			1,117 99
LAMBTON:						
Sarnia	Sheriff	James Flintoft	2,301 43		2,301 43	1,551 58
	Surrogate Judge	Judge MacWatt	commuted	1,000 00	1,123 80	1,000 00
	Local Master	"	123 80			71 50
	Crown Attorney	J. P. Bucke	759 01		2,017 29	575 09
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,258 28			1,126 50
	Local Registrar	Alex. Saunders	263 46	675 00	3,294 19	757 71
	County Court Clerk	"	557 71			557 71
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,798 02			1,798 02
LANARK:						
Perth	Sheriff	Wm. McGarry	1,365 28		1,365 28	938 65
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Senkler	567 25		605 39	567 25
	Local Master	"	38 14			
	Crown Attorney	E. G. Malloch, K.C.	397 04		1,005 22	217 78
	Clerk of the Peace	"	608 18			367 69
	Local Registrar	W. P. McEwen	171 20	675 00	1,986 61	789 70
	County Court Clerk	"	247 25			165 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	893 16			560 49
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:						
Brockville.	Sheriff	G. A. Dana	2,263 32		2,263 32	1,740 42
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McDonald	commuted	600 00	752 70	600 00
	Local Masters	"	152 70			35 60
		Judge Reynolds.	58 99		58 99	24 18
	Crown Attorney	M. M. Brown	717 40		1,674 30	570 38
	Clerk of the Peace	"	956 90			667 57
	Local Registrar	O. K. Fraser	109 75	750 00	3,316 05	859 75
	County Court Clerk	"	590 75			590 75
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,865 55			1,865 55

*Appointed O.-in-C., 3rd January, 1905.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
339 25	2,441 62	454 16	1,987 46	.....	1,987 46	959 93	.....	30 50	
67 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	274 37	1,050 00	29 44	
.....	2,717 46	724 10	1,993 36	49 33	1,944 03	450 00	.....	163 05	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695 14	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,492 80	
101 75	2,166 40	485 34	1,680 66	.....	1,680 66	907 00	558 57	704 70	Huron.
.....	1,122 16	.....	1,100 62	.....	1,100 62	1,000 00	.....	.....	
122 16	.....	21 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 29	
184 00	2,259 27	20 00	2,239 27	23 92	2,215 35	527 75	37 50	134 26	
176 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189 20	1,100 00	258 36	
.....	3,332 95	653 00	2,679 95	203 98	2,475 97	750 00	.....	149 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,189 15	
569 02	2,539 59	846 02	1,693 57	.....	1,693 57	779 81	719 80	1,211 03	Kent.
.....	946 65	12 00	934 65	.....	934 65	.....	.....	561 75	
376 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 10	
226 37	2,360 82	550 00	1,810 82	.....	1,810 82	956 61	.....	.....	
71 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190 45	1,000 00	100 00	
180 60	3,403 51	805 00	2,598 51	179 55	2,418 96	675 00	.....	354 50	
48 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	977 20	
50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,117 99	
642 85	2,194 41	590 08	1,604 33	.....	1,604 33	1,125 30	391 08	685 05	Lambton.
.....	1,091 63	.....	1,091 63	.....	1,091 63	1,000 00	.....	.....	
20 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 80	
166 00	1,941 54	323 51	1,618 03	.....	1,618 03	698 36	60 65	.....	
73 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238 28	1,020 00	.....	
.....	3,113 44	600 00	2,513 44	154 03	2,359 41	675 00	.....	263 46	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	557 71	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,798 02	
400 44	1,339 09	603 03	736 06	.....	736 06	658 56	373 30	333 42	Lanark.
.....	611 61	.....	611 61	.....	611 61	.....	.....	567 25	
44 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 14	
65 00	916 66	74 04	842 62	.....	842 62	292 53	79 51	25 00	
266 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 99	391 44	87 75	
31 00	1,914 74	121 00	1,793 74	29 37	1,764 37	675 00	.....	171 20	
110 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247 25	
257 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	893 16	
384 16	2,124 68	709 16	1,415 42	.....	1,415 42	1,023 90	587 73	651 69	Leeds and
.....	635 60	22 00	613 60	.....	613 60	600 00	.....	.....	Grenville
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 70	
57 88	82 06	.....	82 06	.....	82 06	.....	.....	58 99	
147 02	1,728 93	160 75	1,568 18	.....	1,568 18	702 40	.....	15 00	
343 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 20	645 35	155 35	
.....	3,316 05	314 65	3,001 40	300 70	2,700 70	750 00	.....	109 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	590 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,865 55	

APPENDIX F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Napanee..	Sheriff	G. D. Hawley	1,386 10		1,386 10	1,130 86
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Madden	341 20		341 20	341 20
	Local Master	S. S. Lazier	48 50		48 50	48 50
	Crown Attorney	H. M. Deroche, K.C.	265 00		1,193 92	245 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	928 92			576 14
	Local Registrar	W. P. Deroche	115 40	600 00	1,438 34	715 40
	County Court Clerk	"	203 15			203 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	519 79			519 79
LINCOLN:						
S. Cathr'n's	Sheriff	Thos. C. Dawson	1,415 24		1,415 24	1,042 35
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Carman	558 50		816 10	558 50
	Local Master	"	257 60			170 48
	Crown Attorney	M. Brennan	341 00		1,408 38	204 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,067 38			616 99
	Local Registrar	Johnson Clench	208 48	675 00	2,234 95	819 64
	County Court Clerk	"	365 40			272 43
	Surrogate Registrar	"	996 07			987 57
MANITOULIN:						
Gore Bay.	Sheriff	E. H. Jackson	268 50	500 00	768 50	768 50
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCallum	61 75		61 75	61 75
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Murray	384 70		922 50	344 70
	Clerk of the Peace	"	287 80	250 00		456 67
	Local Registrar	*C. C. Platt	30 70		702 08	30 70
	Dist. Court Clerk	"	99 10	419 90		519 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	152 38			152 38
MIDDLESEX:						
London	Sheriff	D. M. Cameron	4,309 37		4,309 37	3,178 39
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Macbeth	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Local Master	R. K. Cowan	359 05		2,214 95	109 66
	Deputy Registrar	"	1,855 90			1,209 30
	Crown Attorney	J. B. McKillop	1,471 35		3,291 82	905 95
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,820 47			1,083 53
	Dep. Clk. of Crown	John Macbeth	273 55	500 00	4,540 00	765 75
	County Court Clerk	"	690 95			655 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	3,075 50			2,951 60
MUSKOKA:						
Bracebridge	Sheriff	H. B. Bridgland	1,160 26	500 00	1,660 26	1,051 43
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Mahaffy	116 25		173 15	116 25
	Local Master	"	56 90			56 90
	Crown Attorney	Thomas Johnson	199 79	250 00	727 46	416 79
	Clerk of the Peace	"	277 67			134 60
	Local Registrar	Isaac Huber	281 68	150 00	1,396 29	431 68
	Dist. Court Clerk	"	248 15	450 00		698 15
	Surrogate Registrar	"	266 46			266 46
NIPISSING:						
North Bay.	Sheriff	H. C. Varin	3,007 69	750 00	3,757 69	2,691 04
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Valin	148 25		150 45	148 25
	Local Master	"	2 20			2 20
	Crown Attorney	A. G. Browning	880 50	250 00	1,433 51	961 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	303 01			279 81
	Local Registrar	Thos. J. Bourke	251 80	150 00	1,717 38	313 30
	Dist. Court Clerk	"	585 00	450 00		952 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	280 58			231 33

*Appointed O. in C. 14th July, 1905.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., chap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
363 82	1,494 68	359 91	1,134 77	.....	1,134 77	597 68	353 79	434 63	Lennox &
.....	341 20	.....	341 20	.....	341 20	.....	.....	341 20	Addington
.....	48 50	15 00	33 50	.....	33 50	.....	.....	48 50	
20 00	1,130 88	97 15	1,033 73	.....	1,033 73	102 20	40 00	122 80	
289 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 35	741 47	114 10	
.....	1,438 34	81 45	1,356 89	.....	1,356 89	600 00	.....	115 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519 79	
515 75	1,558 10	177 90	1,380 20	.....	1,380 20	755 50	278 60	381 14	Lincoln.
.....	883 96	.....	871 96	.....	871 96	.....	.....	558 50	
154 98	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	257 60	
136 80	1,468 59	206 50	1,262 09	.....	1,262 09	341 00	.....	.....	
510 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 60	820 68	52 10	
.....	2,079 64	191 00	1,888 64	38 86	1,849 78	675 00	.....	200 48	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	996 07	
157 95	926 45	64 23	862 22	.....	862 22	710 00	.....	58 50	Manito'lin
.....	61 75	.....	61 75	.....	61 75	.....	.....	61 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
42 55	925 05	107 50	817 55	.....	817 55	384 70	.....	.....	
81 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	519 50	.....	18 30	
.....	702 08	.....	702 08	.....	702 08	.....	.....	30 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	419 90	.....	99 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	152 38	
1,023 69	4,202 08	1,305 22	2,896 86	.....	2,896 86	1,723 25	1,639 29	946 83	Middlesex
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
116 60	1,794 28	350 00	1,444 28	.....	1,444 28	.....	.....	359 05	
358 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,855 90	
439 55	3,123 17	750 00	2,373 17	37 31	2,335 86	1,327 77	61 33	82 25	
694 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	361 25	1,232 76	226 46	
4 10	4,556 80	1,050 00	3,506 80	553 40	2,953 40	500 00	.....	273 55	
32 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	690 95	
147 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,075 50	
383 41	1,434 84	827 40	607 44	.....	607 44	1,473 07	.....	187 19	Muskoka.
.....	173 15	.....	173 15	.....	173 15	.....	.....	116 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 90	
37 65	709 62	15 60	694 02	.....	694 02	449 79	.....	.....	
120 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 63	.....	46 04	
.....	1,396 29	80 34	1,315 95	.....	1,315 95	150 00	.....	281 68	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	248 15	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266 46	
625 20	3,316 24	1,756 61	1,559 63	.....	1,559 63	3,757 69	.....	.....	Nipissing.
.....	150 45	.....	150 45	.....	150 45	.....	.....	148 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 20	
194 75	1,546 28	90 25	1,456 03	.....	1,456 03	1,130 50	.....	.....	
110 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303 01	.....	.....	
10 30	1,530 33	220 85	1,309 48	.....	1,309 48	150 00	.....	251 80	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	585 00	
22 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280 58	

APPENDIX F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and town	Office	Officer	Amount earned	Salary paid by Province	Total earnings and salary in all offices	Total received for present year's services
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
NORFOLK:						
Simcoe	Sheriff	Joseph Jackson	1,349 76		1,349 76	923 70
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Robb	396 75		409 69	396 75
	Local Master	"	12 94			1 84
	Crown Attorney	T. R. Slaght, K.C.	657 00		2,017 20	341 05
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,360 20			759 93
	Local Registrar	C. C. Rapelje	229 00	675 00	2,123 37	743 10
	County Court Clerk	"	338 95			244 22
NORTHUMBERLAND & DUR.:	Surrogate Registrar	"	880 42			561 28
Cobourg	Sheriff	I. O. Proctor	2,134 16		2,134 16	1,583 36
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Benson	commuted	840 00	840 00	
	Local Master	*Judge Ketchum	139 58		139 58	55 94
	Crown Attorney	Wm. F. Kerr	770 30		1,934 39	590 10
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,164 09			627 89
	Local Registrar	John T. Field	98 95	750 00	3,345 55	848 95
	County Court Clerk	"	346 65			346 65
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,149 95			2,149 95
ONTARIO:						
Whitby	Sheriff	J. F. Paxton	1,656 51		1,656 51	1,168 73
	Surrogate Judge	G. Y. Smith	597 25		708 55	597 26
	Local Master	"	111 30			
	Crown Attorney	J. E. Farewell, K.C.	479 80		1,953 80	377 80
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,474 00			811 07
	Local Registrar	L. T. Barclay	47 00	675 00	2,021 70	722 00
	County Court Clerk	"	193 90			173 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,105 80			990 80
OXFORD:						
Woodstock	Sheriff	James Brady	2,273 74		2,273 74	2,123 30
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Finkle	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Local Master	W. T. McMullen	213 10		301 50	209 10
	Deputy Registrar	"	91 40			85 60
	Crown Attorney	R. N. Ball	532 69		532 69	306 74
	Clerk of the Peace	F. R. Ball, K.C.	818 37		818 37	566 37
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	James Canfield	297 00	450 00	3,165 20	675 00
	County Court Clerk	"	474 70			289 50
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,943 50			1,524 70
PARRY SOUND:						
Parry Sound	Sheriff	Sam'l Armstrong	1,601 37	500 00	2,101 37	1,620 10
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McCurry	85 25		85 25	85 25
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	W. L. Haight	390 90	250 00	885 87	460 43
	Clerk of the Peace	"	244 97			143 35
	Local Registrar	E. Jordan	217 35	150 00	1,026 29	367 35
	District Court Clerk	"	14 45	450 00		464 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	174 49			194 49
PEEL:						
Brampton	Sheriff	Robert Broddy	1,343 00		1,343 00	962 02
	Surrogate Judge	Judge McGibbon	505 25		757 41	505 25
	Local Master	"	252 16			163 54
	Crown Attorney	W. McFadden, K.C.	428 95		1,324 88	378 95
	Clerk of the Peace	"	895 93			732 97
	Local Registrar	J. B. Dixon	187 72	600 00	1,853 42	671 52
	County Court Clerk	"	149 00			149 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	916 70			916 70

* Appointed O. in C., 8th March, 1905.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O. cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province the County, and the General-Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
302 52	1,226 22	548 50	677 72	.....	677 72	675 92	442 62	231 22	Norfolk.
.....	398 59	.....	397 59	.....	397 59	.....	.....	396 75	
.....	.....	1 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 94	
213 50	1,804 86	393 44	1,411 42	.....	1,411 42	256 20	391 80	9 00	
490 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119 25	1,179 06	94 14	
17 40	1,881 69	79 00	1,802 69	30 26	1,772 43	675 00	.....	229 00	
62 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338 95	
252 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	880 42	
531 69	2,115 05	496 13	1,618 92	.....	1,618 92	927 80	745 94	460 42	Northum-
.....	840 00	.....	840 00	.....	840 00	840 00	.....	.....	berland &
.....	55 94	.....	55 94	.....	55 94	.....	.....	139 38	Durham.
163 50	1,772 33	278 43	1,493 90	.....	1,493 90	650 50	39 00	80 80	
390 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 75	805 56	208 78	
.....	3,345 55	736 20	2,609 35	182 80	2,426 55	750 00	.....	98 95	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346 65	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,149 95	
400 20	1,568 93	519 09	1,049 84	.....	1,049 84	782 80	508 15	365 56	Ontario.
.....	632 85	4 00	628 85	.....	628 85	.....	.....	597 25	
35 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111 30	
58 50	1,737 66	363 05	1,374 61	.....	1,374 61	394 90	.....	84 90	
490 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	295 13	1,085 60	93 27	
.....	1,931 50	416 00	1,515 50	1 55	1,513 95	675 00	.....	47 00	
9 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193 90	
36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,105 80	
45 06	2,168 36	979 20	1,189 16	.....	1,189 16	1,211 55	486 31	575 88	Oxford.
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	
78 40	383 30	100 00	283 30	.....	283 30	.....	.....	213 10	
10 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 40	
7 00	313 74	10 00	303 74	.....	303 74	507 69	.....	25 00	
266 05	832 42	39 67	792 75	.....	792 75	204 80	452 09	161 48	
83 50	3,328 50	307 60	3,020 90	310 45	2,710 45	450 00	.....	297 00	
190 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	474 70	
565 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,943 50	
433 12	2,053 22	1,010 98	1,042 24	.....	1,042 24	1,681 31	.....	420 06	Parry
.....	85 25	.....	85 25	.....	85 25	.....	.....	85 25	Sound.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
90 00	787 45	143 59	643 86	.....	643 86	615 90	.....	25 00	
93 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 47	.....	8 50	
.....	1,026 29	96 80	929 49	.....	929 49	600 00	.....	217 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 49	
459 23	1,421 25	505 70	915 55	.....	915 55	681 08	471 20	190 72	Peel.
.....	668 79	.....	668 79	.....	668 79	.....	.....	505 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252 16	
180 50	1,600 38	56 20	1,544 18	.....	1,544 18	399 45	.....	29 00	
307 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 45	686 60	94 88	
.....	1,753 68	140 48	1,613 20	11 32	1,601 88	600 00	.....	187 72	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 00	
16 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	916 70	

APPENDIX F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and town	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
PERTH:						
Stratford..	Sheriff	John Hossie	1,954 71		1,954 71	1,352 81
	Surrogate Judge.	Judge Barron	commuted	873 00	1,723 00	
	Local Master	"	commuted	850 00		
	Crown Attorney	G.G. McPherson, K.C	1,089 00		2,515 71	875 00
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,426 71			669 91
	Local Registrar	W. C. Moscrip	722 00	675 00	3,416 15	1,397 00
	County Court Clerk	"	514 00			514 00
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,505 15			1,505 15
PETER-BOROUGH:						
Pet'rbor'gh	Sheriff	James A. Hall	1,656 89		1,656 89	1,180 38
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Weller	376 50		594 20	376 50
	Local Master	"	217 70			217 70
	Crown Attorney	R. E. Wood	566 51		1,418 53	474 51
	Clerk of the Peace	"	852 02			382 55
	Local Registrar	John Moloney	354 01	675 00	2,040 16	1,029 01
	County Court Clerk	"	227 12			227 12
	Surrogate Registrar	"	784 03			784 03
PRESCOTT & RUSSELL:						
L'Orignal.	Sheriff	Albert Hagar	1,627 10		1,627 10	1,159 19
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Constantineau	406 75		406 75	
	Local Master	"				
	Crown Attorney	John Maxwell	324 41		1,057 82	324 41
	Clerk of the Peace	"	733 41			733 41
	Local Registrar	Joseph Bélanger	117 50	675 00	1,939 70	792 50
	County Court Clerk	"	243 45			240 95
PRINCE EDWARD:	Surrogate Registrar	"	903 75			831 95
Picton	Sheriff	James Gillespie	1,082 49		1,082 49	879 11
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Morrison	300 50		326 98	300 50
	Local Master	"	26 48			15 10
	Crown Attorney	J. Roland Brown	63 95		775 40	47 95
	Clerk of the Peace	"	711 45			378 21
	Local Registrar	N. Gilbert	161 90	600 00	1,570 50	761 90
	County Court Clerk	"	238 70			238 70
	Surrogate Registrar	"	569 90			569 90
RAINY RIVER:						
Kenora	Sheriff	John W. Humble	2,662 32	1,000 00	3,662 32	2,776 10
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chapple	42 00		102 00	42 00
	Local Master	"	60 00			
	Crown Attorney	P. E. Mackenzie	514 26		1,235 65	195 79
	Clerk of the Peace	"	471 39	250 00		516 80
	Local Registrar	†C. W. Chadwick		§ 350 00	506 05	350 00
	District Court Clerk	"	73 40			73 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	82 65			82 65
RENFREW:						
Pembroke.	Sheriff	Wm. Moffatt	1,736 18		1,736 18	1,647 87
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Donahue	1,000 00		1,035 42	1,000 00
	Local Master	"	35 42			35 42
	Crown Attorney	J. R. Metcalf	190 30		924 43	184 50
	Clerk of the Peace	"	734 13			530 26
	Local Registrar	‡H. W. Perrett	14 00	600 00	1,470 23	614 00
	County Court Clerk	"	288 25			288 25
	Surrogate Registrar	"	567 98			567 98

* Appointed Surrogate Judge by O. in C., 11 Aug., 1905, and Local Master, from 1st
‡ Appointed by O. in C. 3rd April, 1905. §Proportionate part of salary.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
977 54	2,330 35	560 16	1,770 19	.....	1,770 19	771 31	502 86	680 54	Perth.
.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	.....	1,723 00	1,723 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
152 20	2,397 53	216 05	2,181 48	18 14	2,163 34	895 00	13 00	181 00	
700 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 80	1,160 53	166 18	
.....	3,416 15	1,270 52	2,145 63	79 12	2,066 51	675 00	.....	722 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,505 15	
364 81	1,545 19	792 36	842 83	.....	842 83	845 58	470 35	340 96	Peterborough.
.....	594 20	.....	594 20	.....	594 20	.....	.....	376 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217 70	
179 00	1,588 92	33 74	1,555 18	.....	1,555 18	511 01	55 50	.....	
552 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 95	590 57	139 50	
.....	2,040 16	316 20	1,723 96	22 39	1,701 57	675 00	.....	354 01	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227 12	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784 03	
396 41	1,555 60	765 16	790 44	.....	790 44	511 15	413 84	702 11	Prescott & Russell.
.....	406 75	.....	406 75	.....	406 75	.....	.....	406 75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1,105 76	73 15	1,032 61	.....	1,032 61	212 56	59 80	52 05	
47 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 85	643 56	13 00	
5 00	1,940 35	304 20	1,636 15	13 61	1,622 54	675 00	.....	117 50	
2 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243 45	
67 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	903 75	
162 89	1,042 00	776 06	265 94	.....	265 94	483 00	482 20	117 29	Prince Edward.
.....	315 60	.....	315 60	.....	315 60	.....	.....	300 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 48	
2 00	723 85	76 95	646 90	.....	646 90	48 95	.....	15 00	
295 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 00	576 72	80 73	
.....	1,570 50	84 30	1,486 20	.....	1,486 20	600 00	.....	161 90	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238 70	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	569 90	
729 59	3,505 69	1,596 62	1,909 07	.....	1,909 07	2,060 44	.....	1,601 88	Rainy River.
.....	109 10	2 00	107 10	.....	107 10	.....	.....	42 00	
67 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	
245 05	1,021 64	177 39	844 25	.....	844 25	514 26	.....	.....	
64 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642 60	.....	78 79	
.....	506 05	.....	506 05	.....	506 05	350 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73 40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 65	
188 52	1,836 39	754 72	1,081 67	.....	1,081 67	630 43	649 16	456 59	Renfrew.
.....	1,035 42	.....	1,035 42	.....	1,035 42	.....	.....	1,000 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 42	
52 68	1,028 01	105 36	922 65	.....	922 65	177 30	.....	13 00	
260 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	173 05	472 32	88 76	
.....	1,470 23	39 10	1,431 13	.....	1,431 13	600 00	.....	14 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 25	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	567 98	

Oct., 1905, by O. in C., 11th Sept., 1905. † Appointed by O. in C. 14th June, 1905.

Appendix F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Simcoe:						
Barrie	Sheriff	*W. McL. Harvey	2,619 69		2,619 69	2,114 31
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Ardagh	commuted	585 00	585 00	
	Local Master	J. R. Cotter	86 10		2,989 11	86 10
	Deputy Registrar	"	268 33			268 33
	Crown Attorney	"	1,059 21			806 61
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,575 47			922 82
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	J. McL. Stevenson	73 55	500 00	3,458 70	573 55
	County Court Clerk	"	721 49			721 49
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,163 66			2,163 66
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry:						
Cornwall	Sheriff	W. R. Mack	2,965 91		2,965 91	2,063 06
	Surrogate Judge	Judge O'Reilly	815 25		1,511 21	815 25
	Local Master	"	695 96			629 42
	Crown Attorney	James Dingwall	342 58		1,319 75	258 83
	Clerk of the Peace	"	977 17			487 78
	Local Registrar	J. A. McDougald	111 62	750 00	2,973 24	861 62
	County Court Clerk	"	522 35			522 35
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,589 27			1,589 27
Thunder Bay:						
Port Arthur	Sheriff	A. W. Thompson	3,744 64	1,000 00	4,744 64	3,525 87
	Surrogate Judge	†Judge O'Leary	78 00		113 70	78 00
	Local Master	"	35 70			29 30
	Crown Attorney	‡W. F. Langworthy	635 36	198 45	1,070 22	611 91
	Clerk of the Peace	"	236 41			123 70
	Local Registrar	James Meek	368 95	450 00	1,778 87	808 95
	County Court Clerk	"	605 45	150 00		705 45
	Surrogate Registrar	"	204 47			193 47
Victoria:						
Lindsay	Sheriff	John McLennan	1,226 86		1,226 86	1,022 66
	Surrogate Judge	§Judge Dean	commuted	500 00	1,400 00	
	Local Master	§ "	commuted	900 00		
	Crown Attorney	A. P. Devlin	224 60		860 33	165 70
	Clerk of the Peace	"	635 73			407 14
	Local Registrar	D. R. Anderson	259 10	675 00	1,989 82	934 10
	County Court Clerk	"	317 42			317 42
	Surrogate Registrar	"	738 30			738 30
Waterloo:						
Berlin	Sheriff	John Motz	2,132 72		2,132 72	1,500 95
	Surrogate Judge	Judge Chisholm	952 25		952 25	
	Local Master	J. J. A. Weir	110 60		110 60	103 30
	Crown Attorney	W. H. Bowlby, K.C.	509 80		1,875 84	377 80
	Clerk of the Peace	"	1,366 04			1,321 79
	Local Registrar	John McDougall	371 35	675 00	3,082 64	1,029 45
	County Court Clerk	"	345 54			280 49
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,690 75			1,498 88

*Appointed O. in C. 31st Jan., 1905. †Appointed Surrogate Judge by O. in C. 14th Sept., 1905.
‡Appointed O. in C. 22nd March, '05. §Judge Harding acting since death Judge Dean, 11th Dec., '05.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Continued.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R. S. O. Cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
129 39	2,243 70	1,235 16	1,008 54	.....	1,008 54	1,276 31	444 98	898 40	Simcoe.
.....	585 00	.....	.....	.....	585 00	585 00	.....	.....	
.....	2,876 34	127 63	2,748 71	39 42	2,709 29	.....	.....	86 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	268 33	
336 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	960 71	.....	98 50	
455 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 05	1,058 26	257 16	
.....	3,458 70	450 00	3,008 70	304 35	2,704 35	500 00	.....	73 55	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	721 49	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,163 66	
456 21	2,519 27	993 72	1,525 55	.....	1,525 55	932 12	985 77	1,048 02	Stormont,
.....	1,495 37	1 00	1,494 37	.....	1,494 37	.....	.....	815 25	Dundas
50 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	695 96	and Glen-
51 66	1,175 07	533 61	641 46	.....	641 46	321 75	20 83	.....	garry.
376 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158 74	703 92	114 51	
.....	2,973 24	555 46	2,417 78	133 55	2,284 23	750 00	.....	111 62	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522 35	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,589 27	
829 93	4,355 80	2,066 36	2,289 44	.....	2,289 44	3,303 21	.....	1,441 43	Thunder
.....	107 30	.....	107 30	.....	107 30	.....	.....	78 00	Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 70	
.....	735 61	81 00	654 61	.....	654 61	728 81	.....	105 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	236 41	.....	.....	
.....	1,768 94	175 00	1,593 94	9 39	1,584 55	450 00	.....	368 95	
61 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	605 45	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204 47	
303 25	1,325 91	318 93	1,006 98	.....	1,006 98	747 34	305 72	173 80	Victoria.
.....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	1,400 00	500 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 00	.....	.....	
115 00	914 52	96 00	818 52	.....	818 52	199 60	.....	25 00	
226 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163 29	416 06	56 38	
.....	1,989 82	4 20	1,985 62	48 56	1,937 06	675 00	.....	259 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	317 42	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	738 30	
489 27	1,990 22	691 00	1,299 22	.....	1,299 22	743 57	478 92	910 23	Waterloo.
.....	952 25	.....	.....	.....	952 25	.....	.....	952 25	
.....	103 30	2 10	101 20	.....	101 20	.....	.....	110 60	
84 90	1,839 79	230 00	1,609 79	.....	1,609 79	478 80	8 00	23 00	
55 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	366 04	
28 80	2,883 12	349 55	2,533 57	160 07	2,373 50	675 00	.....	371 35	
37 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	345 54	
8 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,690 75	

APPENDIX F.—Return of the fees and emoluments of County

County and town.	Office.	Officer.	Amount earned.	Salary paid by Province.	Total earnings and salary in all offices.	Total received for present year's services.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
WELLAND:						
Welland ..	Sheriff	James Smith ...	1,812 19	.....	1,812 19	1,453 95
	Surrogate Judge.	Judge Wells	734 00	.....	869 00	734 00
	Local Master	"	135 00	.....	.....	51 80
	Crown Attorney...	T. D. Cowper..	664 10	.....	2,154 15	597 60
	Clerk of the Peace.	" ...	1,490 05	.....	.....	799 48
	Local Registrar....	J. E. Cohoe.....	271 11	800 00	2,699 37	1,043 69
	County Court Clerk	"	272 10	.....	.....	245 50
	Surrogate Registrar	"	1,356 16	.....	.....	1,271 28
WELLINGTON:						
Guelph ...	Sheriff	A. S. Allan	2,031 29	.....	2,031 29	1,973 27
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Chadwick	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
	Local Master.... } Local Registrar . }	A. M. McKinnon	commuted	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
	Crown Attorney ..	H. W. Peterson.	387 88	.....	2,473 20	206 88
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	2,085 41	.....	.....	1,779 32
	County Court Clerk	Wm. Carroll....	290 00	.....	2,326 36	246 10
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,036 36	.....	.....	1,930 45
WENTWORTH:						
Hamilton..	Sheriff	J. T. Middleton..	3,972 87	.....	3,972 87	3,231 46
	Surrogate Judge ..	Judge Snider ...	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....
	Local Master.... } Deputy Registrar }	*J. E. O'Reilly..	commuted	3,500 00	.....	.....
	Crown Attorney ..	S. F. Washington, K.C.....	1,825 00	.....	3,858 87	1,312 40
	Clerk of the Peace.	"	2,032 97	.....	.....	1,081 80
	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	T. H. Begue, K.C.	128 63	500 00	4,650 91	628 63
	County Court Clerk	"	1,419 40	.....	.....	1,419 40
	Surrogate Registrar	"	2,602 88	.....	.....	2,602 88
YORK:						
Toronto ..	Sheriff	J. H. Widdifield	6,189 84	.....	6,189 84	4,959 16
	Surrogate Judge...	Judge Winchester	2,600 00	.....	.....	2,600 00
	" ...	Judge Morgan ..	1,600 00	.....	.....	1,600 00
	" ...	Judge Morson...	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00
	Crown Attorney .	H. L. Drayton..	4,592 94	.....	4,592 94	2,450 13
	Clerk of the Peace.	H. E. Irwin, K.C	6,001 77	.....	6,001 77	3,917 77
	County Court Clerk	John Richardson	4,143 80	.....	4,143 80	4,142 15
	Surrogate Registrar	Joseph Tait.....	9,792 64	.....	9,792 64	9,792 64
Toronto	Sheriff	Frederick Mowat	12,965 03	.....	12,965 03	10,548 84
	Crown Attorney ..	J. W. Curry, K.C	commuted	3,500 00	.....	.....

* Judge Monk, Local Master *pro tem*, O. in C., 27th January, 1905.

Judicial Officers throughout the Province, etc.—*Concluded.*

Total received for past year's services.	Total receipts by officer from all his offices.	Total disbursements.	Net receipts.	Amount paid to Province under R.S.O., cap. 18.	Net income.	Earnings of each officer payable by the Province, the County, and the General Public respectively.			County.
						From Province.	From County.	From General Public.	
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
422 44	1,876 39	693 00	1,183 39	.....	1,183 39	724 30	617 39	470 50	Welland.
.....	793 10	.....	793 00	.....	793 10	.....	.....	734 00	
7 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	
251 70	2,135 31	340 00	1,795 31	.....	1,795 31	664 10	.....	.....	
576 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167 55	1,322 50	.....	
.....	2,560 47	1,110 23	1,450 24	.....	1,450 24	800 00	.....	271 11	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272 10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,356 16	
98 84	2,072 11	512 00	1,560 11	.....	1,560 11	862 06	475 56	693 67	Welling-
.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	ton.
.....	2,000 00	5 00	1,995 00	.....	1,995 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	
130 00	2,480 89	286 00	2,194 89	19 48	2,175 41	387 88	.....	.....	
304 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253 74	1,700 00	131 67	
34 40	2,291 97	269 53	2,022 44	54 48	1,967 96	.....	.....	290 00	
81 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,036 36	
750 88	3,982 34	1,989 37	1,992 97	.....	1,992 97	2,291 65	530 12	1,151 10	Went-
.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	1,300 00	worth.
.....	3,500 00	194 50	3,305 50	.....	3,305 50	3,305 50	.....	.....	
895 40	3,751 36	953 32	2,798 04	109 60	2,688 44	1,602 40	.....	223 50	
461 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	238 00	1,143 86	651 11	
8 00	4,723 21	996 87	3,726 34	663 17	3,063 17	500 00	.....	128 63	
31 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,419 40	
32 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,602 88	
1,191 90	6,151 06	2,647 86	3,503 20	.....	3,503 20	2,790 30	685 57	2,713 97	York.
.....	.....	.....	2,600 00	.....	2,600 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,600 00	.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	
1,160 38	3,610 51	778 33	2,832 18	116 43	2,715 75	3,781 39	328 64	482 91	
1,732 22	5,649 99	2,061 72	3,588 27	344 13	3,244 14	1,074 70	4,787 05	140 02	
11 45	4,153 60	1,875 90	2,277 70	105 54	2,172 16	.....	.....	4,143 80	
.....	9,792 64	1,916 50	7,876 14	2,738 07	5,138 07	.....	.....	9,792 64	
1,857 14	12,405 98	6,092 80	6,313 18	.....	6,313 18	5,322 11	*1,070 62	6,572 30	
.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00	3,500 00	.....	.....	

*Dominion Government, $104 00; City of Toronto, $400 00.

APPENDIX G.

Table showing the business of the High Court of Justice in York County compiled from statements furnished by the officers at Osgoode Hall.

Writs of Summons issued		1,377
Actions entered in Procedure Book commenced by writs issued during the year 1905		1,017
" " " " " previous year		28
" " otherwise than by writ		94
Praecipe Orders issued		835
Court " "		620
Chamber " "		1,148
Records passed		379
Actions entered for trial with Jury		130
" " without a Jury		200
Actions tried with a Jury		63
" " without a Jury		188
Judgments entered in default of appearance or pleading		137
" " without trial		259
" " after trial		122
Total judgments entered		518
Judgments dismissing actions		37
" under Con. Rule 603		44
" " " 938		23
" of Reference		22
Amount recovered on Judgments (exclusive of costs)	$842,165 37	
Amount of Taxed costs (including disbursements) on judgments of all kinds	$16,277 36	
Writs of Execution issued		208
" renewed		193
Special writs, Habeas Corpus, etc		22
Amount of Jury fees paid Treasurer	$390 00	
Amount of Moneys paid into Court (Accountant's Office)	$1,299,886 48	
" " " out of Court "	$1,299,714 50	
Petitions under The Quieting Titles Act		18
Orders issued by the Master in Ordinary, in Winding up Matters		19
References brought into the office of the Master in Ordinary:—		
Trustees accounts	5	
Partition	5	
Foreclosure and sale	21	
Administration	5	
Title	1	
Partnership accounts	2	
Alimony	1	
Winding up	9	
Lunacy	4	
Executors	1	
Mechanics' liens	1	
		55
References before Official Referees:—		
Actions referred by Trial Judges	4	
Trustees' and Executors' accounts	4	
Partnership	2	
Winding up	22	
Lunacy	4	
Accounts	7	
Settled estates	1	
Mechanics' liens	27	
As to heirs, etc	4	
		75
Fees paid in law stamps (Stamps cancelled by Taxing officers not included):—		
Central Office	$7,356 40	
Registrar's Office	1,377 40	
Accountant's Office	1,109 80	
Official Referee's Office	210 30	
Office of the Inspector and Referee (Quieting Titles)	139 80	
" Master in Ordinary	835 80	
" Master in Chambers	2,233 30	
" Registrar of the Court of Appeal	768 40	
Total	$14,031 20	

APPENDIX H.

Table shewing the number of actions tried or otherwise disposed of by the Judges of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal and the disposition thereof, during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1905.

Trial Judges.	With a Jury.	Without a Jury.	Total.
Actions disposed of by the Judges of the King's Bench	84	209	293
" " " " Chancery	60	175	235
" " " " Common Pleas	50	128	178
" " " " Exchequer	64	96	160
Totals	258	608	866

Judges in Chambers.	Allowed or varied.	Dismissed.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Toronto :—				
Appeals from the Master in Chambers	27	39	1	67
" Local Masters and other officers acting in Chambers	32	18	.....	50
Appeals from Official Referees	3	1	.....	4
" Local Taxing Officers	6	2	.....	8
" Taxing Officers at Toronto	2	2	.....	4
Motions, other than appeals	.....	.....	.....	1,004
Ottawa :—				
Appeals from Local Masters and other officers acting in Chambers	1	4	.....	5
Motions, other than appeals	10	2	.....	12
London :—				
Appeals from Local Masters or other officers acting in Chambers	.....	2	1	3
Motions, other than appeals	33	.....	1	34
Totals	114	70	3	1,191

Weekly Courts.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Toronto :—				
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees	25	21	.....	46
Appeals from awards and motions to set aside awards	2	4	.....	6
Motions, other than appeals	.....	.....	.....	512
Ottawa :—				
Appeals from reports of Local Masters and Official Referees	1	4	.....	5
Motions, other than appeals, including motions to confirm reports of Local Master	30	2	.....	32
London :—				
Motions, other than appeals	18	1	3	22
Totals	76	32	3	623

Master in Chambers :—	
Motions in respect of pleadings, for particulars, and discovery	179
Motions in respect of Venue	34
Motions for judgments and orders	191
Motions, setting aside judgments or orders, and staying trials	105
Motions, other than above	328
Total (*ex parte* motions not included)	837

Divisional Court.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Varied.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Appeals from Trial Judges	37	112	8	9	166
Appeals from Weekly Courts and Chambers	12	58	11	3	84
Appeals from County and District Courts	18	41	8	.....	67
Appeals from Surrogate Courts	1	2	.....	.....	3
Appeals from Division Courts	2	10	.....	.....	12
Appeals under special statutes	3	1	.....	.....	4
Motions to quash convictions	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Motions, other than above	.....	.....	.....	.....	109
Totals	73	224	27	12	463

Court of Appeal.	Allowed.	Dismissed.	Varied.	Standing for Judgment.	Total.
Appeals from Single Judges	16	35	13	5	69
Appeals from Divisional Court	6	13	2	4	25
Appeals from Board of County Judges	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Appeals from Official Arbitrator	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Appeals from Drainage Referee	1	2	.....	1	4
Election trial appeals	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Habeas Corpus appeals	.....	1	.....	1	2
Reserved or criminal cases	7	7	.....	1	15
Stated cases	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	30	61	15	14	120

APPENDIX "I."

Some Legal Decisions Relating to Sheriffs.

Poundage. A Sheriff is not entitled to poundage under Rule 1190 where he seizes goods of an incorporated company, after the company has been served with notice of application for a winding up order, and an order is subsequently made. He is entitled to his other fees from the execution creditor who may add these to his claim in the winding up proceedings. (*Re* Palmerston Packing Company, Allan's Claim, 4 O.W.R. 339.)

Execution against Lands. The case *re* Woodall, 4 O.W.R. 131 (which decided that when a *fi. fa.* lands remains in a Sheriff's office for 10 years through ordinary renewals by the creditor, the lien against the debtor's land in favour of the creditor through his execution is barred by the Statute of Limitations, unless within the 10 years the debtor has made a payment on account, or has signed an acknowledgment), has been superceded by the Statute 5 Edward VII, Chapter 23, Section 10.

Sale of Goods. A Sheriff sold a patent right, and in an action against the purchaser and the Sheriff by the execution debtor the sale was set aside with costs, Mr. Justice Britton remarking in his judgment as follows: "There must be a reasonable and proper care to advertise. The Sheriff acted in a negligent way in conducting the sale, getting $646.14 when only $605 was bid, (the difference was added to cover his fees). He did not consider the execution debtors, the owners of the patent, had rights which he, as Sheriff and a public officer, was bound to consider. He took no steps to ascertain the value of the patent which he had seized and was offering for sale. He knew they were not represented. The Sheriff must be held to proof that he complied strictly with what the law required of him. It has not been proved that he gave the notice of sale required by law (Rule 875.) Posting the notice on a wood-yard fence was not the requisite place. He assumed to sell the whole patent. It might have been very different if he had asked for a ven. ex." (McLaughlin Automatic Air Brake Co. v. Allen, 4 O.W.R. 67.)

Interpleader. A Sheriff was held entitled to interpleader where he had seized the interest of the debtor as part owner in a quantity of hay and oats. The goods were claimed by the debtor's brother as his absolute property. Chancellor Boyd remarked: "The provisions as to interpleader should be liberally construed for the protection of Sheriffs. The Sheriff is not obliged to run any risks in dealing with the share of an alleged joint owner of goods seized under execution." (Lucas v. Holliday, 3 O.W.R. 732.)

When a Sheriff who has seized a mortgage of land, by filing in the Land Registry Office the usual notice, finds before sale that the mortgage is claimed by the holder of an unregistered assignment, the Sheriff cannot interplead. His hands are tied until the execution creditors have in an action obtained a declaration of the Court that the assignment is void. (Keenan v. Osborne, 3 O.W.R. 143.)

APPENDIX "I."

Officers Appointed During the Year Ending December 31st, 1905

Sheriffs.

Dougald McCall, of the City of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, to be Sheriff in and for the said County of Elgin, in the room and stead of Dougald Brown.—*Gazette*, 29th July.

Wm. McLeod Harvey, of the Town of Orillia, in the County of Simcoe, Dentist, to be Sheriff in and for the said County of Simcoe in the room and stead of Charles Drury, deceased—Order-in-Council, 31 January.

Surrogate Judges.

William McKay Reade, of the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the County of Waterloo, *pro tempore*, in consequence of the absence on leave of His Honour Judge Chisholm.—*Gazette*, 1st April.

His Honour Judge O'Leary, of the Town of Port Arthur, in the District of Thunder Bay, Judge of the District Court of the District of Thunder Bay, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the said District of Thunder Bay, in the room and stead of His Honour Judge Fitzgerald, deceased.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

Local Masters.

His Honour Judge Dowlin, Senior Judge of the County of Kent, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario in and for said County of Kent, *pro tempore*, during the absence of His Honour Judge Bell.—Order-in-Council, 1st February.

His Honour Jay Ketchum, of the Town of Cobourg, in the County of Northumberland, one of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Junior Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the room and stead of John Henry Dumble, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 25th March.

His Honour John F. Monk, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Junior Judge of the County Court of Wentworth, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Wentworth, *pro tempore*, in consequence of the illness of James Edwin O'Reilly, Esquire.—*Gazette*, 8th April.

Henry Clay, of the Town of Amherstburg, in the County of Essex, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Essex, in the room and stead of John Franklin Hare, Esquire.—*Gazette*, 12th August.

Charles Francis Maxwell, the Elder, of the City of St. Thomas, in the County of Elgin, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, within and for the said County of Elgin, in the room and stead of Robert Miller, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 2nd Sept.

His Honour Duncan Morrison, of the Town of Picton, in the County of Prince Edward, Judge of the County Court of the County of Prince

Edward, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Prince Edward, in the room and stead of Charles Howard Widdifield, Esquire, resigned, such appointment to take effect on and from the first day of October, 1905.—*Gazette*, 7th October.

His Honour Charles Howard Widdifield, of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Grey, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Grey, in the room and stead of His Honour Duncan Morrison, resigned, said appointment to take effect on and from the first day of October, 1905.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

His Honour Colin G. Snider, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Judge of the County Court of the County of Wentworth, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Wentworth, *pro tempore*, in consequence of the absence on leave of His Honour Judge Monk.—*Gazette*, 21st October.

Joseph Boomer Walkem, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, in and for the said County of Frontenac, in the room and stead of John Mudie, deceased.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

Crown Attorneys, Etc.

William Fitzgerald Langworthy, of the Town of Port Arthur, in the Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be District Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace in and for the said Provisional Judicial District of Thunder Bay, in the room and stead of Thomas A. Gorham, resigned.—*Gazette*, 1st April.

Local Registrars, Etc.

Ida Morris, of the Town of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, Spinster, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Renfrew, *pro tempore*, in the room and stead of Matthew McKay, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 7th January.

John Edward Cohoe, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court for the said County of Welland, in the room and stead of I. P. Willson, Esquire.—*Gazette*, 7th January.

John Williams, of the City of Belleville, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the said County of Hastings, in the room and stead of Anson Gilbert Northrup, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 14th January.

Henry William Perrett, of the Town of Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, to be Local Registrar of the High Court of Justice, Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the said County of Renfrew, in the room and stead of Matthew McKay, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 15th April.

Charles Walter Chadwick, of the Town of Kenora, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk

of the District Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Rainy River, in the room and stead of Frank Apjohn, Esquire, deceased, such appointment to take effect on and from the 14th day of June, 1905.—*Gazette*, 13th July.

Charles Caleb Platt, of the Town of Gore Bay, in the District of Manitoulin, Esquire, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Manitoulin, in the room and stead of James Munro Fraser, Esquire, removed.—*Gazette*, 29th July.

Samuel Arthur Marks, of the Town of Sault Sainte Marie, in the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, Esquire, to be Local Registrar of the High Court, Clerk of the District Court and Registrar of the Surrogate Court in and for the said District of Algoma, in the room and stead of Thomas Huson Murray, Esquire, resigned, such appointment to take effect on and from 15th November.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

Police Magistrates.

Thomas Henry Lloyd, of the Town of Newmarket, in the County of York, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Newmarket. —*Gazette*, 7th January.

Peter Ellis, of the Town of Toronto Junction, in the County of York, Esquire, Police Magistrate for the Towns of Toronto Junction and North Toronto, to be Police Magistrate for the Municipality of the Township of York, the Municipality of the Village of East Toronto, and all that portion of the Township of Scarboro' lying south of the third concession line and west of lot number twenty-two and that portion of the Township of Etobicoke lying south of a line produced westerly from Eglinton avenue, in the Township of York, along the southerly limits of lots 17 in the first, second and third concessions and concessions A, B, and C of the said Township of Etobicoke to the westerly boundary thereof, such extended jurisdiction to take effect on and from the first day of January, 1905.—*Gazette*, 14th January.

John Thomas James, of the Village of Bridgeburg, in the County of Welland, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate for the said Village of Bridgeburg and for the Village of Fort Erie, in the said County of Welland.—*Gazette*, 21st January.

Roderick Alexander Matheson, of the Village of Eganville, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Eganville, without salary.—*Gazette*, 18th March.

George Eady, of the Town of Renfrew, in the County of Renfrew, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Renfrew, without salary, in the room and stead of William E. Smallfield, Esquire, resigned. —*Gazette*, 8th April.

George Stewart, of the Village of Springfield, in the County of Elgin, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Springfield, the Township of Dorchester and the Township of Malahide, in the said County of Elgin, without salary.—*Gazette*, 15th April.

John McCosh, of the Town of Orillia, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Orillia, in the room and stead of Thomas B. Lafferty, Esquire.—*Gazette*, 22nd April.

HENRY MORGAN, of the Village of Beachville, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Beachville, without salary.—*Gazette*, 27th May.

THOMAS EDWARD WILLIAMS, of the Town of Thessalon, in the District of Algoma, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said District of Algoma, at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum.—*Gazette*, 27th May.

JAMES ARTHUR RIDDELL, of the Village of Casselman, in the County of Russell, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Casselman, the Village of Rockland, and in and for the Townships of Clarence, Cambridge, Cumberland and Russell, in the said County of Russell, without salary.—*Gazette*, 10th June.

BAYARD EMANUEL SPARHAM, of the Town of Smith's Falls, in the County of Lanark, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Smith's Falls.—*Gazette*, 17th June.

JOHN MCSWEYN, of the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said County of Victoria, in the room and stead of James Deacon, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 17th June.

THOMAS STODDART, of the Town of Copper Cliff, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Copper Cliff, without salary.—*Gazette*, 1st July.

WILLIAM WELLINGTON SCOTT, of the Village of Moorefield, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Township of Maryborough, in the said County of Wellington, without salary.—*Gazette*, 1st July.

EDWARD WILLIAM SMITH, of the Town of Almonte, in the County of Lanark, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Almonte, without salary.—*Gazette*, 8th July.

ANDREW MORE, of the Town of Kenora, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Municipalities of Kenora and Keewatin, in the said District, at a salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, in the room and stead of James Robinson, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 8th July.

JOHN STRACHAN LEWIS MCNEELY, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Carleton Place, without salary.—*Gazette*, 8th July.

WILLIAM BALL SANDERS, of the Town of Stayner, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Stayner.—*Gazette*, 15th July.

WILLIAM CLARKE, of the Village of Cardinal, in the County of Grenville, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Cardinal.—*Gazette*, 15th July.

THOMAS WILLCOCKS SAUNDERS, of the City of Guelph, in the County of Grey, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said County of Wellington.—*Gazette*, 15th July.

ALFRED DAVID CREASOR, of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Owen Sound, in the room and stead of George Spencer, Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 15th July.

GEORGE ARTHUR RADENHURST, of the Town of Barrie, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said

Town of Barrie, in the room and stead of Charles Hammond Ross, Esquire, removed.—*Gazette*, 22nd July.

William Newcombe, of the Town of Fort William, in the District of Thunder Bay, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Fort William and all the territory in the Districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River included within the following limits, that is to say: Bounded on the east by a line drawn due north astronomically from the west limit of the Town of Fort William; on the north by a line drawn due east astronomically from the south-west angle of the station ground at Ignace on the Canadian Pacific Railway to meet the aforesaid due north line; on the west by the west limit of Ignace Station and a line drawn due south astronomically from the south-west angle of said station ground to Hunter's Island; thence westerly along the northerly limit thereof to the southern boundary of the Province; on the south by the southerly boundary of the Province to the mouth of the Pigeon River, thence following the water's edge of Lake Superior and Thunder Bay (including the islands adjacent thereto) to the southerly outlet of the Kaministiquia River known as Mission River, thence westerly along the water's edge of the Mission River and of the Kaministiquia to the west limit of the Town of Fort William aforesaid, in the room and stead of Allan McDougall, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 22nd July.

Henry Hartman, of New Liskeard, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and for that portion of the District of Nipissing known as the "Temiskaming Region" and the new settlement to the north and west thereof and along the line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, whether completed or under construction, in the room and stead of James Kirkwood, Esquire.—*Gazette*, 5th August.

Malcolm Ogilvie Macgregor, of the Town of Mount Forest, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, to be a Police Magistrate within and for the said County of Wellington. *Gazette*, 2nd September.

William Rankin, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Electoral District Napanee, in the room and stead of James Daly, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 23rd September.

William Rankin, of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of of Lennox, as constituted for the purposes of the Legislative Assembly.—*Gazette*, 30th September.

Henry Francis Holland, of the Town of Cobourg, in the County of for the said Town of Cobourg, in the room and stead of John Henry Dumble, Northumberland, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to be Police Magistrate in and Esquire, deceased.—*Gazette*, 30th September.

Richard Costin, of the Village of Princeton, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Princeton.—*Gazette*, 7th October.

James R. McComb, of the Village of Lucan, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Lucan.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

Andrew More, of the Town of Kenora, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, Police Magistrate for the said Town of Kenora, to be Police Magistrate for the said District of Rainy River, in the room and stead of William Young, Esquire, removed. *Gazette*, 28th October.

GEORGE RUTHERFORD, of the Village of Shelburne, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Shelburne.—*Gazette*, 28th October.

WILLIAM H. PRICE, of the Town of Gore Bay, in the District of Manitoulin, Esquire; to be Police Magistrate in and for the Electoral District of Manitoulin, as constituted for the purposes of the Legislative Assembly, such appointment to take effect on and from the 23rd day of October, 1905.—*Gazette*, 4th November.

CHARLES LAMARCHE, of the Township of Bonfield, Lake Talon P.O., in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing, without salary.—*Gazette*, 11th November.

CHARLES REGINALD ATKINSON, of the Town of Little Current, in the Provisional Judicial District of Manitoulin, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Little Current.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

CHARLES TAYLOR, of the Village of Drumbo, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for said Village of Drumbo.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

GEORGE LOVE JARMAN, of the Village of Bancroft, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, to be a Police Magistrate in and for the Townships of Lake, Tudor and Grimsthorpe, in the said County of Hastings, and for that part of the said County which lies north of the said Townships in the room and stead of Samuel Haryett, Esquire, removed from office.—*Gazette*, 2nd December.

SIMEON WESLEY BROWN, of the Village of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Dunnville, and for that portion of the County of Haldimand being composed of the Townships of Canborough, Moulton, Dunn, South Cayuga, and Sherbrook.—*Gazette*, 16th December.

THOMAS C. HAMILTON, of the Village of Grand Valley, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Village of Grand Valley.—*Gazette*, 30th December.

THOMAS D. STANLEY, of the Town of Saint Mary's in the County of Perth, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in and for the said Town of Saint Mary's.—*Gazette*, 30th December.

ASSOCIATE CORONERS.

CHARLES RICHARD CHARTERIS, of the City of Chatham, in the County of Kent, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Kent.—*Gazette*, 7th January.

JOHN H. KNIGHT, of the Town of Wallaceburg, in the County of Kent, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Kent.—*Gazette*, 7th January.

DONALD MCEACHREN, of the Village of Linwood, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Waterloo.—*Gazette*, 7th January.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON CAMPBELL, of the Township of Flos, (Elmvale Post Office,) in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Simcoe, in the room and stead of John Sinclair McEachren, Esquire, M.D.—*Gazette*, 21st January.

David Scott Hoig, of the Town of Oshawa, in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Ontario.—*Gazette*, 4th March.

Henry Charles Schomberg Elliot, of the Town of Cobourg, in the County of Northumberland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.—*Gazette*, 11th March.

Robert Ellwood Darling, of the Township of Uxbridge, (Goodwood Post Office), in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Ontario.—*Gazette*, 25th March.

William John Henderson, of the Village of Cannington, in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Ontario.—*Gazette*, 25th March.

Andrew Richard Farrell, of the Village of Tweed, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Hastings.—*Gazette*, 1st April and 20th May.

Jay Wesley Schooley, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Welland.—*Gazette*, 22nd April.

Hugh Clayton McLean, of the Town of Parry Sound, in the District of Parry Sound, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Parry Sound.—*Gazette*, 22nd April.

James Price Kennedy, of the Town of Wingham, in the County of Huron, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for said County of Huron.—*Gazette*, 29th April.

John Burton Martyn, of the Village of Alvinston, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton.—*Gazette*, 6th May.

Byron Campbell, of the Township of Hay, (Zurich Post Office), in the County of Huron, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Huron.—*Gazette*, 13th May.

James Baugh, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wentworth.—*Gazette*, 20th May.

William James Chapman, of the Town of Rat Portage, in the District of Rainy River, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Rainy River, in the room and stead of Frank Joseph Apjohn, Esquire, resigned.—*Gazette*, 20th May.

William Henry Woods, of the Township of Caradoc (Mount Brydges Post Office), in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Middlesex, in the room and stead of John Franklin James, Esquire, M.D., removed from the county.—*Gazette*, 20th May.

Henry Augustus Wardell, of the city of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wentworth.—*Gazette*, 10th June.

Aaron James Hunter, of the Town of Orangeville, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the Counties of Dufferin and Peel.—*Gazette*, 17th June.

Archibald Albert Metcalfe, of the Town of Almonte, in the County of Lanark, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lanark.—*Gazette*, 1st July.

WILLIAM ARREL, of the Town of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, M.D., to be Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Haldimand.—*Gazette*, 8th July.

ISAAC JOSIAH LANE, of the Village of North Williamsburg, in the County of Dundas, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.—*Gazette*, 8th July.

GEORGE ERIC CHAPMAN, of the Village of Sombra, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton—*Gazette*, 8th July.

HERBERT AUGUSTUS MINCHIN, of the Township of Enniskillen, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton.—*Gazette*, 8th July.

CHARLES NORVAL LAURIE, of the Town of Port Arthur, in the District of Thunder Bay, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Thunder Bay.—*Gazette*, 15th July.

WILLIAM JAMES MCCOLLUM, of 94 Shuter Street, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 15th July.

JAMES ANDERSON, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wentworth.—*Gazette*, 15th July.

WILLIAM HAMILTON MERRITT, of the City of Saint Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lincoln.—*Gazette*, 15th July.

DENIS DOYLE, of the Town of Hawkesbury, in the County of Prescott, one of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Prescott and Russell.—*Gazette*, 22nd July.

WALTER D'ESMOND CHAPPELLE, of the Village of Wyoming, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton, *Gazette*, 29th July.

EATHEN HENRY MARCELLUS, of the Township of Finch (Finch P.O.), in the County of Stormont, one of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.—*Gazette*, 5th August.

GEORGE PERRY SYLVESTER, of 585 Church Street, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 5th August.

JOHN NOBLE, of 314 Queen Street, East, in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 5th August.

WILLIAM JOHN ANDERSON, of the Village of Jasper, in the County of Grenville, one of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.—*Gazette*, 5th August.

WILLIAM WALLACE BIRDSALL, of the Town of Fort William, in the District of Thunder Bay, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Thunder Bay.—*Gazette*, 5th August.

WALTER CLIFFORD WHITTEKER, of the Township of Roxborough, (Avonmore P.O.), in the County of Stormont, one of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner

within and for the said United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. —*Gazette*, 12th August.

Thomas P. Bradley, of the Town of Sarnia, in the County of Lambton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lambton.—*Gazette*, 19th August.

Lancelot Edward Bolster, of the Village of Sturgeon Falls, in the District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Nipissing.—*Gazette*, 19th August.

William James Derry, of the Village of Plantagenet, in the County of Prescott, one of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Prescott and Russell.—*Gazette*, 19th August.

Robert Michael Hillary, of the Village of Aurora, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of York.—*Gazette*, 2nd September.

Arthur Edward Ross, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Frontenac.—*Gazette*, 16th September.

James J. Morrow, of the Village of Arthur, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the County of Wellington.—*Gazette*, 23rd September.

George Henry Berry, of the Village of Westport, in the County of Leeds, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.—*Gazette*, 23rd September.

Alexander C. Mavety, of the Town of Toronto Junction, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of York.—*Gazette*, 30th September.

Samuel Henry Quance, of the Village of Hagersville, in the County of Haldimand, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Haldimand.—*Gazette*, 7th October.

William Sinclair Harper, of the Village of Madoc, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Hastings.—*Gazette*, 7th October.

James Albert Cooper Evans, of the Township of Innisfil (Stroud P.O.), in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Simcoe.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

Forbes Elliott Godfrey, of the Township of Etobicoke (Mimico P.O.), in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of York.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

William Graeme MacKechnie, of the Village of Marmora, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the County of Hastings.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

George Hamilton Ellis, of the Village of Chesterville, in the County of Dundas, one of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

William Glaister, of the Township of Wellesley, (Wellesley P.O.), in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Waterloo.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

Harry Herbert Alger, of the Village of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M.D., C.M., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Hastings.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

HIRAM WIGLE, of the Village of Wiarton, in the County of Bruce, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Bruce.—*Gazette*, 14th October.

GEORGE DEVEY FARMER, of the Village of Ancaster, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wentworth.—*Gazette*, 21st October.

CHARLES CECIL CASSELMAN, of the Village of Huntsville, in the District of Muskoka, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Muskoka.—*Gazette*, 21st October.

ROBERT WILLIAM ROONEY, of the Village of Shelburne, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Dufferin.—*Gazette*, 21st October.

WARREN DOAN, of the Village of Harrietsville, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, M.D., C.M., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Middlesex.—*Gazette*, 28th October.

JAMES BRUCE COLERIDGE, of the Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Oxford.—*Gazette*, 4th November.

JOHN ANDREW MACDONALD, of the Village of Markham, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of York.—*Gazette*, 4th November.

AUSTIN HUGH SPEERS, of the Village of Burlington, in the County of Halton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Halton.—*Gazette*, 4th November.

ANTHONY OCHS, of the Town of Hespeler, in the County of Waterloo, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Waterloo.—*Gazette*, 4th November.

JAMES BRUCE COLERIDGE, of the Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the County of Middlesex.—*Gazette*, 4th November.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH MOOREHOUSE, of 128 Saint Patrick Street, in the City of Toronto, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 4th November.

PETER BOYD MCGIBBON, of the Town of Bracebridge, in the Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Muskoka.—*Gazette*, 11th November.

ARTHUR EARINGTON RANNEY, of the Town of North Bay, in the Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Nipissing.—*Gazette*, 11th November.

WILLIAM KIRK COLBECK, of the Village of Grand Valley, in the County of Dufferin, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Dufferin.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

DANIEL ALEXANDER MCCLENAHAN, of the Village of Waterdown, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wentworth.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

JOSEPH LOUIS EASTON, of the Village of Ayton, in the County of Grey, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Grey.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

ROBERT NELSON HORTON, of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

Arthur Rutherford Perry, of the Village of Conn, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the County of Grey.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

Arthur Rutherford Perry, of the Village of Conn, in the County of Wellington, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wellington.—*Gazette*, 18th November.

Frank Coleman, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Wentworth.—*Gazette*, 25th November.

Walter Brooks Crowe, of the Village of Trenton, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Hastings.—*Gazette*, 25th November.

Thomas Wylie, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said City of Toronto.—*Gazette*, 25th November.

Edwin DeArcy Ault, of the Village of Acton, in the County of Halton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Halton.—*Gazette*, 2nd December.

Richard Raikes, of the Town of Midland, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Simcoe.—*Gazette*, 9th December.

William Edward Storey, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said County of Essex.—*Gazette*, 9th December.

James Galloway, of the Village of Beaverton, in the County of Ontario, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Ontario.—*Gazette*, 9th December.

Julius Emil Klotz, of the Village of Lanark, in the County of Lanark, Esquire, M.B., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Lanark.—*Gazette*, 16th December.

John Eldon Craig, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Carleton.—*Gazette*, 16th December.

Ernest Charles Ashton, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Brant.—*Gazette*, 16th December.

William Brown Boyd, of the Village of Coldwater, in the County of Simcoe, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Simcoe.—*Gazette*, 23rd December.

Constantine O'Gorman, of the Village of Depot Harbour, in the District of Parry Sound, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said District of Parry Sound.—*Gazette*, 23rd December.

Henry Robinson Codd, of the Town of Haileybury, in the District of Nipissing, to be an Associate Coroner in and for the said District of Nipissing.—*Gazette*, 30th December.

John Herod, of the Town of Thorold, in the County of Welland, Esquire, M.D., to be an Associate Coroner within and for the said County of Welland.—*Gazette*, 30th December.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Registry Offices

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1905

GUELPH, 23rd February, 1906.

TO THE HON. J. J. FOY, K.C.,
Attorney General for the Province of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to present my Report as Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1905.

I have much pleasure in stating that the work of the Registry Offices has been conducted with such efficiency that complaints against Registrars have been extremely few and upon investigation these complaints have not been found to involve any serious neglect of duty. The work of the Registry Offices is conducted in a manner which I am sure gives general satisfaction to the public and to the members of the legal profession.

There will always arise owing to the nature of the business transacted in Registry Offices, questions and differences regarding various matters, including disputes relating to fees, which require reference to the Inspector for his opinion or decision. Such references have been as numerous and have involved questions as important, in the past year, as in previous years. The results in many cases appear in the notes of decisions and opinions which I append to this Report.

By your direction I have prepared a pamphlet containing the Registry Act as amended down to the end of last Session with a full Index. When the pamphlet is completed, as it shortly will be, I hope to have it distributed, and have no doubt it will be found of much convenience both to the Registrars and to the members of the legal profession and others having business with Registry Offices.

There will also shortly be completed and distributed a combined Index to my Report for ten years; namely, from 1895 to 1904 inclusive, referring to the various rulings and opinions given by me and which were reported during that period.

I respectfully direct your attention and that of the Government to the subject of rearranging the percentages of income payable under the provisions

of the present Registry Act to Municipalities. Owing to the increased expense of living and the larger salaries which Registrars have to pay for necessary assistance in their offices it may be found that the present scale of percentages should be somewhat modified. It will be remembered that the first Act passed on the subject was in 1871. Since that time many changes have occurred, not only in regard to the nature of the work required to be done in Registry Offices but in the expense of carrying on that work. In the larger offices especially the Registrars have to depend more and more on the assistance of employees and to secure the services of capable assistants they have to pay higher salaries than they had to pay in former years.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

DON. GUTHRIE,

Inspector R.O.

DECISIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

AWARD UNDER RAILWAY ACT OF CANADA.—AN INSTRUMENT WHEREBY LANDS IN ONTARIO ARE AFFECTED, UNDER SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION 2 OF REGISTRY ACT.—AN INSTRUMENT CAPABLE OF REGISTRATION.

A question has been submitted to me for my opinion arising under the circumstances following:—as stated to me by the Company's Solicitors.

The P. M. R. Company have paid an award in favor of D. K.——, under the Railway Act of Canada, whereby the Company becomes entitled to nine and three quarters acres, part of the K. farm, being Lot 40 on the south side of T. Road East in the Township of S. The Railway plan for the yards constructed there was filed in the Registry Office at S. T. some time ago, and the work is now complete. This plan was not entered against the Lot on the Abstract Index. The Solicitors for the Railway Company, consider that the award operates as a conveyance of the land to the Company under the Railway Act, because as they put it, that Act provides that the payment of the award shall vest the lands in the Company, and they refer to Section 168 of that Act. On turning to Section 169 (not 168) of the Railway Act, it appears that upon the payment of the compensation awarded, the award shall vest in the Company the power forthwith to take possession of the lands, or to exercise the right or do the things for which such compensation has been awarded. In certain circumstances, under another Section, 174, the award may become the actual title of the Company to the land.

I am of opinion that under the last three lines of sub-section one, of Section 2 of the Registry Act, the award under the circumstances here stated is an instrument whereby lands in Ontario are affected, and therefore, I think it is an instrument capable of registration.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE.—MORTGAGE REGISTERED IN ONE REGISTRY OFFICE AGAINST CERTAIN LANDS—DUPLICATE OF MORTGAGE IN ANOTHER REGISTRY OFFICE AGAINST OTHER LANDS COVERED BY SAME MORTGAGE—DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE REGISTERED IN ONE OFFICE—QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THIS IS A COMPLETE DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE—CERTIFIED COPY OF DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE CAPABLE OF BEING REGISTERED IN OTHER REGISTRY OFFICE—NOTE TO BE MADE IN ABSTRACT INDEX.

Mr. H. asked me to consider the following matter respecting a difference of opinion which has arisen between the Registrar of W. N. and himself.

Mr. H. states the matter thus:—"The late Registrar at C. during his life gave a Mortgage on certain property in E. N. also some property in W. N. This Mortgage was dated and registered on October 21st, 1896, in E. N. as No. 2,615 for C. Village, and in W. N. on the 22nd October, 1896, as No. 6,589 for H. Since the Mortgagor's death his executors paid off the Mortgage out of the proceeds of the sale of some of the C. property. The discharge was given them by the Mortgagee, Mrs. P. and registered in C. last May when the property was sold. They have now sold the H. property."

Mr. H. also says that he has received from the Registrar of E. N. a certificate with a copy of the discharge as registered in the Registry Office for that riding. The certified copy of discharge identifies the Mortgage by its date and the names of the parties, and it gives the date of its registration in the Registry Office in the East Riding for the Village of C., etc. It also states that the Mortgage has not been assigned; that the Mortgagee who signed the discharge is the person entitled by law to receive the money and "that such Mortgage is therefore discharged."

This Discharge says nothing as to the registration of the Mortgage in the Registry Office of W. N. By searching at the Registry Office of W. N. at C. Mr. H. found the duplicate Mortgage registered there, and he ascertained that on it there appears the Certificate of the Registrar of E. N. giving particulars of its registration in that office, and these particulars agree with those set forth in the certified copy of Discharge of Mortgage. Mr. H. takes the ground that the Discharge is not a partial but a complete Discharge of Mortgage and that the original Mortgage registered in W. N. shows that No. 2,615 for C. in E.N. is the same instrument as No. 6,589 for H. in W. N.; that this sufficiently identifies the Mortgage and connects the two registrations. The Registrar of W. N. considers that if an original Discharge in form similar to the copy now presented to him was offered for registration, he would not be at liberty to accept it, and he thinks that the copy cannot be capable of registration if the original would not be so capable. So far as that point goes, I think the Registrar is right. The Registrar of W. N. admits that the original Mortgage in his office has the Certificate of registration on it certifying to its registration in E. N. and giving particulars similar to those given in the copy discharge. He thinks that if the copy Discharge is registered he would have to assume that it refers to the land in H. and make other like assumptions, which he thinks there is nothing in the Registry Act to force him to do. He also points out that in his opinion the Discharge cannot go in the General Register, and in that respect I agree with him also, and he thinks further that he cannot be expected to enter it in any of the Municipalities, as there is no mention of any of them in the Discharge.

I have to observe that the copy Discharge which beyond question identifies the Mortgage intended to be discharged, certifies that the Executors of the deceased Mortgagee have satisfied all money due on that Mortgage. The Mortgagee also certifies that the Mortgage has not been assigned; that she is the person entitled by law to receive the money, and "that such Mortgage is therefore discharged." Thus Mr. H. is right in his contention that this is not a partial discharge of the Mortgage but a complete Discharge.

On the whole, I am of opinion that, the certified copy of Discharge of this Mortgage may be registered in the Registry Office of W. N. There is no difficulty in identifying the Mortgage on the H. Lot as the Mortgage intended to be discharged by the Certificate. I think, however, that the Registrar of W. N. will be entitled to a fee for search for the original Mortgage in his office. I also think that the Registrar of E. N. should attach his seal of office to his Certificate on the copy Discharge and that the Certificate should be amended to say that the annexed document is not only a copy of the discharge of Mortgage, but of all the documents connected with or relating to the same. See Section 53 of the Registry Act. Here there appears to be a copy but not certified as a copy of the affidavit of execution.

As in a question of this sort my opinion has not the force of a decision, the Registrar of W. N. in the column for remarks in the Abstract Index may not only note the fact that the discharge is registered by a certified copy, but that it does not expressly give particulars regarding the registration of the Mortgage in his County.

PARTICULARS IN WRITING OF REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENTS WHERE NO DUPLICATE FURNISHED.—CHARGE FOR FEES FOR INFORMATION IN WRITING AS TO "LAST OWNER."—EQUIVALENT TO ABSTRACT.

Two matters in difference have been submitted to me for my decision, by Mr. C., Registrar of E. Messrs. Z. & Co., Limited, having objected to certain charges which he has made against them.

The first dispute is with respect to a charge of 50c for a Certificate given under the following circumstances:—The Company by letter sent for registration an Agreement between V. and themselves, which created

a charge in their favor, for the price of a machine, upon land in the Township of B. They asked the Registrar for particulars of the registration, such as the number of the instrument, and the date and time of its registration. This was to enable them, when the time came, to fill in proper particulars in a Discharge. They were of opinion that they were entitled to this information without any charge beyond the fee for registration of the Agreement. They appear to have indicated what were the particulars they required.

The Deputy Registrar immediately sent them a post card advising them that a fee was chargeable for the information they required, and that the amount was 50 cents. That post card was sent 13th October, the day the Agreement was received at the Registry Office.

The Registrar afterwards, on the 2nd December, in answer to a further letter from the Company, dated 29th November, again repeated that the fee for a search and certificate would be 50c. He mentioned to them that if they sent a post card to him when sending him such agreements requesting him to state that the instrument had been received by him for registration, he would return such card duly signed, I understand, without charge, but he said that he considered that for him to state on a post card that an instrument has been actually registered involves a search to ascertain if the requirements of the law as to registration have been fulfilled, and is equivalent to a certificate of the result of a search. He considers this entitles him to a fee of 50c.

On 4th December the Company wrote stating the information they required, so as to enable them to discharge the lien. In that letter they do not appear to have taken objection to the fee.

The Registrar on 8th December replied, that on examination he found that the instrument in question was numbered 14,709 B. and he gave the following information regarding it; that it was dated 9th September, 1905, and purported to be an Agreement between J. C. V. and I. V. and Z. & Co., Limited, and was registered at 10.11 o'clock A.M. of the 13th day of October, A.D. 1905, and there were added the words "Certified, C. C., Deputy Registrar." A memo. was sent showing the fees to be 50c for Certificate as per letter and postage 2c, in all 52c. On the 12th December the Company wrote objecting to this fee, and claiming that the Registrar was not entitled to same. In their letter to me afterwards they say also they consider that the Registrar should give a receipt for fees; and they also consider that the amount the Registrar asked is too much. They are willing to pay him what amount I may name. The Registrar in reply with regard to giving receipts calls attention to the fact that he is willing to give receipts as above indicated, but the information they required him to give, he considers to be more than a receipt.

I have several times had occasion to deal with somewhat similar questions. The last was a case where the Registrar received a post card from another Company, who sent him for registration a similar Agreement. They sent with the Agreement a post card to be filled up by the Registrar stating that the instrument "was duly entered and registered in Book for the Township of ," and containing other blanks to be filled up with the particulars necessary to enable the Company afterwards to prepare a Discharge. In that case the Registrar asked a fee of 25 cents for the completed and signed post card, treating it as equivalent to a Certificate, and I was of opinion that the claim of the Registrar was correct. I called attention to the fact that there is no provision in the

Registry Act requiring a Registrar to give particulars in writing concerning instruments except by Certificate.

As a matter of convenience, I have encouraged the giving of information by letter or post card. I think, however, because he is willing to give information in that form, a Registrar should not thereby become disentitled to his proper fees.

In this case, I think the Registrar is entitled to a fee of 25c for the Certificate, or any signed writing equivalent thereto.

He, however, makes a still further claim, that is, to a fee of 25c for search. He takes the ground that to give a Certificate stating that the Instrument has been actually registered, involves a search to ascertain if the requirements of the law as to registration has been complied with.

There may be a case where a special Certificate of Registration, say of a Mortgage is required and where special particulars as to the contents thereof, and of the affidavit, and the amount and terms may be required and the like, where a fee for a search may be proper, especially where the Registrar has had to give the usual Certificate of registration on the duplicate of the instrument, after satisfying himself that it is a duplicate. But that is different from cases like the present, where there is no duplicate, and where the request for the particulars of the registered instrument is contained in or accompanies the letter sending it for registration, and the Registrar has before him the original instrument with all the data for the ordinary particulars contained in the usual Certificate of Registration, and where he can, in fact, furnish the information required, without having to search the Registry Books.

Where information is required, at some time after the registration, of even ordinary particulars of an instrument registered, the case may be different from the present. Then other considerations may apply. In such a case, as well as in that of a requisition for a special Certificate, it may be proper that some extra fee for search, in addition to the fee for a Certificate, should be allowed.

On the whole, I am of opinion that while the charge of 25c for a Certificate is proper, that the charge for search of 25c should not be allowed in this case, and I decide this dispute accordingly.

The second matter in dispute arises in connection with a search and particulars given relating to the last conveyance entered upon Lot 1, Concession 2 on the North side of T. Road in the Township of B.

The Company had in effect written for this information by asking who appeared by the Registry Books to be the owner of this Lot, and the Registrar on the 28th October supplied it, giving all the particulars regarding the last recorded deeds of conveyance appearing on the Abstract of Title; what he did furnish was in substance, an Abstract. In this instance he charged for search 25c and for the extracts and certificate 40c, in all 65c. The Company did not at first raise any objection to this charge, nor did they do so until the letter to me of 4th January. It is true, that letter states, that what they did ask for, was not an Abstract, but for information as to who owned the Lot.

I have in somewhat similar cases expressed my opinion that the answer to such a question as to who owned the Lot would involve more information than a Registrar should give, that is to say: that it would involve an investigation of the whole title by the Registrar, and it would be necessary for him to give his opinion upon the title, as a result of such an investigation. The Registrar's duty in such a matter is to set out the facts and particulars as to instruments registered, in so far as he is asked

for same, but he should not, I think, express an opinion as to who is the owner of the Lot. While perhaps, speaking strictly, the Registrar did not in so many words give the information in this case required, namely, who is the owner of the Lot, yet he did all he could properly and lawfully do to comply with the Company's request: and the Abstract he furnished seems to have satisfied the Company, for they retained it, and I believe still retain it. He sent it to them on the 28th October last. They did not complain about the charge until the 4th of January, and their only complaint now seems to be as to the amount charged. They have received the benefit of the information contained in the Abstract furnished. I think in this matter the Registrar's charge for the Abstract is a proper one, and I decide accordingly.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION GIVEN BY REGISTRAR UPON POST CARD—EQUIVALENT TO CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION—REGISTRAR MAY CHARGE USUAL FEE FOR SAME.

The Registrar of the County of R. has submitted to me for my opinion a question which has arisen under the following circumstances:—

The J. G. Co., of S., sent for registration an order for an agricultural implement. The order was endorsed "Not to be registered in full" and it was not in duplicate. The Company sent to the Registrar a Postal Card of which the following is a copy, requesting him to fill up same and return it and they enclosed $1.00, the fee for registration of the Order.

"AGREEMENT between and THE J. G. T. Co.,
"LIMITED, dated
"was duly entered and registered in the Registry Office for the County of
" , in Book for the Township
"of at minutes past
"o'clock in the noon of the
"day of A.D. 19 .

"Registrar.

"Fees $ Remitted."

The Registrar considers that the filling up by him and signing of this Post Card is equivalent to a Certificate, and he claims the right to charge 25c. therefor.

The Company in their letter to me say that they do not know if it is customary to make a charge for the particulars on the Post Card or not, but they say that they have received similar Post Cards from different Registrars without extra charge. They say, however, that if it is quite correct that they should pay the charge they have no objection to doing so.

I am of opinion that the contention of the Registrar is correct: Section 27 of *The Registry Act* requires the Registrar, amongst other things, to make Abstracts of and concerning Orders recorded as may be requested of him in writing, and he has to give Certificates of all extracts under his hand of and concerning the parties to any such document or any other particulars which may be required.

There is no provision in the Act for the Registrar giving information in writing concerning registered Instruments except by Certificate.

I consider if the Registrar gives the particulars upon the Post Card it really is equivalent to giving a Certificate.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION—CERTIFICATE ON DUPLICATE OF INSTRUMENT IS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF REGISTRATION AND DUE EXECUTION OF SAME—ANOTHER REGISTRAR MAY PROPERLY REGISTER SUCH DUPLICATE WITHOUT AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION.

A Registrar has submitted, for my opinion, a somewhat novel point.

A firm of Solicitors sent to him for registration a mortgage, not in duplicate, and without an affidavit. The mortgage had been already registered in the Registry Office at K., and the duplicate, sent for registration in S. L., had on it the certificate of registration of the Registrar of K., showing that the original had been duly registered in his office. The Registrar of S. L. thought that an affidavit of execution, of the duplicate he was asked to register, should have accompanied it, and he wrote to the Solicitors asking for an affidavit accordingly. The Solicitors were not able to find the witness, but they take the ground that the Registrar of S. L., on the certificate of the Registrar of K., should register the Instrument. They point out that a duplicate is a copy and more, and pointedly ask if the Registrar of S. L. would register a certified copy, why should he not register a duplicate?

The provision of *The Registry Act*, Section 57, with regard to the registration of a certified copy, is, that when it is desired to register an instrument, other than a will, in more than one Registry Office, the same may be registered in like manner as is provided as to powers of Attorney by sections 53 and 54 of the Act.

Sections 53 and 54 provide for the registration of a power of attorney in more than one Registry Office by enacting that the Registrar shall deliver a certified copy, or copies, of the power, and all documents connected with, or relating to, the same, certifying to the registration, and giving particulars thereof, and verifying the copy of the power and other documents.

No doubt these special provisions, with respect to Powers of Attorney, arose from the fact that usually Powers of Attorney are not executed in duplicate, and registration may require to be effected in several counties.

Section 63 provides as follows:—"In case an instrument in two or more original parts is registered, the Registrar shall endorse upon each of such original parts a certificate of the registration in the form of Schedule 'J' to this Act, and any original so certified shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the Registration *and of the due execution of the same.*"

Under this section, and upon the reason of the thing, I do not see why the instrument should not be registered in S. L. on the strength of the certificate of the Registrar at K. Section 63 says that this duplicate so certified shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the registration and *of the due execution of the instrument.*

I am of opinion that the Registrar of S. L. may properly, and should, register the duplicate having upon it the certificate of due registration signed by the Registrar at K.

He may, in the column for Remarks, note that it is registered without an affidavit, but upon the certificate of the Registrar at K.

INSTRUMENTS DESCRIBING PROPERTY ACCORDING TO FIRST PLAN, EXECUTED BEFORE A SECOND PLAN FILED, SHOULD BE REGISTERED—REGISTRAR SHOULD ENTER INSTRUMENTS UNDER LOTS AS DESCRIBED THEREIN AND ALSO AGAINST LOTS AS DESIGNATED ON NEW PLAN.

A difference has come before me for my opinion, which has arisen between the Registrar of the County of P. and Mr. D., K.C., under these circumstances:—

Mr. D. registered a Plan amending a previous Plan in respect of certain Lots and by closing certain Streets. This was done in pursuance of a Judge's Order granted under Section 110 of *The Registry Act*. Afterwards Mr. D. wished to register a Deed which affected Lots which were changed in designation by the amending Plan. The Deed described the Lots according to the first Plan.

The Registrar thinks that the Deed should describe the Lots according to the new Plan. Mr. D. thinks differently, and takes the ground that as the Deed was dated, executed and sworn to before the registration of the new Plan he is entitled to have it registered as it is.

I agree with Mr. D.'s contention. Subsection 3 of section 100 only applies to instruments affecting the lands executed after the new Plan was filed with the Registrar. The Deed here having been executed before the Plan was filed should be registered.

It will be proper for the Registrar to enter it, not only under the Lots as described therein, but also against the Lots affected by it, as same are designated on the new Plan.

REGISTRAR NOT AUTHORIZED BY REGISTRY ACT TO FURNISH THE PRESS WITH A LIST OF TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE, FOR PUBLICATION AND AT REDUCED RATES.

Mr. W., Solicitor, S., asks for my opinion on the following matter:—

He says the Registrar of L. asserts a right to furnish the Press with a list of Transfers of Real Estate records in his office and at reduced rates for searches. These lists are published in the newspapers. He states that a client of his objected to this because she did not wish her private business to be published abroad.

Mr. W. contends the Registrar has no right to give such lists to the Press, that searches must be on specific properties and be paid for at lawful rates. He points out that the County is interested in the amounts charged for searches.

The Registrar in reply says he has been giving this information for some 18 months past without any complaints except in two instances, one being from Mr. W. What he says he does is to take the documents from the files, I presume where they are laid aside until they are copied, and give particu-

lars therefrom, charging 12 to 14 cents for particulars of each Transfer. He does not think the Act prohibits him from charging less than the tariff allows him, nor does he think there is anything in the Act prohibiting publication of such particulars in the newspapers.

I think the Act contemplates with respect to searches of instruments that a party desiring to make a search shall either name or identify the Instrument or Instruments he desires to see, and obtain particulars of it, or make a search in the Books and Indexes with regard to the title to any specified parcel of land, and may search any of the instruments entered in these books affecting it, and may also make a search in the General Register, and the Alphabetical Indexes.

I am of opinion the Registrar should charge in his fee book and account in his returns for the full fees allowable by law for such searches. For one thing the County has an interest in the fees.

I am not prepared to say that the Registrar may not afterwards forego part of his fees, but that is open to question, as he may not thereby be treating all persons alike.

There are other difficulties in the way, such as that *The Registry Act* contemplates that where the Registrar furnishes information in writing regarding registered Instruments it shall be done by Certificate.

It has to be observed that if a Registrar can lawfully furnish information to newspapers, as has been done here regarding registration of deeds, he can also do so regarding Mortgages. The publication by the Press of Particulars of Mortgages would scarcely be tolerated.

On the whole, I do not think the Act permits a Registrar to furnish the Press with particulars of Transfers for publication in the manner complained of, and for reduced fees.

REGISTRATION OF WILL, PROBATE NOT HAVING BEEN TAKEN OUT—AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED BY 5 EDWARD VII, CHAPTER 13, SECTION 12, NEITHER A "CERTIFICATE" OR "INSTRUMENT" AFFECTING LAND WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 22 OF 62 VICTORIA—REGISTRAR NOT ENTITLED TO FEE FOR FILING, IN ADDITION TO ORDINARY FEE FOR REGISTERING WILL.

The following question which has arisen between Messrs. M. & M., Solicitors, K., and the Registrar of that City, has been referred to me. It is this:—

Is the Registrar entitled to a fee of 50 cents in addition to his ordinary fee for registration of Will, for filing the affidavit required by 5 Edward VII, Chapter 13, Section 12? Probate not having been taken out.

In this case the Affidavit under 5 Edward VII was incorporated with the Affidavit verifying copy of Will, and the death of the deceased.

The Registrar thinks that, under Section 22 of 62 Victoria (2), Chap. 16, he is entitled to a fee of 50 cents for filing the Affidavit because he considers that the affidavit required by 5 Edward VII comes within the meaning of Section 22 of 62 Victoria; that it is to all intents and purposes a Statutory Certificate of certain required proceedings having taken place in the Surrogate Court, and that a fee of 50 cents, as for a certificate, is fairly chargeable therefor.

In reply the Solicitors contend that the Affidavit under 5 Edward VII is not an instrument "under Section 22 of 62 Victoria."

I am of opinion that this contention of the Solicitors in this case is right. I do not think the Affidavit required by 5 Edward VII is an "Instrument" within the meaning of Section 22 of 62 Victoria.

If the Affidavit is to be treated as a "Certificate," as the Registrar thinks it should be, then perhaps he might, under a different subsection of *The Registry Act*, be entitled to an extra fee; but the document is an affidavit, really required to be filed in order to protect the Revenues of the Government, under *The Succession Duties Act*; it is, in my opinion, neither a "Certificate" nor an "Instrument" affecting land.

The Solicitors say, further, that they consider it does not signify whether they incorporate in the Affidavit, verifying copy of Will, the statement that the account has been filed, or whether they have a separate affidavit as to the latter. But I express no opinion at present on this point as to whether or not there should be a *separate* affidavit filed under 5 Edward VII.

TWO RELEASES RELEASING SAME REAL ESTATE FROM SEVERAL LEGACIES UNDER SAME WILL—REAL ESTATE NOT LOCALLY DESCRIBED IN INSTRUMENTS—MUST BE SEPARATE STATUTORY DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 1 OF CHAPTER 16, 62 VICTORIA, GIVING LOCAL DESCRIPTION OF REAL ESTATE ATTACHED TO EACH RELEASE—MAY THEN BE REGISTERED.

A matter has come before me raising a question for my opinion under the following circumstances:—

Messrs. B. & B., Barristers, B., submitted for registration to the Registrar of B. two separate Releases from two different legatees releasing the same

Real estate from two several legacies given and charged thereon by the same Will. In the Releases the real estate affected was not described beyond referring to it as "the estate of the late J. W.," so that these releases cannot be registered unless they have attached to them Statutory Declarations giving local descriptions of the lands under Section 1, Chapter 16, 62 Victoria.

The Solicitors deemed it sufficient to have one Statutory Declaration for both Releases, to the effect that each of the attached Instruments affected lands within the County of B., and then describing the lands in the Declaration by sufficient local description.

The Registrar considers that there ought to be a separate Statutory Declaration attached to each Release.

In this case I think the Registrar's view is the correct one. The Releases are separate Instruments and cannot be attached together for registration purposes. Each of the instruments must, in my opinion, have attached to it a separate Statutory Declaration under Section 1 of Chapter 16.

CAUTION—INFANTS ONLY PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE LANDS—UNDER SECTIONS 13 AND 14 OF THE DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT, JUDGE'S ORDER OR CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL GUARDIAN NOT NECESSARY FOR REGISTRATION OF CAUTION.

A question in difference between Mr. D., Barrister, M., and the Registrar of South P. has come before me for my opinion.

Mr. D. states his case as follows:—

"I enclose herewith Caution and letter of the Registrar of S. P., refusing to register same. My contention is that under section 14, where the only persons interested in the lands are infants neither the consent of the Official Guardian nor an order of the Judge is necessary. You will observe that I have shown in the Affidavit on the caution that the only persons interested are the infants. Subsec. 3 of Sec. 14 requires a consent in writing of any adult parties interested, and then subsec. 5 provides an alternative procedure where the consent of the adults is not obtained. This caution is being registered to enable the Executor to sell the lands. Of course, in order to carry out his sale he has to get the approval of the Official Guardian. In the first instance I was under the impression that the Guardian would have to consent to the caution being registered, but he returned the caution to me on the

ground that there were no adults concerned and that therefore he had no power. This view I consider correct, and, as above stated, I am of a further opinion that a Judge's Order would be nugatory, as he only has jurisdiction in a case were there adults concerned."

The Registrar is of opinion that it is necessary to register with the Caution an order or the certificate, mentioned in subsec. 5 of sec. 14 of *The Devolution of Estates Act*, and he states further that Cautions registered in his office under similar circumstances have an order of the County Judge endorsed thereon.

I have examined the Caution and the accompanying affidavits and I think that under the facts here they comply with the requirements of the Act, secs. 13 and 14. The affidavits show that the only persons interested in the lands are infants.

I think on the whole the Caution should be registered without a Judge's order or a certificate of the Official Guardian.

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT AGAINST WRONG PROPERTY—DESCRIBED IN INSTRUMENT AS ON "FIRST STREET"—REGISTERED AGAINST PROPERTY ON "FIRST AVENUE"—"AVENUE" ESSENTIAL PART OF DESCRIPTION—MEANING OF "STREET" AND "AVENUE"—HOW TO CORRECT ERROR IN REGISTRATION.

Mr. T. W. W. E. has brought to my attention a matter in difference between him and the Registrar of the County of S. The facts are not in dispute.

Mr. E. states the case as follows:—"A Client of mine is the owner of lot number two on "First Avenue" in the Village of P., County of S. Plan 330. In 1896, the Warden of the County of S. purported to convey to one R. B., by a tax deed, Lot number Two on "First Street," in the Village of P., County of S., plan number 330. The Registrar of the County of S. has registered this Conveyance on the title of my client's lands, there being no 1st "Street" in the Village of P., I have requested the Registrar to have the error amended, which he declines to do, saying that the land being described as on 1st Street entitles him to register it as on 1st Avenue. I would be glad to know whether you consider the facts justify the Registrar's action.

The Registrar says that, in his opinion an "Avenue" is a "Street" and that 1st Avenue and 1st Street would be synonymous."

In the United States, and I believe also in Canada, the word "Avenue" is generally used to mean a prominent, broad street, often lined with trees, but in the "Standard Dictionary" it is said that the word is often used in the United States without reference to the character of the Street, and that I think applies likewise to Canada.

In some place, for instance here, there are both Avenues and Streets of the same name. We have here Waterloo Avenue and Waterloo Street.

The word "Avenue" is, I think an essential part of the description of the lot belonging to Mr. E's client and the word "Street" is not an appropriate or proper part of the description of his lot.

Were the deed tendered for registration I should advise that the Registrar should not register it, or at all events, against Lot number Two on First Avenue.

By virtue of sub-section 8 of section 135 of the Registry Act, I think I have power to inform the Registrar how to amend or correct what I consider to be an error in the entry of the Deed in the Abstract Index of Lot Two on *First Avenue*.

On the whole, I think the following course should be taken: If there is no subsequent instrument registered from the Tax Purchaser, the error should be corrected by the Registrar cancelling in red ink (see sub-section 2 of section 94, Registry Act) the entry of this Deed on Lot two on *First Avenue*. He may then open a new page in the Abstract Index for Lot two on *First Street*, and under that heading enter this Tax Deed. This latter direction is given not perhaps in strict accordance with the Registry Act, but *from necessity* and in view of the circumstances.

I think the Registrar should notify the Grantee, under the Tax Deed, and his Solicitor, if any, of what he has done to correct the entry in the Abstract Index.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE EXECUTED BY SURVIVOR OF TWO JOINT MORTGAGEES —QUIT CLAIM FROM DECEASED TO SURVIVOR—DEATH AND QUIT CLAIM SHOULD BE RECITED IN DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE—DISCHARGE MAY THEN BE REGISTERED.

A matter in difference had been referred to me by the Registrar of M., which has arisen between himself and Mr. T. of M.

A Mortgage was made 30th July and registered 18th August, 1904, by D. A and wife to L. McD. and W. McD. as Mortgagees. There is noth-

ing in the Mortgage to show that the Mortgagees were other than joint Mortgagees.

On 22nd March, 1905, L. McD., who was the wife of W. McD., gave him a Quit Claim Deed of all her right, title and interest in the Mortgage premises. That Deed does not refer to the Mortgage. She had no interest in the premises except as Mortgagee.

This Quit Claim Deed was duly registered 19th April, 1905.

A Discharge of the Mortgage dated 28th October, 1905, purporting oo be executed by W. McD., alone was tendered for registration. It refers to the Mortgage as having been made to W. McD. instead of to L. McD. and W. McD. It states that the Mortgage has not been assigned. It makes no reference to the Quit Claim Deed nor any reference whatever to L. McD.

The question now is, can this Certificate of Discharge be deemed to be sufficient for registration?

I am of opinion that it is not sufficient in its present shape.

I am informed that L. McD. is dead. If that be so, then under section 13 of the "Act respecting Mortgages of Real Estate," Chapter 121, R.S.O., W. McD. as the surviving Mortgagee would I think be entitled to execute a Certificate of Discharge of the Mortgage, but the Discharge would have to contain a statement showing the death of L. McD. and showing that he claimed as survivor. It might also be well for the Discharge to recite the Quit Claim.

If a new Discharge is prepared in accordance with this opinion and offered for registration I think the Registrar may register it.

MEMORANDUM ON COPY OF INSTRUMENT AS TO REGISTRATION EQUIVALENT TO A CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION—REGISTRAR MAY CHARGE USUAL FEE FOR SAME.

A question has arisen between the Registrar of the County of L., and The X. Co., Limited, of L., which has been referred to me by the Registrar.

The point that I have to consider is simply this:—The Company sent to the Registrar for registration an original Order for Machinery and endorsed it "Not to be registered in full," and they enclosed $1.00 fee for registration. The Company are under the impression that the $1.00 fee for registration includes what I am now about to refer to.

In their letter they asked the Registrar to make a Memorandum (not a Certificate) on what purported to be a copy of the Order which they furnished to him; that memorandum was to the effect that the original Instrument had been registered and giving the date, hour, etc., and asking him to return the latter, that is the copy, to them.

The Registrar thought that for this Memorandum he was entitled to a fee of 25c as for a Certificate. He considered that the Memorandum was in fact a Certificate or Official statement in writing to the effect that the copy was a true copy of an original which had been duly registered on such date and at such a particular time and indeed all the particulars usually given in a Certificate of registration.

The Registrar points out the fact that he cannot with safety put a memorandum or certificate upon the copy made by the firm without taking the trouble to compare it with the original.

No question arises in this case as to the Registrar's right to make a charge in connection with the copy but just simply in connection with the memorandum or certificate.

In a somewhat similar case which has lately arisen in another County where a Company desired the Registrar to give on a Post Card which they sent with the original Instrument, all the particulars usually contained in a Certificate of registration. I pointed out that there was no provision in the Registry Act for the Registrar giving information in writing concerning registered Instruments except by Certificate and I considered that if the Registrar gave the particulars upon the Post Card and signed it as the Company required, it was really equivalent to giving a Certificate.

In the present case I am of opinion that the contention of the Registrar is right, and I think he is entitled to a fee of 25c as for a Certificate. The remainder of his claim is for postage.

SUCCESSION DUTIES—SECTION 12 STATUTE LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1905—CONSTITUTES SUBSECTION 5 OF SECTION 70 OF REGISTRY ACT—TO WHAT CASES THIS SECTION APPLIES AND DOES NOT APPLY—WHAT IT REQUIRES—REGISTRATION OF ORIGINAL WILLS.

Several Registrars have referred to me questions which have arisen in their offices touching Section No. 12 of The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1905. This new section constitutes sub-section 5 of Section 70 of the Registry Act. I think it well to state my opinion on the various points which have so far arisen in regard to the new section in one memorandum.

1. I think the amendment referred to does not apply to Letters Probate or Letters of Administration issued by the Surrogate Courts of this Province.

2. I think it does apply to any original will which is submitted for registration, and which has not been admitted to probate in this Province, and it also applies to exemplifications of Foreign Probates and Foreign Letters of Administration with the will annexed.

3. I think that the amendment applies to wills made by persons who died before the amendment was passed: that is, it applies to original unprobated wills which are submitted for registration subsequent to the passing of the amendment of persons who died after the Succession Duty Act came into force.

4. I also think it applies to cases where the estate may not be of an amount which would subject it to Succession Duty. It is obvious that the Registrar cannot know whether an estate is of such an amount as will subject it to Succession Duty or not. The object of requiring an affidavit under sub-section 3 of section 5 of the Succession Duty Act, seems to be to provide for notice to the Treasurer of the Province in the cases of unprobated wills, and in case of foreign wills or foreign letters of administration with the will annexed.

5. I do not think the new sub-section will involve, as seems to be apprehended, the result that Letters Probate must in every case be obtained before any will can be registered. If that had been the intention of the Legislature, such intention would have been clearly expressed. All that the new clause requires as a preliminary to registration of an unprobated will is that an affidavit shall be filed, showing that an account has been filed with the Surrogate Registrar, in pursuance to section 5, sub-section 3 of the Succession Duty Act.

INSTRUMENT ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL"—QUESTION WHETHER IT IS A MORTGAGE OR NOT—"FLOATING CHARGE" TO SECURE BONDS—CAPABLE OF BEING SO ENDORSED.

A difference has arisen between the Registrar of A. and Messrs. L. H. & S., Solicitors, as to whether an Instrument from the N. L. Company, Limited, to J. T., endorsed "Mortgage," is such an Instrument as can properly be endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

The Registrar thinks the Instrument is a Trust Deed and that it contains provisions incidental to a Trust Deed which are not found in Mortgages. He also thinks because the Mortgagee is and is called "a Trustee" and it is made to him and his successors in office as Trustee for the pur-

poses of the Instrument that it is not a Mortgage or not an Instrument which could be endorsed "Not to be registered in full." He also states further as follows:—

"My understanding of the reason why that clause was inserted in the Statute allowing Mortgages "Not to be registered in full" is because these documents are supposed to be of a temporary nature and intended to convey simply a limited interest in real estate for a particular purpose, which purpose is of a temporary nature. The document under discussion in my opinion has none of these elements, but is to all intents and purposes a Title Deed, and a necessary chain to the Title mentioned in it. I think it is a misnomer to call it a Mortgage, and that that title was applied to it simply, in my opinion, to secure the privilege of having it put on record and paying the same fees stipulated for in the Section referred to.

I wrote Messrs. L., H. & S., when they objected to the fees I had charged for registering this Instrument in full, that I would be perfectly satisfied with your ruling in the matter. My own impression, however, is that the document should be registered in full, and that is what I did."

The Instrument made is merely to secure Bonds issued by a Joint Stock Company to the amount of $175,000.00. The Bonds being 175, Bonds of $1,000.00 each. The property is conveyed to the Trustee by way of security for the Bond holders, and covers the real and personal property and the rights and powers of the Company.

The Instrument is generally known as a "floating charge:" and the provisions contained in it are usual in such an Instrument. The Trustee acts for and represents many beneficiaries; that is there may be a large number of separate holders of the Bonds. The security is for the benefit of each and every Bond holder and the provisions of this Instrument while seemingly long and special are the ordinary provisions in such cases. The Mortgagee may as Mortgagee be Trustee for a number of people and for many purposes and under an Instrument containing many special provisions, but after all his position is that simply of a Mortgagee and the special provisions are not in any way inconsistent with that position. In reality they are not only quite consistent with it but are usual, expedient and necessary in a Mortgage made for the purpose for which this Instrument was made.

I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that the Instrument might properly be endorsed "Not to be registered in full" and I decide this dispute accordingly.

OPINIONS BY DONALD GUTHRIE, K.C., INSPECTOR OF REGISTRY OFFICES.

REGISTRAR NEED NOT FURNISH ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER WITH LIST OF MORTGAGES AT REDUCED RATES—NO SANCTION IN EITHER REGISTRY ACT OR ASSESSMENT ACT—EXPRESS EXCEPTION BY SECTION 125 OF REGISTRY ACT.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 9th inst., I have to say that I am aware of no provision in the Registry Act, or the Assessment Act, touching the question of your furnishing the Assessment Commissioner of B. with a list of Mortgages at reduced rates.

You will notice that Section 125 of the Registry Act, expressly provides that the list to be furnished to the Clerk or Assessment Commissioner of a City, under that section, shall not include Mortgages.

I refer you also to the Assessment Act of 1904, Ontario Statutes of that year, page 127, section 31, showing a Legislative interpretation of Section 125 of the Registry Act, namely, that it means that Registrars, are to furnish under such last mentioned Section, lists of *transfers* of land.

Section 125, however, of the Registry Act, is so plain that a Statutory interpretation need not be resorted to to ascertain its intent.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE—PLACE OF RESIDENCE OF PARTIES—WHAT IS REQUIRED BY FORM UNDER SECTION 76 OF REGISTRY ACT—DISCHARGE NOT SUFFICIENT.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—I return Discharge of Mortgage, F. to L. In answer to your request for my opinion, I observe that, under Section 76 of the Registry Act, the Certificate of Discharge of Mortgage, has to be in the form of Schedule L. to that Act, or to a like effect. Schedule L. provides for a description both of the person who purports to sign the Discharge of Mortgage, and of the person who made the Mortgage, to the extent at all events, of saying what place they are of, respectively. It does not seem to provide as fully for the place of abode and addition as Schedule N. does, the latter being a form of Certificate of Discharge of charge, under Section 85.

I think, however, the form under Section 76, does require more than is contained in the Discharge of Mortgage, F. to L., since the same has been altered by striking out the places of abode, and additions of E. B. F. and A. L. L. I think that too much has been struck out.

My opinion, however, on such a subject, has not the force of a decision.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE—DATE, PREVIOUS TO AMENDMENT OF REGISTRY ACT IN 1899—NOT NECESSARY TO INSERT IN DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE ANY PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION OF WILL—ACT OF 1899 NOT RETROSPECTIVE.

To a Registrar:

Re W.

Dear Sir,—In answer to the question submitted by you for my opinion I have to say that I understand the facts are as follows:—A Statutory Certificate of Discharge of Mortgage, dated 5th May, 1896, has been presented to you for registration. It is of a Mortgage made to the late W. W. and the Discharge purports to be executed by the Executrix of his will.

The will of the late W. W. is registered in your office as No. 622, General Register. Probate was granted on the 19th March, 1892.

The Solicitor who tenders the Discharge for registration contends that at the time this Discharge was executed, namely, May, 1896, it was not necessary to insert in a Discharge any particulars of the registration of the Will and that these particulars were not required until the Act was amended in 1899.

I think in this contention the Solicitor is right. While the Act of 1895 required the Probate of Will to be registered it did not apparently require a Certificate of Discharge of Mortgage to contain particulars of the registration of the Will, and as this Discharge was capable of registration at the time it was executed, I think you should register it in its present shape. I do not consider the amendment made by the Act of 1899 was intended to be retrospective in its operation.

ABSTRACT INDEX NOT TO BE TAKEN TO PROVINCE OF QUEBEC UNDER SUBPOENA IN CIVIL ACTION IN THAT PROVINCE—JURISDICTION OF QUEBEC COURT—CERTIFIED COPIES OF ENTRIES LIKELY SUFFICIENT.

To a Registrar:

McD. v. R.

Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your letter I presume dated yesterday, but the date of the month is omitted, containing subpoena in this case to you directed out of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec. That subpoena purports to require you to produce before the Superior Court at Montreal, the Registry Books of the County of P——, in Ontario, showing the registry entries for the Township of C.——, concerning the property commonly known as C—— S—— property. This case is a civil one.

You ask me how you are to act in the premises. You inform me that the Book you presume is required is the Abstract Index for the Township of C———. I do not think you can or should take this Abstract Book to Montreal, nor do I think the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec has jurisdiction to compel you to produce it there in this action.

It seems to me if you point out that you are prepared to furnish a certified copy of any entries in the Book which the parties desire that will probably be sufficient.

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE BY LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF ADMINISTRATRIX OF DECEASED—QUERY—CAN THIS BE DONE? DISCHARGE SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF ADMINISTRATRIX OF DECEASED AND ALSO FROM THE PRESENT LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DECEASED—IF SINGLE DISCHARGE REGISTERED, NOTE SHOULD BE MADE IN ABSTRACT INDEX AND IN CERTIFICATE GIVEN OF DISCHARGE.

To a Registrar:

Re M. and B.

Dear Sir,— I herewith return Discharge.

The matter you submit for my opinion is as follows:—"In 1885, B. gave the Mortgage to "A. B., Widow and administratrix of the estate of J. D. B., deceased. Then A. B., the Administratrix, died as appears by Letters of Administration taken out by C. M., which were registered in November, 1892. Now, as you will see, C. M. as administratrix of A. B. proposes to Discharge the Mortgage. Can she do so? Had the Mortgage

been made to Mrs. B. personally, Mrs. M., her administratrix, would certainly be her legal representative, but is Mrs. M. in any sense the representative of the estate of J. D. B.?"

The question you ask is a somewhat difficult one. The Mortgage was made to A. B. designating her as Widow as well as Administratrix. She is the Mortgagee. Were I concerned in passing the title I should think myself justified in requiring a Discharge both from the legal representative of A. B., and the present legal representative of J. D. B., deceased.

My opinion on such a question has not the force of a decision.

I recommend you, however, to point out to the Solicitor who offers this instrument for registration what my view is, and to say that if he insists on your registering it without a Discharge executed by the present legal personal representative of the estate of J. D. B. you will call special attention to the matter in the column for remarks in your Abstract Index and in every Certificate you give touching this Discharge. I authorize you to do this.

INSTRUMENTS—CARBON COPIES—MAY BE RECEIVED FOR REGISTRATION.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,— I am in receipt of your letter of 20th touching carbon copies of instruments. As the carbon copies tendered are good copies and not blurred, I think that you may register them. There is nothing in the Act which affects the question, and neither am I at present prepared to say whether or not you are entitled to keep which ever of the duplicates you consider best. If, hereafter a bad carbon copy is offered to you blurred and you choose to raise the question as to your right to make a selection, I will consider it after hearing from both sides.

LEASE—UNPROVED ASSIGNMENT OF LEASE ENDORSED ON IT—LEASE SHOULD BE REGISTERED, BUT NOT THE ASSIGNMENT—REGISTRAR SHOULD NOTE IN ABSTRACT INDEX AND CERTIFICATE THAT ASSIGNMENT IS NOT REGISTERED —IF EXECUTION OF ASSIGNMENT IS PROVED, SHOULD BE REGISTERED AS SEPARATE INSTRUMENT.

To a Registrar:

Re C. Lease.

Dear Sir,— I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th instant. I return the Lease.

I recommend you to register the Lease ignoring the unproved assignment endorsed on it, noting in the column for remarks in the Abstract Index, that a memorandum purporting to be an assignment of an interest in one of the Lots described in the Lease is not registered, and in your Certificate on the original Lease state something to the same effect.

If the due execution of the assignment is proved, I think you should register it as a separate instrument. I notice that while the Lease purports to be of two Lots, the assignment purports only to be the Lessee's interest in one Lot.

PLAN—TESTATRIX MAY BE TREATED AS OWNER FOR PURPOSES OF REIGSTRATION OF—OLD MORTGAGES—UNDISCHARGED—SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED AS RETAINING THEIR CHARACTER OF MORTGAGES OR CHARGES ON LANDS IN RESPECT OF REGISTRATION OF PLANS—PLANS MAY BE REGISTERED WITHOUT SIGNATURE OF SUCH MORTGAGEE—STATUTORY DECLARATION SHOWING PAYMENT OF MORTGAGE TO BE DEPOSITED UNDER "CUSTODY OF TITLE DEEDS ACT."

To a Registrar:

Re S.

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 7th inst. I have to observe:

1st.—I consider for the purposes of registration of a plan that you may treat M. S. as having been the owner of the Lot; and if her will is registered you may treat her Executors as owners.

2nd.—Regarding old Mortgages, I adhere to what I said in a somewhat similar matter on a former occasion, namely: where a plan is presented for registration, and the Registrar finds some very old Mortgages on the land which have not been discharged, I think dealing with the Act in a liberal spirit, that he should not be required to consider that such instru-

ments retain their character as Mortgages or charges upon the lands. Here I do not think you should refuse to register the plan, because of the want of the signature of the Mortgagee. The Mortgage is about forty years old, and the land has been subsequently dealt with by the Mortgagor by registered Instruments which apparently treat the Mortgage as no longer an existing charge on the land.

3rd.—Regarding the Statutory Declaration shewing the Mortgage was in fact paid, I think it is well you should have it, but, of course, it should be deposited with you under "The Custody of Title Deeds Act."

DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE EXECUTED BY ONE OF TWO CO-MORTGAGEES—SHOULD OTHER MORTGAGEE JOIN?—IF REGISTERED AS IT STANDS, NOTE SHOULD BE MADE IN ABSTRACT INDEX AND ANY CERTIFICATE OF DISCHARGE GIVEN.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday in the matter of the Discharge of Mortgage, B. to S.

On turning to my report for 1904, page 5, you will see that I had to consider a somewhat similar question.

If this Mortgage which was dated 17th of May, 1886, but was not registered until 25th February, 1887, was in fact made before the 1st day of July, 1886, then my opinion is that unless there is something on the face of the Mortgage, which would have the effect of authorizing a Discharge by one of the two Mortgagees, the Discharge by one would not be sufficient.

As, however, the Mortgage was not registered till 25th February, 1887, it may not have been in fact made prior to the 1st day of July, 1886. The Affidavit of execution of the Mortgage may be some guide to you on this question; then the contents of the Mortgage also may throw some light on the legal question.

As the other Mortgagee is still living, it would, however, be well to have any doubt cleared up by suggesting to the Solicitor to have him sign the Discharge.

I notice also that the Discharge on the face of it says that Mr. B., who signed it expressly, states that he is one of the persons entitled by law to receive the money.

If there is nothing in the face of the Mortgage permitting one of the Mortgagees to discharge it, I should suggest to you, if you register the Discharge just as it stands, that you should make a note in your Abstract Index calling attention to the fact that the Discharge is only executed by one of the Mortgagees, and in any Certificate you may give of the Discharge, I think you should call attention to the same circumstance.

I may remind you that my opinion on such a question has not the force of a decision.

ENDORSEMENT ON MORTGAGE MARKED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL" MUST BE AUTHENTICATED BY SIGNATURE OF MORTGAGEE OR HIS SOLICITOR OR AGENT—WHEN SIGNATURE IS PRINTED WE SHOULD ASSUME THAT SOLICITOR FOR MORTGAGEE ADOPTS PRINTED SIGNATURE AS HIS OWN.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th inst. The case reported in my Report for 1903, page 6, was a case where there was no signature, either written or printed, to authenticate the words, "Not to be registered in full." There were Solicitors' names printed on the Mortgage, but there was nothing to show that they were Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

The case reported in my Report for 1904, page 15, was a precisely similar case; the name of the Solicitor was on the back of the Mortgage at the foot, but it did not show that he was Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

The case referred to in my letter to a solicitor reported in my Report for 1897 covers the question here.

As you will remember, the Statute does not expressly say that there should be any signature to the endorsement. I have thought, however, that that was implied, but the manner in which the signature may be made I have not attempted to restrict. It is frequently made by a Clerk of the Solicitor; and when it is printed we should assume that the Solicitor adopts the printed signature as his own. A person may adopt such a signature if he sees fit.

I think you acted in good faith in considering that the words "authenticated" in my opinions of 1903 and 1904 required a written signature. What I wrote to the Solicitor was not intended to cast any reflection upon your performance of what you considered to be your duty in the matter.

MORTGAGE—DATE—TENDERED FOR REGISTRATION PREVIOUS TO DATE OF MORTGAGE—MAY BE REGISTERED ON DAY OF TENDER, IF DULY EXECUTED AND EXECUTION PROVED BY AFFIDAVIT.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 28th February.

The case you put is this:—A Mortgage was tendered to you for registration on the 26th February. The Mortgage bears date the 6th of March, 1906. You doubt whether you can register any instrument prior to the date which it bears, and you ask my opinion on the point.

I am of opinion you should register the Mortgage. You are not concerned as to the date of this Instrument, and so long as it has been executed, and the execution of it proved by affidavit, you should register it. The date may be treated as containing a clerical error either in respect to the month or the year.

ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER—IS HE ENTITLED TO LIST OF TRANSFERS OF LAND AT REDUCED RATES?—DOUBTFUL IF ANY PROVISION IN PRESENT ACT ALLOWING THIS—SECTION 125 OF REGISTRY ACT EVIDENTLY INTENDED TO APPLY TO ALL MUNICIPALITIES—INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 125.

To an Assessment Commissioner:

Dear Sir, — I am in receipt of your favor of 26th February. I return to you the copy of Mr. M.'s letter of 23rd February, as I have the original of that letter.

Perhaps it is doubtful whether there is, strictly speaking, any provision in the present Act enabling you to get the information you desire at reduced rates because your place is not a City.

I really feel, however, that you are in equity entitled to the information under Section 125 of *The Registry Act* for a fee of 5c. for every instrument included in the list therein provided for, and I trust that Mr. M., acting in the spirit of that section, will furnish the information at that rate.

The Legislature evidently considered that Section applied to all Municipalities, for in *The Assessment Act of 1904*, at the end of Section 31, there is a reference to Section 125 of *The Registry Act* as follows:—

"Requiring Registrars upon the request of the Clerk of *any Municipality*, or Assessment Commissioner, to furnish lists of transfers of land."

This being the later Act, the question is whether these words do not form a Legislative interpretation and construction of Section 125 of *The Registry Act*. Whether they do strictly so or not, I certainly think that Section ought to be so interpreted. See the interpretation clause of *The Assessment Act*, Section 2, subsection 5.

I feel sure the Legislature will, if necessary, amend Section 125, to make it clear that it is intended to apply to any Municipality.

AGREEMENTS AND OIL LEASES EXECUTED ONLY BY LESSORS—WHERE COVENANT BY GRANTEE IN DEED, PROPER THAT PART OF NON-EXECUTION BY GRANTEE SHOULD BE NOTED IN ABSTRACT INDEX—ALSO PROPER IN CASES OF AGREEMENTS AND LEASES, NOTE OF NON-EXECUTION SHOULD BE MADE.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—Regarding the matter submitted by you for my opinion, the circumstances are as follows:—

Certain agreements and Oil Leases have been registered in your office between certain individuals as lessors and T. D. N. G. Co. These documents have been signed by the Lessors and properly witnessed and verified by Affidavit but they are not signed by any Officer of the Company or by any one on the part of the Company and are not under the seal of the Company.

In the form sent to me as an example of the Instrument referred to, the following words appear to be added after the signature of the Lessor, "The D. N. Gas Company, Limited."

President."

I understand that you have made a note in the Abstract Index as well as on the Instruments that these Instruments have not been executed by the Company. You informed me that you called the attention of the Solicitor acting for the Company to the omission and he suggested that you consult me on the subject. He mentions that he cannot see any difference between a Lease and a Deed in regard to the matter in question, and further, he does not know any other Registry Office in which the practice is followed which you have adopted. He states, that while possibly it does not work any injury to any one it makes additional work which he considers unnecessary.

I have to observe as follows:—

1. The practice with regard to Conveyances which have been executed only by the Grantor is undoubtedly not to call special attention in the Abstract Index to the fact that the Deeds have not be executed by the Grantee. But, in my opinion, wherever there purports to be a covenant by him under the Deed it is proper that the fact of the non-execution of the Deed by the Grantee should be noted in the Abstract Index.

2. I also think that it is proper in cases of Agreements and Leases that a note should be made calling attention to the non-execution of the Instruments by any of the parties, because in such Instruments there are almost always covenants or obligations purporting to be binding on both parties.

3. In the case before me I think it is especially proper that the note should be made, because the words "The Gas Company, Limited," with a blank for the signature of the President, are really printed on the documents; and yet they are not authenticated either by the signatures of the Officials of the Company or by their Corporate Seal or in any other manner. It would thus also appear on the face of the document that it was intended that it should be executed by the Company.

I therefore approve of what you have done in this instance in making the entries in question.

ORDER DISCHARGING MECHANIC'S LIEN—ABSTRACT INDEX—PLAINTIFF MAY BE ENTERED AS GRANTEE AND DEFENDANT AS GRANTOR.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter in which you ask me how you are to enter in the Alphabetical Index such an Instrument as an Order discharging a Mechanic's Lien where the parties are named simply Plaintiffs and Defendants. I have to say, it is perhaps not possible to lay down a rule which will apply in all such cases; but in the specific case in which you send

me a copy of the Judge's Order discharging a Mechanic's Lien, I think as the Lien was claimed by the Plaintiff, it would be proper to treat him for the purposes of the entries in the Alphabetical Index as the Grantee, and the Defendant as Grantor, just as if a charge had been created in plaintiff's favor on the land, and so also in entering the Discharge of Lien to treat the Defendant as Grantor, and the Plaintiff as Grantee, in the Discharge.

Circumstances and the Statute together give the Plaintiff a lien or encumbrance upon the land of the defendant. When the lien is discharged by the Court it is done for the benefit of the defendant and to show that the plaintiff has no longer a lien, and to relieve the land therefrom.

TESTATOR DYING BEFORE SUCCESSION DUTY ACT CAME IN FORCE—SECTION 12, CHAPTER 13, STATUTES OF ONTARIO, 1905, NOT APPLICABLE TO ANY WILL IN THIS CASE—AN AFFIDAVIT NOT REQUIRED TO BE FILED UNDER RECENT ACT.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th inst.

I am of opinion that Section 12, Chapter 13, *Statutes of Ontario, 1905*, does not apply to the case of any Will where the Testator died before *The Succession Duty Act* came into force. The case you state of a Testator who died in 1881 is, therefore, one which does not, in my opinion, require the filing of an Affidavit under the recent Act.

You may show this letter to the Registrar.

EXECUTORS UNDER DEVOLUTION OF ESTATES ACT, WHERE DEVISEES HAVE NOT YET DERIVED TITLE—MAY BE REGARDED AS OWNERS OF THE LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING AND AUTHENTICATING FOR REGISTRATION A PLAN SUBDIVIDING THE REAL ESTATE OF TESTATRIX—SIGNATURE OF DEVISEES NOT NECESSARY.

To a firm of Barristers:

Re S.

Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. I am of opinion that the Will having been proved and registered, the Testatrix having died in November, 1905, and no conveyance from the Executors having yet been registered, the Executors may, under *The Devolution of Estates Act*, be regarded as the owners of the land for the purpose of making and authenti-

cating for registration a plan subdividing the real estate of the Testatrix, and that the signatures to the Plan of the Devisees who have not yet derived title through the Executors are not necessary under the circumstances.

On showing this letter to the Registrar he will no doubt register the Plan authenticated by the Executors' signatures.

ORDER OF JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT, UNDER SECTION 110, REGISTRY ACT, MAKING AMENDMENTS IN PLAN AND SURVEY—MAY BE REGISTERED BY A CERTIFICATE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT—SEAL OF COUNTY COURT TO BE ATTACHED TO CERTIFICATE.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—As to the question raised by your letters of the 26th and 27th January, as to whether an order of the Judge of the County Court, under Section 110 of *The Registry Act*, making amendments or alterations in a Plan and Survey, may be registered by a certificate of the Clerk of the County Court; I beg to say that I am inclined to think that it may. I think, however, it will be well to have the seal of the Court attached to the Clerk's Certificate.

In cases which have come hitherto before me, under this Section 110, the original Order has been registered. I think that is the better course; but I do not feel so strongly about it as to advise you to reject the certificate of the Clerk of the Court.

INSTRUMENT ENDORSED "MEMORANDUM" EXTENDING TIME FOR PAYMENT OF MORTGAGE LANDS COVERED BY MORTGAGE NOT DESCRIBED IN INSTRUMENT BUT MORTGAGE SUFFICIENTLY CERTIFIED REGISTRATION SHOULD NOT BE REFUSED FOR WANT OF OTHER DESCRIPTION AGREEMENT OF MORTGAGEE TO EXTENSION OF TIME APPENDED TO MAIN INSTRUMENT AGREEMENT NOT PROVED BY AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION SHOULD NOT BE REGISTERED.

To a Registrar:

I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday together with an instrument called a "Memorandum," extending the time for payment of a Mortgage by one T. to an Insurance Society.

In this Instrument the lands covered by the mortgage are not described, but there is a reference in it to the mortgage by Number, etc., similar to what is required in a Statutory Discharge of Mortgage. You ask my opinion as to whether the instrument may be registered.

I consider it doubtful whether the reference to the mortgage, without describing the lands, is sufficient; but on the whole, I do not think you should refuse to register the instrument upon the ground of the want of a description of the lands, as by search you can ascertain the lands, but the parties tendering the instrument should be prepared to pay for the search by you which will be necessary.

I notice, however, that there is an agreement appended to the main Instrument, purporting to be signed by the Mortgagee, agreeing to the extension of time, etc. While this appended agreement appears to have been witnessed, there is no affidavit by the witness proving the execution of it by the Mortgagor.

I think you should notify the parties tendering the Instrument for registration that that part of the Instrument consisting of the Mortgagor's agreement cannot be registered without an affidavit proving its execution in due form by him.

It may be, that if the party insists on it, you should register the Memorandum of Agreement by the Lodge which appears to be under its corporate seal, without registering the unproved agreement. In that case you will, in the column for remarks in the Abstract Index, note that the appended Agreement, purporting to be signed by T., is not proved nor registered. You will not copy it into your Registry Book, in other words you will not take any notice of it except to do what you can to reject it, and in any certificate of registration, either upon the instrument or otherwise, you will state that the instrument is registered only in so far as the agreement by the Lodge is concerned, but in so far as the alleged agreement by T. is concerned it is not registered.

Probably the party desiring the registration, on being made aware of the want of an affidavit proving the execution by T., and the consequences thereof, as above pointed out, will furnish an affidavit in due form of its execution by T.

INSTRUMENT ENDORSED "NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL"—QUESTION WHETHER SAME IS A MORTGAGE ONLY—INSTRUMENT NOT ONLY A MORTGAGE—NOT CAPABLE OF BEING ENDORSED—"NOT TO BE REGISTERED IN FULL."

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—I have examined the instrument dated 8th December, W. H. M. to J. M.

It appears to me that the instrument is not only a mortgage, but it is a charge in favor of persons other than the mortgagee.

It provides for an annuity of $80.00 a year to the mortgagee, and certain other benefits, but it also provides that if the mortgagee's wife survives him she also is to have an annuity with certain provisions, and then, after the death of both, it provides for the payment of one sum to M. S., another to S. E., another sum to E. McE., and payments to five other parties of various sums. And these sums are charges upon the land.

I do not think that the instrument in its present shape is one that can be properly endorsed "Not to be registered in full."

I return the Instrument herewith.

REGISTRATION OF PLAN—HAVING RESERVATIONS, THIRTY-THREE FEET IN WIDTH, ADJOINING PRIVATE LANDS—LAID OUT ALONG THE LENGTH OF SOME OF THE LOTS—APPARENTLY RESERVATION NOT MADE TO EVADE PROVISIONS OF SUBSECTION 2 OF SECTION 102 OF THE REGISTRY ACT.

To a Registrar:

Re Plan of part of F. W.

I return the plan of subdivision of Lot 5, Concession 4, N., now in F. W., and having heard from Messrs. M. & B., I observe as follows:—

On a careful examination of the Plan, I do not think it clear in this instance, that the various parcels marked "Reserve" A. B. C., etc., have been so marked for the purpose of evading the provisions of subsection 2 of Section 102 of the Registry Act.

Very frequently persons laying out Lots in this way make such reservations for quite a legitimate purpose. For instance, these reservations seem to be 33 feet in width, but they are only made apparently where they adjoin private lands, and I take it that the probability is that they were made in order to compel the owner of these private lands, that is on the opposite side of the reservations to dedicate an equal width of his property, so that when streets come to be opened they would be 66 feet in

width. The owner of Lot 5 only wishes to give one-half the width. He would not be prepared to bestow partly for the benefit of the adjoining property a Street of the full width, upon which the latter might lay out Lots without contributing anything.

At first it struck me that as Lots appeared to be laid out fronting the reservations in question it was open to the suspicion that it had been done to evade the Act, but subsequently I noticed that "Reserves" are laid out along the *length* of some of the Lots. See Reserves B. and A.

Then it is to be further observed that the proprietor of Lot 5 has laid out, in good faith, ten streets of 66 feet in width on this survey.

I am on the whole, therefore, of opinion that the fact of these reserves being on this particular Plan should not prevent its registration.

This opinion will not, of course, apply to other cases, unless the so called reserves are of a similar description.

The Registrar apprehends if he registers this Plan that in the future parties will lay out Streets on Plans less than 66 feet wide and call them "reserves." I think no such result need be apprehended. Had the proprietors here called all their streets "reserves" it would have been a plain evasion of the Act, but I am not prepared to say for the reasons above mentioned that in the case before me there has been an evasion or attempted evasion of the Act.

A "Marksman" cannot be a Witness to an Instrument for Registration purposes—"Subscribing Witness," one who personally subscribes his own Signature—If Instrument cannot be re-executed before "Subscribing Witness," may be Registered on Certificate from County Judge.

To a Barrister:

Dear Sir,— The case you state for my opinion is as follows:—"A few days ago I sent a Deed to the Registry Office, signed by some of the Grantors to their brother in presence of their father, who witnessed it as a marksman and made the affidavit thereto in my presense.

"The Jurat on the Affidavit is a special one, such as is required, to affidavits used in Court.

"The Registrar returns it with the information that a subscribing witness must not be a marksman and I assume, refusing to register it, with such a witness under section 49 of the Registry Act. Is he justified in refusals? If not will you please inform me how I am to get the Deed registered."

In answer to this I am of opinion that Section 40 of the Registry Act does not permit a marksman to be a witness to an instrument for registration purposes.

I think the words "subscribing witness" mean a witness who personally subscribes his own signature.

If you cannot get the Deed re-executed before a subscribing witness, I venture to suggest that you may under Section 50 of the Registry Act, treating this Instrument as having been executed without a subscribing witness obtain a Certificate from the County Judge under which you can register the Instrument.

ERROR IN REGISTRATION OF CAUTION ENTERED AS BEING REGISTERED ON WRONG DAY—HOW TO CORRECT ERROR.

To a Registrar:

Re P.

Dear Sir,— Your letter of the 17th inst., with enclosures was received.

The affidavits sent me by you, show the Caution which was dated 12th April, was deposited by Mr. A. with the Registrar or his representative, on the 18th April, and the fees for the Registration were paid on the same day.

The late Registrar, Mr. A. was then suffering from illness which resulted in his death on the 28th April, and his son who was in charge of the office on the 18th of April, and who is shown to have received the Caution for Registration seems to have afterwards marked and entered it as having been registered on the 4th of May. This was through some error or mistake on his part.

The affidavit of the Assistant Manager of a Trusts Corporation, who are the Administrators of the estate, shows that on the 12th of April the Caution was forwarded by mail to Mr. P. E. for registration, he being the Solicitor for the Corporation in connection with this estate, and an affidavit shows that the Caution was in fact registered on the 18th of April. You are now asked to correct the error, and to make the entries in the Books agree with the facts.

Section 66 of the Registry Act provides that the Registrar shall upon production to him of the original instrument together with the affidavit of execution make an entry thereof, in the Abstract and Alphabetical Index Books and enter the Instrument in the Registry Book in the order in which it is received, and shall endorse a certificate on the instrument, and shall therein mention the certain year, month, day, hour and minutes, in which the instrument is entered and registered.

By section 60 it is provided that an instrument shall be registered by a deposit of the original Instrument with all the necessary Affidavits, and the same shall be registered at full length upon and by the delivery to the Registrar of the original Instrument, etc.

It appears further that the time for registering the Caution expired on the 24th of April, so that it is a matter of importance that the error should, if possible be corrected.

Application has been made to you on behalf of the Administrators to have an entry made in the Books to show that the Caution was really registered on the 18th April, last. You have submitted the matter to me for my opinion.

Section 135 of the Registry Act, subsection 8, makes it my duty to inform the Registrar how and in what manner he shall do any particular act or amend or correct whatever he finds amiss.

Giving this section a liberal interpretation, and with the view of correcting what was evidently an error, I am disposed, in the present instance, to direct you, and I do direct you, to correct the entries, so as to make them conform to the actual fact, and so as to show that the Instrument was registered on the 18th of April. In other words to show the truth.

I do this, however, subject to the following:—

(*a*) That it appears that no instrument has been registered against the property subsequent to the registration of the Caution.

(*b*) That the duplicate original Caution be returned; that is if a duplicate of the Caution was given out, that it be returned for the purpose of having the certificate thereon also corrected so as to make it also conform to the fact.

In making these corrections you will do so in red ink, making a memorandum stating the date of correction in the margin of the books, and signing the memorandum; and you had better preserve the proofs submitted to you by the Solicitors and which I now return. These cannot be copied into the Books, but they may be put away with the original Caution.

REGISTRATION OF WILL—WHERE SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION IN WILL—WILL SHOULD BE REGISTERED UPON THAT PROPERTY—WHEN, AND WHEN NOT NECESSARY THAT WILL BE ALSO ENTERED IN GENERAL REGISTER—AFFIDAVIT OF SOLICITOR AS TO LANDS OF TESTATOR NOT AUTHORIZED BY REGISTRY LAW.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 7th inst., I have to say as follows:—

1. I understand that the Lot in P. D. is specifically described in the will. In that case, of course, the Will should be registered upon and in respect of that lot.

2. I do not consider it necessary that the Will should also go into the General Register. I have in many similar cases held to that effect. It would be different if in the Will or the residuary clause, it appeared that the Testator had or claimed to have other real estate in your county, that is real estate in your county other than that specifically devised.

3. I do not consider the Solicitor's Affidavit to the effect you mention, namely, that he verily believes the Lot in P. D. is all the real estate the deceased owned or possessed helps the matter either way. Such a clause in an Affidavit verifying a copy of Probate of Will is not authorized by the Registry law.

Instrument endorsed "Not to be Registered in Full"—Question whether it is a Mortgage or not—Capable of being so Endorsed.

To a Registrar:

Re G.

Dear Sir,—I return the instrument G. to P. I think the instrument is a mortgage, and that it may be properly endorsed "Not to be registered in full." Although the operative words are "grant and convey," and the word "Mortgage" is not used, still it is expressly declared that the grant is intended to be by way of security, and that the conveyance shall be void upon payment in full of the moneys referred to.

It seems to me to have all the incidents of a mortgage. The Grantor would have the power to redeem, and the Grantee would have the power to foreclose.

No Authority Requiring Registrar to furnish Assessment Commissioner with Names of all Mortgages in a Municipality—Or the Amounts of such Mortgages and Rates of Interest.

To a Deputy Registrar:

Sir,—Your letter to the Honourable the Attorney General of the 29th June, has been referred to me by him.

In answer, I have to say, that I am not aware of any authority requiring the Registrar to furnish the Assessment Commissioner with the names

of all parties holding Mortgages on real estate in Z., also the amounts of such Mortgages and the rates of interest.

Of course this does not refer to cases of searches for mortgages affecting particular lands, or of searches in the alphabetical Index for mortgages made by or in favor of particular persons, or the like.

REGISTRY OFFICE—MUST COUNTY COUNCIL KEEP SAME IN FIT CONDITION FOR PUBLIC—INSPECTOR NO POWER TO DECIDE.

To a Registrar:

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th inst.

The question you ask is whether the County Council are obliged to keep the Registry Office clean and in a fit condition for the use of the public. I think that you must refer this to your own Solicitor. I do not think I have power to settle such disputes between a Registrar and a County Council.

INSTRUMENT AND AFFIDAVIT OF EXECUTION PERFECT IN FORM—REGISTRATION BY MISTAKE—INSPECTOR NO POWER TO ORDER CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION—CANNOT BE CANCELLED EXCEPT BY JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

To a Registrar:

Re M.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 1st inst., and I have also heard from Mr. L. of Messrs. B. L. & C. on the subject.

I assume that the instrument and affidavit of execution are perfect in form. If so the registration would be regular on the face of it. In such a case I have no power to interfere.

I regret this as I would not hesitate to direct the cancellation of the registration if I had the power.

I think it is entirely proper on the facts stated in your own letter, and the others that some relief should be given as it is clearly a case of registration by mistake. The difficulty of doing anything without expense is increased by the fact that O. M. is under age.

I do not think the registration in present circumstances can be cancelled except by a Judgment of the High Court.

Registration of Discharge of Mortgage by Trustee—Registration of Declaration of Trust not Required.

To a Registrar:

Re W. to G.

Dear Sir,— I am in receipt of yours of the 19th inst. I return the Assignment F. W. to G. W. and Discharge of Mortgage, G. W. to J. G. I think you may register the Discharge. The Assignment shows that G. W. is entitled to realize the Mortgage, and therefore he would be entitled to execute the Discharge, and that should be registered without requiring the registration of the Declaration of Trust.

Quit Claim Deed—Affidavit of Execution Sworn before Clerk of the Circuit Court, U. S. A.—No Authority to Administer Oath—No Legal Proof—Course to be Pursued.

To a Deputy Registrar:

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of 26th inst. The matter submitted for my opinion arises under the following circumstances as stated by you:—

"On the 3rd April last, there was registered in this office a Quit Claim Deed from M. J. B., Widow, to G. B. H. of M. C. P. County in the State of I., U.S.A. M. J. B. signs by making her mark with the seal attached,

in presence of E. P. E. and R. W., the same signatures appear on the receipt in the margin of the document. R. W. makes affidavit in the usual form, but it is sworn to before the aforesaid E. P. E., Circuit Clerk, P. County, I., U.S.A., and the official Circuit Court Seal attached."

Messrs. W. & F., Barristers, O., complain that this document "tangles up" the title of Mr. H. H., and in fact say the document should not be registered at all because the Circuit Court Clerk of P. County, I., had no authority to take the affidavit of execution, and they ask you to rule out the entries and reject the document.

I am of opinion that the registration of this document was void on the ground, that under the Statute the Clerk of the Circuit Court in I. had no authority to administer the oath to the witness and there is, therefore, no legal proof to justify the registration of the instrument.

In my opinion your better course will be to notify the parties who registered the instrument that it has been claimed by parties interested in the land that the registration is void for the reason mentioned, and that I as Inspector think this claim is well founded, also suggest that they register a further Instrument, provided with a proper affidavit or register the duplicate if there be one, of this upon a certificate of a Judge under Section 50 of the Registry Act or by procuring a new affidavit on the duplicate from the subscribing witness made before a Notary Public or some other proper official under the provisions of the Act, and then register the duplicate.

Meantime you will make an entry in your Books, calling attention to the insufficiency of the affidavit of execution, and you will in searches and abstracts expressly inform parties of the fact, that the affidavit was sworn to before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, &c.

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THE

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FOR THE YEAR

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PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

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Bacteriologist in charge of the Laboratory

John A. Amyot, M.D.

The Chairman's Annual Address.

E. E. KITCHEN, M.D., St. George.

Presented at the Regular Meeting of the Board Held January, 1905.

To the Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—I am pleased, indeed, to see the members of the Board in their usual good health, and prepared to perform their important duties.

True, death has not invaded our body during the past year, but, an old member, Dr. McCulloch who had retired from us a couple of years ago on account of ill-health, has at last succumbed to his ailment of years, and I am sure, you will all join me, in warmest sympathy with the widow in her great loss.

It was my intention to have called you together a couple of weeks earlier, but, owing to a number of reasons was unable to do so.

I am sure that you all are equally glad with myself, of the large amount of good practical work which we have been able to accomplish during the year 1904, and that you will be equally pleased with the very satisfactory condition of the health of this fair Province during that period.

For twenty-two long years we have been striving to make our land one of the healthiest places on this earth, and I am sure that the following report of the year just closed will bear me out in saying, that in no year have we had better results than in the last.

The health of the people has been fair, and I now will place before you, the statistics, of a few of the contagious diseases, to show what has been done with them.

Scarlet fever, had its greatest mortality during the months of January, February, and December, being 24, 13, and 15 respectively,, while the least was in the months of May, June and September, being 7, 5, and 7. The mortality for the year reached 129, while the preceding year it was four times greater, reaching 529.

Smallpox, that has given so much trouble for a number of years, has the past year had only four deaths. The expense of suppressing the two outbreaks in the new districts, cost but $1,500.

Diphtheria, has likewise had a marked decrease. The greatest mortality was during the months of January, March and December, being 55, 48, and 65, respectively, while the least was in July, August and September, being 13, 25 and 20. The number of deaths from this disease during the year was 438, while 478 succumbed to this malady during the previous year.

Measles had a mortality of 32 in comparison with 53 of the previous year.

Whooping cough carried off 90, while in the previous year 148 succumbed to this trouble.

Typhoid fever had a mortality of 397 in contrast with 298 during 1903. This increase was no doubt owing to the larger number reported, being the result of the notifications sent out last year to the medical men of the Province. It is to be regretted that so far, the hospitals have paid but little heed to the notification of this disease. Its greatest mortality was during the months of September, October and November, being 66, 63 and 43 respectively. It is a noted fact, that immediately after the circular had been sent

to the profession explaining to them that the law required the notification of typhoid patients within 24 hours, that the reports showed an immediate increase, soon being five fold greater.

Likewise the number of deaths from tuberculosis has slightly increased, being 2,168 in comparison with 2,072 in the preceding year. The greatest number of deaths occurred during March, April and May, 200, 219 and 229, respectively, while the least were during September, October and November, being 145, 159 and 127.

It is a matter for thought, that while the whole number of deaths from contagious diseases, minus tuberculosis, is 1,790, the number of deaths from tuberculosis alone, is 2,168.

The time has arrived when this disease should receive notification. I do not mean that the house should be placarded, neither is that necessary for typhoid fever, but the Secretary of the local Board of Health should be notified, so that information and other assistance might be given to the family, in order to avoid contagion, etc. I fear it is not generally known that the Act, requires local health authorities to provide physicians with blank forms, whereon to report contagious diseases.

The Conference on School Hygiene held in Toronto last February, was very successful, and resulted in the appointment of a strong committee, with the approbation of the Minister of Education, that will make experiments, bacteriological and chemical, upon the air of schools, etc.

The matter of sewage disposal and a good water supply has been, and is yearly proving of more importance to this Board and the people at large. During the past year the sewerage systems of Oshawa, Bridgeburg, Wiarton and Collingwood were approved with amendments, while the Palmerston plan, as submitted was disapproved, as was also that of Rat Portage. The Port Hope extension and the Ottawa East changes, met our approval, and the Berlin and Stratford systems for extension, were commended as was also their provisions for a septic tank treatment.

Toronto asked the assistance of the Board, regarding the proposed Trunk sewer and disposal system, which was readily given; and for a year, samples of sewage will be regularly collected and examined in our laboratory, the object being to ascertain the quality of the sewage at the different outlets as it is now a well known fact that to treat sewage intelligently, the composition of it must be known. It is my impression that the time has arrived when an experimental sewage plant should be established in this city so that the leading enemy to health might be studied in a truly scientific manner.

The water systems of Oshawa, Creemore, Grimsby, North Bay, and East Toronto have been approved while Thamesville will have a further examination made of its water. A gratifying fact is the increased number of villages and small towns that are taking upon themselves the formation of waterworks.. As a town gets a good sanitary water supply, and a proper disposal of the sewage and filth, so will the mortality largely decrease.

It is a matter for consideration if the time has not arrived for the appointment of an Inspector over the sewage and waterworks systems.

The reports of our Bacteriologist, Dr. Amyot, tendered to us quarterly are of infinite importance. During the past year he and his assistant have spent some time investigating the patent medicines, foods, beef extracts, etc., and while the amount of alcohol in the patent medicines has been large, the foods, etc., were found to be freer from deleterious ingredients than anticipated; although often made up with cheaper matter than the name implies. This work will be continued.

During the past year Dr. Connell, of Kingston, has been appointed assistant to Dr. Amyot, with offices in that city. He has sent in his first report

which is very creditable and will be published with the Laboratory Report. It may not be amiss in saying that London and Fort William have applied to have branch offices. In view of these facts and also that the Board has for a long time, been working for County Health Officers, would it not be well to advance the latter again. Then the officers could do the work intended for these to do, as well as that of the local health officer.

The University of Toronto has established a course for the Degree of Doctor of Public Health, and expect a number to enter during the summer upon that course. This has been established, largely, to educate Health Officers for County and other work, and it is hoped it will be the means of doing the great benefit that its friends so confidently anticipate.

Dr. Bell, of London, has been appointed Medical Inspector to this Board, and has already entered upon his duties.

Before closing I wish to refer to a new departure: that of doing away with our Annual Report, which we were never able to get out till some six months after the year closed, and in its place having printed a quarterly report under the cognomen, "*The Sanitary Journal.*" Owing to the year being well advanced before it was taken up it has not appeared as early or as regularly as we hope it will during the current year. Not only will our work be in print shortly after each quarterly meeting, and thus a year in advance of the old Annual Reports, but this great and important change has been made without any addition to the expenditure.

We have likewise been able to place a copy of the Journal in the hands of every physician in the Province; also to have it well circulated amongst the local Boards of Health. We hope by this means not only to keep these gentlemen in touch with us, but to be the means of disseminating a large amount of knowledge to these Boards and the Sanitary Inspectors, etc.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I speak of the prompt and intelligent way in which Dr. Hodgetts performs the duties of his office, and although those duties are yearly increasing he and his faithful staff, keep up, and well to the fore with their work.

(Signed.) E. E. Kitchen,
Chairman.

February 1st, 1905.

Quarterly Report of the Secretary.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M. D.,

Presented at the Meeting of the Board Held January, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the returns for contagious diseases for the quarter ending December 31st, 1904.

	1904.		1903.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	5	0	25	0
Scarlatina	550	33	739	38
Diphtheria	992	144	1,491	202
Measles	138	9	.....	7
Whooping Cough	88	12	.....	35
Typhoid Fever	504	145	407	97
Tuberculosis	462	445	.....	475
	2,739	788	2,662	854

In comparison with those of the corresponding quarter of the previous year it will be seen that there has been a decrease in the number of cases reported as suffering from the following contagious diseases:—smallpox, scarlatina and diphtheria, while there has been an increase in those of enteric (typhoid) fever, with also an increase in deaths from 97 to 145. It is gratifying to note that the deaths from tuberculosis dropped from 475 in the corresponding quarter of 1903, to 445 in 1904.

As this quarterly return completes the figures for the year 1904, we are enabled to make a comparison with those reported for 1903. It might be as well to point out that the figures given in the reports of the Board of Health must at all times be considered as merely tentative, chiefly from the fact that they are never complete, only a percentage of the reports of the municipalities having reached the office at the date of compiling each monthly report. The more correct and reliable death returns are those of the Registrar General which are made up after the returns have been received from the Division Registrars, but this report always takes a year to compile hence for general health purposes the Board's monthly returns must be considered as generally indicating the health of the people.

In tables A and B will be found the report for the year as also that for 1903, by quarters. As an example of the difference between the two reports the number of deaths from tuberculosis reported for the year 1903 were 2,072, in the first quarterly report of 1904, while the death returns as just compiled by the Registrar General's Department show 2,745, or a difference of 673.

It will be seen that there is a slight falling off in the total monthly average of population reported upon as compared with 1903; this is due to the

failure of Division Registrars to make their returns promptly, in some instances they fail to report after a couple of reminders. The total deaths as reported from all causes were 25,415, as compared with 25,267 in 1903, or a rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of the population reporting, as against 12.6 in the previous year.

Comparing the deaths from contagious diseases it is particularly gratifying to note that while the deaths from all causes have decreased by 14.8, those due to preventable causes have decreased by 340 or nearly 10 per cent. The great diminution in deaths occurred in scarlatina, of 400, diphtheria also showing a decrease of 40, smallpox and whooping cough 58; the increases being in enteric 99, and tuberculosis 95.

The fact that those diseases which owe their spread chiefly to infection, especially diphtheria and scarlatina, show a very material decrease both in the cases reported and in mortality is to the sanitarian particularly gratifying. from the fact that their diminution is evidence in part possibly to the mild character of the disease, and part to the desire of the profession and the public to assist the local health authorities to enforce the Health Act and the Regulations of the Board, for while there are those in every community, both amongst the public and the medical profession, who will resort to unfair means to evade the notification of cases of contagious diseases yet, on the other hand, the majority of parents are impressed with the fact that in the public interest each and every case should be notified, and all proper precautions taken to prevent their spread of disease. To the credit of the profession, be it said, the majority honestly endeavor to prevent what from a monetary standpoint it is to their benefit to let pass unnoticed and unreported.

In the case of diphtheria it had been hoped that the use of anti-diphtheritic serum would have had an appreciable effect upon the death rate, but this year it is somewhat higher than in 1903. In this regard it is to be regretted there is no data to show upon what percentage of cases the same has been administered.

The increase in deaths from enteric fever and tuberculosis calls for more than passing notice, the former being chiefly a water borne disease, is one which owes its origin mainly to a contaminated water supply, either a well or a public system, and therefore it should be the especial duty of the local authorities to maintain a more careful oversight of this essential of life, and to this end a systematic examination of all waters used in a municipality, whether it be a rural or urban district, should be entered upon by all Boards and funds should be provided for such purpose, and this Board should make an annual inspection of all public systems, with an examination of specimens taken at different points in each system, having a care also of the yearly increase of sewerage systems, indeed every city and all large towns should have its own laboratory.

At the Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute held in Glasgow in 1904, a paper was read by Dr. James Robert Kaye, Fellow of the Institute, on "The Supervisory Control of Water Supplies," in which he pointed out the need there existed in Great Britain for power being vested in a central authority whose powers "must be large enough to take a broad and complete view of the situation, yet not too large to undertake the co-ordinating and supervising of the actual local or parochial control, which is so badly needed especially in some of the following directions" :—

1. To supervise the collection, storage, and distribution of water supplies, with power to inspect all works. To direct measures for the better husbanding of supplies where necessary, and to promote economy by suitable combination of districts. To see that there are no unauthorised departures

from schemes as approved. To frame regulations for the protection of gathering grounds and to enforce the exclusion of particular supplies where necessary. To approve of emergency measures in the case of scarcity of unforeseen eventualities.

2. To establish and carry on a regular system of comparative examination (physical, chemical and bacteriological) of all the public water supplies in their area, and thus gradually build up standards for each supply. Experience has shown, over and over again, that the significance of analytical data is relative and not absolute; that is to say, the early detection of slight mischief can best be made by comparison with previous regular records of the same supply.

3. To supervise all means for the corrective treatment of each supply, e.g. storage filtration, softening processes, chemical treatment for the prevention of plumbo-solvent action, etc. As things are at present these processes usually give excellent results when first established, but changes in the staff or personnel of the water authority often induce corresponding changes in the efficiency of the treatment, or considerations of finance and local politics bring about laxity and irregularities of which the consumers of the water remain in blissful ignorance. The recent report of the Local Government Board on lead poisoning has clearly shown that this single phase of the supervision of water supplies is an urgent matter of no little magnitude, affecting both old and new supplies in many parts of the country, and having no connection whatever with the function of a Rivers Board.

4. To keep a watchful eye on the health statistics of the various communities within the area, with a view to studying the influences of the water supplies upon health at all seasons. To investigate any disturbances observed, and to apply remedies.

5. To group together areas for the purpose of distribution, and to secure water from them on equitable terms, and generally to represent their interests in obtaining adequate and permanent supplies, and preventing the depletion of their natural sources by outside districts.

6. To regulate, supervise, and enforce where necessary the supply and the use of water for other than domestic purposes in the interests of the public health, e.g. sewer flushing, road watering, etc.

Fortunately most of the powers referred to are now quite within the province of this Board to put in force and with your approval I purpose to begin a systematic examination this year.

Regarding tuberculosis the hope can only be expressed that the recommendation made by this Board to the Minister should be again repeated, viz., that this disease should be placed upon the list of notifiable diseases, and that the local authorities and physicians should encourage the reporting of all cases, and adopt means for the careful disinfection of rooms and houses after patients have vacated them.

Again, I would impress upon the public of this Province, upon the Mayors, Aldermen, Wardens, and the County Councillors, the stigma which rests upon them by failure on their part to show any inclination to grapple with this serious and important question, of providing by means of public municipally owned sanatoria for the care of this unfortunate class of our fellow citizens. If it had been found that 4,237 hogs, sheep or cattle, worth anywhere from $2.50 to $100 each, had died in the Province during 1903 and 1904 from a contagious disease, and that in addition to this many thousands more had become infected with that disease and would ultimately die, all this to the direct financial loss of the farmer and indirectly to the public at large, there would be such stir over the length and breadth of the Province that the Minister of Agriculture would be forced to take immediate action

to prevent this serious loss to the people, and he would be justified in so doing. He would not, however, relegate his action along the lines of cold charity, the expense would have to be borne by some one or other of the recognised authorities of the Province; just so then should this Province deal with tuberculosis of which we have reported 93 more deaths in 1904 than in the previous year, or a total for the two years of 4,237 human lives, each worth to the Province from $1,000 to $1,500, and how many thousands these poor mortals infected before crossing the bar will never be known. Yet such is the apathy, indifference, nay, I would call it criminal negligence, of the people of Ontario that outside the accommodation provided for those who are fortunte enough to be able to pay for their maintenance in an institution maintained by a private organization, and another kept as a charity by the same body, there is absolutely no provision for the majority of 2,100 who will probably die of this disease during 1905. For this reason they must live surrounded by their relatives and friends an increasing source of danger to everyone. Will not some municipality or district avail itself of the opportunity offered by the Act respecting Sanatoria, and inaugurate this good work?

Applications for Sewers.

During the quarter the only application received re sewer construction was one from the Town Engineer of Rat Portage looking to the installing of a septic tank at the foot of Argyle Street, before the sewage is run into Laurenson Creek, this has been submitted to the Committee on Sewage.

I have to direct your attention to the fact that the corporation of Port Arthur has installed a system of public water supply without having submitted the plans, etc., to this Board for approval, and that the corporation of Burk's Falls in a similar manner has also installed a water system. As the Public Health Act, Section 30, requires that the council of any city, town or village shall submit such questions together with plans, etc., to the Board and receive the sanction of this body before proceeding with the same, it is for this Board to consider what action shall be taken in view of the flagrant violation of the Act, for if such action on the part of municipal authorities is to pass unnoticed it will be but a short time before its authority and wise oversight is again usurped and the public duped into paying for systems that may not only be utterly unsuited for the growing needs of a community, but a public water supply may be thrust upon them which may be detrimental to health. Indeed it is hard to believe that the bonds or debentures necessary to initiate such works can be realized upon when the approval of this Board has not been granted.

Legal Action Under Criminal Code.

A complaint was laid before the Board at the special meeting held in Collingwood, August last, regarding the deposit of night soil and manure in the Valley of the Don, in the Township of York, adjacent to the limits of the City of Toronto, which "dump" was a nuisance to the vicinity. After consideration of the communication the matter was referred to your Secretary to investigate, and thereafter confer with the Attorney General regarding the same if, in his opinion, the condition of affairs warranted it. I am pleased to inform you that the Crown Attorney was instructed to indict Mr. Nelson, the proprietor, before the next grand jury as committing a nuisance under section 191 of the Criminal Code with the result that the case came to trial at the last general sessions before His Honour Judge Morgan and a jury. After a large number of witnesses had testified, amongst them Dr. C.

Sheard, M.H.O., of the City of Toronto, and two of his oldest Sanitary Inspectors, all of whom did not consider the accumulation of some thousand tons of night soil soaked manure a nuisance, or detrimental to public health, a verdict was given against the defendant, who must necessarily discontinue the depositing of night soil in this manner, although the township authorities had granted a license to the proprietor.

This decision must necessarily lead the health authorities of the City of Toronto to adopt some more modern method to dispose of its accumulated night soil in place of the antiquated one just condemned. The cost may be greater to the city but there is no reason why this wealthy corporation should endeavor to evade the responsibility very naturally placed upon it, as indeed upon all cities and towns, of disposing of excrement and refuse, scientifically, economically and without creating a nuisance to the dwellers of rural or suburban districts, the like of the latter of which would not be permitted within the urban municipality. The verdict should also be a warning to other like offenders in the Province.

While discussing legal matters I would again refer to the action of

Judgment on Appeal Ridgetown Smallpox Outbreak.

It will be remembered that Justice Falconbridge in the actions Ward v. Lowthian; Green v. Marr, dismissed the two. The principle involved in the first case in the responsibilty resting on municipalities and local health authorities to provide hospital accommodation for smallpox patients and their liability for damages to Ward's business, that of an hotelkeeper, by reason of his place of business being used as a hospital. The following is the law report of the cases:—

Before Meredith, C.J., Maclaren, J.A., Teetzel, J.

Ward v. Lowthian; Green v. Marr.

Judgment (G. A. B.) on appeals by plaintiff from judgment of Falconbridge, C.J., (3 O.W.R. 362) dismissing two actions tried together at action. Ward's action was against the five members of the local Board of Health for the town of Ridgetown, individually, F. B. Marr and John Golden, two members of the medical profession, who were alleged to have been medical health officers for the town, and against the local Board of Health as a corporation. Ward's action was for damages for using plaintiff's hotel in Ridgetown as a smallpox hospital in February, 1903.

Green's action was against the same defendants for taking him to the temporary hospital, although he had not the disease, and keeping him there until he contracted it. Held, that upon the facts and the law both actions failed, and were properly dismissed at the trial. Appeals dismissed with costs. M. Wilson, K.C. and W. A. F. Campbell (Ridgetown) for plaintiffs. W. Mills (Ridgetown) for defendants.

From this decision it is quite evident that the Public Health Act is not as strong either as the Board has intrepreted it or intends it, or as it should be for the proper protection of the public. The matter was placed in the hands of the Committee on Legislation before the appeal decision was rendered, but I am of the opinion the question should still be further appealed, for as it now stands much of the Public Health Act is a dead letter, especially that portion relating to the municipal care of contagious diseases.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

I would again direct your attention to the work of the Royal Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, which has adopted a uniform system of examination for Sanitary Inspectors whereby a certificate is granted in both Great Britain and the Colonies, which certificate qualifies holders to engage as Sanitary Inspectors in the former country and many of the colonies. As at present no system prevails in this country independent of that introduced by the Institute, I would recommend the plan for your consideration. With the extension of public health work in the Province, and the introduction of water and sewerage systems, it is essential that this class of officials should receive instruction and that a standard of qualification should be set. The plan proposed has in its favor that of being conducted under the patronage of the oldest sanitary organization in Great Britain, and its certificates are, as previously stated, accepted not only in Great Britain, but in many parts of the Empire, so that a person once obtaining a standard may find his opportunity to obtain employment almost anywhere in the Empire. Dr. Starkey, Professor of Hygiene in McGill University, Montreal, is the representative of the Institute in this country, and has already interested many sanitarians in the work which certainly has many features to commend itself to the local Sanitary Authorities of this Province, who should be required to employ inspectors with some qualifications for office other than those at present possessed, and which in too many instances it is feared are more those of a personal favoritism than any other. The colonial centres so far established by the Institute where examinations are conducted by local Sanitary Authorities are, Hong Kong, Cape Town, Sydney, N.S.W., Hobart, Tasmania, Perth, Western Australia, and Montreal.

Necessity for Adoption of Regular Laboratory Examination of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum.

With the knowledge gained regarding the prophylactic and curative properties of anti-diphtheretic serum, there has arisen the question how far is the state responsible for the supplying of this biological product in a similar manner to that of vaccine. Section XII of the Public Health Act providing, "It shall be the duty of the Provincial Board of Health to see that a supply of proper vaccine matter is obtainable at all times at such vaccine farms and other places as are subject to inspection by the Board."

The duty of the Board in the case of vaccine is clearly set forth, its powers extend to the oversight of vaccine farms, when situate within the Province, and an implied control over the foreign made article. Just how far this latter control has been exercised in the past it is not my purpose to discuss; for the future it is proposed to conduct bacteriological examinations, from time to time, of vaccine purchased in the open market with a view of ascertaining the freedom of the same from pathogenic organisms. The chief source of supply to the profession and the public has heretofore been from the United States, but recently two of the leading English producers have entered the market, urged on, I am led to believe, by reason of serum being offered in Great Britain by an American firm at cut rates as compared to the prices prevailing there. This fact alone would not greatly affect the question, for in commercial life, with the expansion of trade it is happening every day, but the question becomes complicated by reason of the prices quoted by these English houses, whose reputation is of the best. Prices too that are so greatly at variance with those adopted as a uniform standard by the American firms is shown in the following table:—

Standard Price of American Product.		British Product	
Quantity			
500 unit	$1 10	Burroughs & Wellcome Co.	Lister Inst.
1,000 "	3 00		
2,000 "	3 50		
3,000 "	5.00		
4,000 "	6.50	50	
		.80	60

and I believe the product of the Pasteur Institute of Paris, France, can be secured for $9.00 per dozen packages of 2,000 units each, but the French standard differs from those quoted above. Of course there is a difference in the method in which the serum is packaged, and the American manufacturers will exchange, while the English producers make a straight sale exchanging, I believe, within one year.

But a seeming difficulty arises from the fact that the American manufacturers, some of them at least, have in addition to the regular serum which is quoted above, a special line known as Board of Health, which they sell at 75 cents per thousand units; this is marked "Board of Health" and is supposed to be sold only to Boards. One maker informs me that the only difference between the Board of Health and the more expensive article is that of "bulk." To market two separate packages at such a variance in price is of itself, in my opinion, misleading, for apparently it is, in the opinion of the manufacturer, not as good as the best, therefore, its use should be discountenanced for what is wanted in medicine where a life is at stake is the best only, whether it is for the poor man's child or the rich, for in these days often the former becomes of more value to the state than the one fed in the lap of luxury.

Another remarkable feature of this question of price is the fact that one of the American manufacturers is marketing serum in Great Britain at three shillings per 2,000 units in each package of this, however, I am not able to speak authoritatively.

It is further claimed for the American serum that there is no need of the anti-toxin syringe as each package in itself forms one. These, of course, are mere matters of trade competition over which we have no control. They certainly have a bearing in the cost of manufacture for, given, that the returns of the American products are one-third which, I am assured by several manufacturers, is about the yearly average. The cost of manufacture and packing of this quantity must be added to the original cost of the other two-thirds. If, however, the English producers will exchange any time within twelve months, as I understand they will, then they too have to figure upon the "return" loss.

Respecting the relative standing of the several manufacturers they are, in my opinion, from personal knowledge, all in the same high level, the endeavor of each is, I believe, to produce the best biological product that can be made although differing, as previously stated in their methods. One producer, The Lister Institute of Preventative Medicine, must, however, be left out when considering the commercial interests, from the fact that it possesses a very large endowment fund which has been received from various sources from time to time.

Upon the question of the cost of serum to the public as a Board we have nothing at present to do, it is one which will right itself when some system has been adopted whereby the very important, certainly the most important question of all has been determined, namely, the relative merit of standard

of all products sold in this Province. For what is required is a serum of maximum potency with a corresponding minimum cost and as a means to secure this end I would recommend that this Board at once begin and systematically carry on a laboratory examination upon the products as purchased in the open market, and publish the results obtained from time to time, for in so doing the public and the medical profession will receive that protection which is its right to demand.

Petition for Establishment of Branch Laboratories at London and Fort William.

Apropos of Laboratory work which is yearly increasing in volume and importance, there are two communications before the Board asking for the appointment of bacteriologists, one in the City of London and one in the Town of Fort William. The situation previous to 1904 was that the Laboratory of the Board carried on both bacteriological and chemical examinations and research work upon public health lines, and incidentally made free examinations for the physicians of the Province of sputum, swabs and blood sepcimens for diagnostic purposes. In this branch of public health work, however, several of the local health authorities of the cities of the Province branched out, and very rightly so, as it is to the interests of each community to provide for the early determination of contagious diseases.

It was not, however, until the date mentioned that any departure was made from that just stated. Early in the year 1904 application was made by the authorities of Queen's University for the appointment of a bacteriologist as assistant to Dr. Amyot, the object being to examine specimens such as those just described. After careful consideration of the question by the Board it was unanimously of the opinion that the request should not be granted, as it was felt that by so doing the usefulness of the Central Laboratory would be greatly curtailed, and that to establish the precedent of assisting local authorities in the maintenance of bacteriological laboratories was a bad one, and if once acquiesced to, other requests would be received from different portions of the Province. As a proof that this was correct we have now to consider the applications just referred to. For the information of the Board I would state that for some time the cities of Toronto and Ottawa have been carrying on just such work as that proposed by London and assisted last year in Kingston, both, however, without state aid.

Toronto Sewage Investigations.

As a result of the conference of the Committee on Sewage, with Dr. Chas. Sheard, M.H.O., of the City of Toronto, report of which was made to the Board at a previous meeting, I am pleased to state that the council of the city have appropriated the sum of $2,000 for the purpose of making regular systematic collection of sewage, at outlets decided upon for a period of one year, the object being to ascertain the true character of the city's sewage by laboratory examination. It is expected in this manner the conclusions, which will ultimately be arrived at by the Committee and this Board, will be greatly enhanced.

Establishment of a Sanitary Museum.

For some time I have been impressed with the necessity there exists for a permanent Sanitary Museum in connection with this Board, one in which could be gathered in properly arranged sections, specimens or exhibits illu-

strative of the progress which has been made, and is being made in the many branches of public health work, and with a view to the initiation and carrying on of the work, after a conference with Mr. M. Quinn, Mechanical Inspector of the Department of Public Works, who most cordially and enthusiastically consented to assist in securing plumbing and other specimens, and after conferring with the Hon. The Provincial Secretary and the Minister of Public Works on the subject, I am pleased to state that the scheme met with their hearty approval, and a large room in the basement was kindly set apart for the museum.

A circular was issued by Mr. Quinn appealing to the master plumbers and manufacturing firms, and indicating that we would be pleased to receive specimens and already quite a number of exhibits have been received. I have also received from several of the manufacturers of biological products samples of the output of their laboratories, and the inquiries already received from architects and others fully demonstrate the necessity which exists for just such a collection and the interest which will be taken in the work.

Annual Reports of Local Boards.

The Reports of the Local Boards of Health have not yet all been received so that it will be impossible to collate them in time for presentation to the Board at this meeting, but I have much pleasure in submitting those of the following cities:

Belleville.—Under Dr. Yeomans special efforts have been made to carry on a more vigorous campaign against contagious diseases, and the school teachers are stated to be of the greatest assistance in carrying on the work. A small outbreak of smallpox has resulted in the Board securing a hospital tent, which after being carefully disinfected, has been stored away in case of future emergency. The M. H. O. states that a supply of vaccine and anti-diphtheritic toxin is constantly kept in stock for prompt use in those cases where the family is unable to supply its own, and adds, it is the intention to use this at the request of any medical attendant under the direction of the M. H. O.

Regarding milk supply, 64 licenses were issued with a testing of the milk.

The doctor refers to a scheme of filtration of water in terms of approval, and also indicates the need that exists for a proper system of sewage disposal and recommends the securing of accommodation for a city laboratory where this branch of health work can be carried on systematically.

The doctor is certainly to be congratulated on the high sanitary tone of his report.

Hamilton.—As might be expected the Report of the M. H. O. of this city is up to its usual high standard.

Regarding diphtheria, of which there were reported 180 cases with 14 deaths, or a mortality of 7.7 of cases which, as he points out is very low. As an indication of the use that is made of hospital treatment 115 or 63.9 per cent were removed thereto, this being an increase as compared with 1903 of 44 cases treated in hospital. The doctor further demonstrates the advantages of this form of treatment by stating, that of the 115 hospital cases only four died, while of the 65 home cases, 10 died.

The medical practitioners of the city are to be congratulated on the fact that the "serum treatment" is in general use, and also that it is used by them for prophylactic purposes. The M. H. O. points out the great need

that at present exists for a contagious disease hospital in which provision could be made for the care of "suspected cases," as by so doing the spread of this class of disease would be greatly lessened. One matter of regret is that fewer cases of scarlet fever were removed to the hospital than in the case of diphtheria; of 218 reported only 56, or 25.6 per cent. were dealt with according to the regulations.

Speaking of the care of tuberculosis it is stated that a "local sanatarium," particularly for advanced cases, is one of the needs of the future.

Regarding the inspection of milk, the M. H. O. advocates prohibiting its sale when of a higher temperature than 50 degrees F., the object being in this manner to prevent the growth of bacteria whose presence is a menace to infantile life.

London.—Reference is made in this report to the decrease in contagious disease, which is attributed to the more rigid enforcement of the law in every particular. As no figures are given of the cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever treated in hospital no comparison can be made.

The local authorities are to be congratulated upon the by-law regulating and controlling the "Ice Supply."

Among the sanitary improvements indicated as being of public necessity is an abattoir, and reference is made to the investigations regarding the adoption of a garbage system with the erection of a crematory.

Report of the Chairman.—Dr. English in his report to the Mayor and Aldermen refers to the following items not covered by the M. H. O.

(*a*) The prosecution of Mr. J. H. McMechan for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of an unsanitary rendering works, which resulted in the abatement of the same.

(*b*) The placing of the contagious disease wards of the Victoria Hospital under the jurisdiction of the M. H. O. with satisfactory results.

(*c*) The appointment of a bacteriologist for the western portion of the Province in the City of London, to be paid by the Provincial authorities.

Ottawa.—Dr. Law's report is short and to the point, he reports a gratifying decrease in contagious diseases—scarlet fever and diphtheria having claimed only 9 victims, as compared to 48 in 1903, and 78 in 1902. He points out the need that exists for a local sanatorium for consumptives, and advances the claims for a civic abattoir, together with the inspection of meat. The following table shows the number of cases notified and treated in the isolation hospitals of the city:

——	Cases notified.	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	114	105	3
Scarlet fever	157	145	2
Smallpox	1	1	0

figures which indicate that over 92 per cent. of all cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever were treated in the City Isolation Hospital, with a case death-rate in the former disease, of 2.6 per cent and in the latter, of 1.2 per cent. The facts fully justify the outlay made by the city authorities some two years ago.

The report of the Sanitary Inspector shows that a large amount of work was done by this branch of the department, and the results as regards contagious diseases warrant the statement that it must have been well done.

St. Catharines.—The Report of the Chairman of the Board who apparently acts as M. H. O., refers to sporadic eruption of choleric diarrhœa which occurred last September, and was attributed to either atmospheric causes, or infected water supply. In this connection it will be remembered that the laboratory reports of Dr. Aymot, made shortly after the outbreak, showed the presence of colon bacilli—which according to the latest English authorities, are called bacilli of indication, and point to a recent pollution of the water.

The Chairman states, "that the Board sincerely trusts that they hope the wealthy and charitable citizens may ere long come to the relief of the people, and furnish means to erect and maintain an isolation hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases." A rather retrograde move I should say, for it is now an established fact that it is the duty of municipalities to provide for the care of all contagious diseases in a municipally constructed and municipally owned hospital, and not carry on health work along lines of a public charity. It might be pointed out that the law requires St. Catharines as a municipality to make this provision.

Stratford.—After dealing with the general work of the year, the M. H. O., urges the council to take into their consideration the great need that exists in the city for the erection of an Isolation Hospital—he also recommends the introduction of a system for garbage collection and disposal.

Windsor.—This city reports a larger number of enteric cases than usual, but the cause is, at the date of making the report, not certain.

In reporting on the 26 dairies inspected, the M. H. O. states, 'that there is much improvement in their conditions over the past year," but adds:—"They are filthy, poorly ventilated, and without proper drainage," and he urges, that license shall be dependent on "certificate of inspection."

Referring to the necessity that exists for a civic laboratory, he says:—"I want you to do everything you can to assist me in the matter, now that we have a municipal building. My idea is to equip a laboratory in which can be made the proper analysis of milk—also bacteriological and microscopical examinations. This could be done at a very little expense and will be only in keeping with the progress of the city is making in other directions. This recommendation is on similar lines to that made by the M. H. O. of Belleville, and they stand out in marked contrast to that made by the Chairman of the London Board—who fails to grasp the responsibility of the municipality in providing for the early diagnosis of contagious diseases, such as can be ascertained by laboratory methods.

Woodstock.—We cannot do better than quote the closing words of the M. H. O's. report, as they clearly set forth the sanitary and other advantages of the city, he says: "We congratulate you on the health and present condition of our city. With an abundant supply of the purest domestic water, unequalled in the Province, with a sewage system, including septic tanks, almost perfect, thereby enabling your officers to insist on the removal of the polluted cesspools, wells and odorous privy vaults, with sidewalks and streets of the best material, beautiful lawns, and sanitary back yards, two hospitals, (general and isolation), well equipped public buildings second to none in the Province—Woodstock ought to attract tourists who are in quest of comfort and health."

Table A.

Return of Contagious Diseases by Quarters for the Years 1903 and 1904.

	Diseases.	1903.		1904	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
First Quarter	Smallpox	523	15	192	1
	Scarlatina	1,565	289	865	49
	Diphtheria	933	110	938	143
	Measles	.....	15	112	5
	Whooping Cough	.....	20	29	29
	Typhoid	185	63	107	59
	Tuberculosis	....	560	564	564
Total		3,201	1,072	2,807	850
Second Quarter	Smallpox	218	4	83	1
	Scarlatina	983	156	425	22
	Diphtheria	599	76	630	93
	Measles	.....	21	246	10
	Whooping Cough	.....	57	76	19
	Typhoid	147	51	111	67
	Tuberculosis	.....	602	660	644
Total		1,947	967	2,231	856
Third Quarter	Smallpox	54	2	29	2
	Scarlatina	390	46	325	25
	Diphtheria	571	90	485	78
	Measles	.....	10	30	8
	Whooping Cough	.....	34	75	30
	Typhoid	273	87	540	126
	Tuberculosis	.....	435	537	512
Total		1,288	704	2,021	761
Fourth Quarter	Smallpox	25	.....	5	.....
	Scarlatina	739	38	550	33
	Diphtheria	1,491	202	992	144
	Measles	.....	9	138	9
	Whooping Cough	.....	35	88	12
	Typhoid	407	97	504	145
	Tuberculosis	.....	475	462	445
Total		2,662	854	2,739	788
	Total contagious diseases cases and deaths for the year	9,098	3,597	9,798	3,255

Table B.

Cases and Deaths for the Year 1904 by months. Average Population Reporting 1,982,443, or 90 per cent., the Death Rate being 12.8 per 1000 per annum.

	Smallpox.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid.		Tuberculosis.	Deaths from all causes.	Rates per 1,000
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.		
January	103	0	380	24	382	53	32	2	18	7	39	23	179	2,200	13.1
February	41	1	251	13	289	42	41	1	16	16	18	18	185	2,322	14.4
March	48	0	234	12	267	48	39	2	6	6	50	28	200	2,416	15.1
April	33	0	161	10	169	28	98	7	26	7	29	20	219	2,290	13.7
May	10	0	128	7	204	29	107	2	4	3	42	32	229	2,331	13.7
June	40	1	136	5	257	36	41	1	46	9	40	15	196	1,902	11.2
July	13	1	91	9	149	13	15	4	25	8	65	10	179	1,861	11.4
August	8	0	132	9	172	25	3	1	19	15	293	50	188	2,024	12.4
September	8	1	102	7	164	20	12	3	31	7	182	66	145	1,987	11.8
October	1	0	177	10	239	31	1	1	20	7	265	63	159	2,091	12.0
November	2	0	205	8	316	45	12	1	23	1	171	43	127	1,910	12.0
December	2	0	168	15	437	65	125	7	45	4	68	39	159	2,077	12.7
Total	309	4	2,165	129	3,045	438	526	32	279	90	1,262	397	2,165	25,411	

Laboratory Reports.

By J. A. AMYOT, M.D.

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report to you as follows on the work done in your laboratory during the last quarter of the year 1904.

Municipalities	Diphtheretic Swabs: Release +	Diphtheretic Swabs: Release −	Diphtheretic Swabs: Diagnosis +	Diphtheretic Swabs: Diagnosis −	Tuberculous Sputa +	Tuberculous Sputa −	Typhoid Bloods +	Typhoid Bloods −	Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters: Chem	Waters: Bact.	Total Number for Month
October	30	19	41	51	42	81	27	35	3	0	26	355
November	19	39	41	69	14	84	29	61	1	0	60	454
December	14	26	43	95	33	81	18	39	16	0	52	422
	63	84	125	215	119	246	74	137	23	0	138	1,231
	147		340		365		211		23	138		
	487											

To this should be added the number of sewage specimens examined for the City of Toronto, during December, 1904. 98

Grand Total..... 1329

Then follows a table showing the number of specimens, and their denomination from the various counties of Ontario, examined.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for qaarter ending December 31st, 1904.

County	Municipalities	Diphtheretic Swabs: Release +	Diphtheretic Swabs: Release −	Diphtheretic Swabs: Diagnosis +	Diphtheretic Swabs: Diagnosis −	Tuberculous Sputa +	Tuberculous Sputa −	Typhoid Bloods +	Typhoid Bloods −	Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters: Chem	Waters: Bact.	Total Number
Algoma	2											2	2
Brant	4				1	2	3					1	7
Bruce	6				1	3	2		1				7
Carleton	2					1	1					1	3
Dufferin	0												
Elgin	3			2			1						3
Essex	7			5	1	1	8	3	3				21
Frontenac	10	10	32	15	27	20	31	3	7	5		3	153
Grey	9	1	1	1	10	4	9	1				2	29
Haldimand	3				1	1	4		1			1	8
Haliburton	0												
Halton	4	1		2	1		2		1				7
Hastings	8			1	6	6	15	1	3				32
Huron	5			1			2	1	4				8
Kent	5					7	9		2				18
Lambton	6		1	2	2	2	9	1	1	1			19
Lanark	7		1	4	6	2	9	1					23
Leeds and Grenville	8				5	7	15		1			2	33
Lennox and Addington	8			1	1	6	8		1				17
Lincoln	4			5	2	1	2	2	1			8	21
Middlesex	3			1								13	14
Muskoka	4				3	1	2		2				8
Nipissing	5			1		1		2	1			9	14
Norfolk	4					1	1	3				6	11
Northumberland & Durham	9	1	2	1		1	5	7	4				24
Ontario	7				1	1	4		4			1	11
Oxford	5			1		1	9	1		1		10	23
Parry Sound	5		4	2	6		3	4	9			1	29

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health—*Continued.*

County	Municipalities	Diphtheretic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods		Miscell'ous Specimens	Waters		Total Numbers
		Release		Diagnosis									
		−	−	+	−	+	−	+	−		Chem	Bact.	
Peel	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Perth	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	1	3
Peterboro	1	4	4	7	8	5	8	.....	1	.. ..	.....	1	38
Prescott and Russell	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Prince Edward	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Rainy River	7	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	2	10
Renfrew	13	21	14	6	2	5	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	59
Simcoe	4	4	6	14	18	5	10	12	18	.. ..	.....	1	88
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	0	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
Thunder Bay	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	7	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.. ..	.....	6
Waterloo	6	.....	.....	3	8	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	2	23
Welland	12	.....	.....	2	3	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10
Wellington	2	4	2	9	12	6	22	.....	2	.....	.....	2	58
Wentworth	18	1	1	.....	1	2	3	9	13	.....	.....	2	32
York	1	18	14	39	73	20	25	21	51	13	.....	61	338
		65	84	130	210	118	246	76	147	23	.....	132	1,231

More municipalities are using the facilities of the laboratory and especially from diphtheria quarantine, notably East Toronto, Toronto Junction, Guelph, Kingston, Wychwood, Bradford, Peterborough and Hamilton.

It is matter of wonder seeing that for diagnosis in three such important diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid and diphtheria, the facilities of the laboratory are free to all practitioners in Ontario, only asking to pay postage on their specimens, that more specimens are not sent. It would show either that our practitioners are too busy, or have got into that state of indifference that is so fatal to advance in medical work.

Work is being pushed along with the examination of consumption cures especially, also a line of work with carbon monoxide, as to its effect on the blood in acute poisoning and in chronic, also as to its action on the tissues.

Medical Inspectors' Reports.

By R. W. BELL, M.D.

Report *re* Smallpox in Township of Hanmer.

Smallpox having been reported north of Sudbury, I, on Nov. 26th, 1904, accompanied by Provincial Constable F. Gagne, visited the Townships of Hanmer and Capreol. At Ivan Charron's in Hanmer, I found his son, Edward, aged 21, and daughter, aged 8, suffering from smallpox. The former in his 19th day was out working in the barnyard, although the temperature was about zero. His face, arms, etc., were a mass of scabs, and pus oozing from under some of them. The constitutional symptoms having subsided, he did not feel sick, and had been out working for nine days. His sister was running about the house, not suffering to any great extent, from a much milder attack. I vaccinated five members of the family who had not previously been vaccinated, after considerable opposition from the father; had the house placarded and ordered that none should leave the premises until the quarantine was raised. I then proceeded to Lalonde's Hotel, where young Charron had been bar-tender prior to his illness, but no other cases having cropped up, and nineteen days having elapsed since Charron had left there I did not think it necessary to quarantine it.

On my return to Sudbury, I requested Dr. Struthers to visit Charron's later, when the disease had abated, to disinfect the house, etc., and raise the quarantine. I also suggested having the hotel disinfected.

Dr. Struthers wrote Dec. 12th, saying he had disinfected the house, from which I infer that no other members of the family had contracted the disease, but Lalonde objected to his hotel being fumigated, and nothing was done to it by Dr. Struthers, although he says he thinks the hotel a danger point. As I had learned that a case or two of smallpox had turned up in Sudbury, about this time from the north country, I feared the hotel was the distributing point, so I wrote Dr. Struthers to insist on disinfecting it, and if the landlord refused to allow it, then to close it up until he submitted, and so the case rests at present. No fresh cases have been reported from that neighborhood, but I fear more may be heard from it, as the settlers have no fear of the disease, and in fact, I believe, conceal attacks of it, and so keep it lurking in the settlement the year round. It may be necessary to punish some of the delinquents if sufficient evidence can be got to convict them and so teach them their duty under the circumstances.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. BELL,
Medical Inspector.

TORONTO, Dec. 20th, 1904.

Report *re* Lumber Camps in New Ontario.

During the months of November and December, while in New Ontario attending the Smallpox outbreaks, I took the opportunity of getting in touch with from 40 to 50 lumber firms or their representatives, to find out in how far they were conforming to the Regulations for Camps in the Unorganized Districts. I covered the territory from North Bay to the Soo and Biscotasing

in the west, and the Temiscaming District to the north, also a portion of territory south of Lake Nipissing. It was scarcely possible to visit the camps as wheeling was almost out of the question and there was not enough snow for sleighing, so I had to content myself in most cases with interviewing the lumbermen in their offices, and the physicians in attendance upon the camps.

With some half dozen exceptions I found among the larger operators that the Regulations were fairly well carried out and that they were quite satisfied to assist in every way in their enforcement. The physicans reported the locations and sanitary conditions of the camps in accordance with the requirements of the Act. In a few cases there was negligence in contracting with a physician to attend and inspect the camp, and in one or two instances, I believe, deliberate contempt shown for the Regulations.

In all cases I pointed out the law and the wisdom of complying with the Regulations not only in the interests of the general public, but in those of the lumbermen as well as their employees. The negligent ones have since made the necessary contracts, but two or three still protest against the appointing of a physician. The trouble largely arises through the sale of hospital tickets being pushed early in the season amongst the employees by the owners of private hospitals. The men, later, object to being charged a fee for camp attendance, and the employers do not like to enforce the fee lest the men should leave. Beginning to charge the required fee late in the season causes discontent, the remedy for this being to conform to the Act from the beginning of the season and all act in unison.

At Blind River I found a good system in vogue. From here some half dozen firms operate with a large number of camps, and a hospital at a convenient point is in common use, whilst two physicians under Dr. Burd's supervision devote their whole time to the camps. A similar system with such modifications as may be necessary, I recommend to all other firms as it seems to work satisfactorily for all parties.

In one office I found a very conspicuous notice printed in large type and signed by four firms to the effect that no men would be hired by them excepting those who could produce a certificate of vaccination within a certain date; that those certificates would be retained by the firm while the men remained in their employment, and returned to them on their discharge. This system I also strongly recommended as "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety," and I find there is a tendency to laxity in enforcing the requirements of the Act with regard to vaccination, with the subsidence of the smallpox epidemics.

I might say, however, that perhaps there is a reasonable ground for complaint amongst the camps because of the negligence of some of the contracting physicians, and of the hours at which they sometimes visit the camps, but this is easily remedied by the employers and physicians having a better understanding as to the duties required. I have talked the matter over with most physicians, and endeavored to impress upon them the necessity for faithfully performing their duties, otherwise there will be discontent, and blame is wrongly placed for it on the Act.

The camps this season in the district visited have been singularly free from disease, no smallpox reported from any but one small jobber's camp in Lorraine Township, and which we succeeded in stamping out rapidly, confining it to three cases.

In some of the small jobber's camps where from 8 to 10 or 20 men are employed, and all, men who live in the near locality, going home as a rule on Saturday nights, there is found a difficulty in collecting a fee for a contract physician without discontent, as these men go home in case of illness or injury and employ their own family doctor.

At Wahnapitae I found the headquarters of a large construction gang working on the new C. P. R. line south towards Toronto. 1,600 to 1,800 men are employed over a stretch of about 60 miles, suitable hospital accommodation is provided and three physicians are devoting their whole time to these men.

From my experience in this work I have become more and more convinced each day, as I interviewed the interested parties, that a strict enforcement of the Sanitary Regulations for Unorganized Districts is not only no hardship to any one, but a decided benefit to the individual workmen in the camps as well as to the employers and the general public.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. W. Bell,

Toronto, December 31st, 1904. *Medical Inspector.*

Report *re* Typhoid Fever in Chester.

Location.—Chester village. High bluff overlooking the Don valley, north of John St. and east of Sarah St.

Area.—Confined to a row of cottages along Sarah St. within an area of about 300 x 150 ft.

Soil, etc.—Clay. Surface very flat with slight slope to the south.

Drainage.—None, except a couple of small trenches recently dug, and leading out to a trench along side of street. Water runs off or soaks away very slowly.

Water Supply.—All obtained from three (3) wells in the infected area, which are supplied from surface water. No springs. Wells 10 to 18 feet deep. Two with wooden pumps, and drip back into well. One with bucket and windlass.

Surroundings.— Privies 30 to 60 ft. from wells and nearly all pits. A cow stable near the centre of the area with 10 head of cattle. Open cesspool at west end of stable, about 15 ft. in diameter and two feet deep, into which all stable manure is dumped, and is only about 60 feet from well. Cows were on pasture since April last, but milked twice daily in yard, and cans washed at adjoining well, except during August, when milked and cans washed in a neighbouring yard beside one of the other wells. Cattle in stable at night during past month and cesspool in constant use.

Conditions and Cases.—First case developed about last week in July, in family of Robt. Hall (who had the cattle), in a girl nine years old. Second and third cases developed early in September in McCormack's house, in Mr. and Mrs. P. M. McCormack who use the yard and well in common with Hall. Fourth case, Mrs. Arnold, about 20th Oct., living at south end of area. Seven more cases developed since Nov. 1st., viz., three in Arnold's, one each in McCartney's and Miller's immediately to the south of Hall's, one in Hall's own house and one in Johnston's to the north. The wells are in Johnston's, Hall's and Arnold's lots. All the cases have been using water from one or other of these wells and all have had their milk supply from Hall's cows. So far eleven cases in this area, viz., three children and seven adults, of whom seven have been treated at home and four sent to hospitals. Four cases supplied with milk from Hall's have been reported in the city since Nov. 12th inst.

Enquiries show that the urine and evacuations from the bowels of the patients treated at home, after being mixed with sol. carbolic acid have

been emptied into the cesspool at cow stable or emptied on the ground in back corners of the yards.

No milk has been sold to customers since 20th inst.

Remarks.—Origin of the first case unknown, but child had been attending school, a few hundred yards to the northeast. On enquiry could not learn of any other cases in the school. All indications point to the cases subsequent to the first one in July, arising from contamination of the water supply and through it the milk. Hall's well is said to have been quite recently cleaned, and two of the pit closets have been removed to a greater distance from the well.

Samples of water from all three wells are submitted for examination, and until reported on, nothing more definite can be stated. Stoppage of sale of milk, and avoidance of use of water from the wells has been advised in the meantime.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector.

Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, Ont.

Laboratoy of the Provincial Board of Health, Toronto, November 28, 1904.

Report on waters sent in by Dr. R. W. Bell, Inspector Provincial Board of Health, from cor. Winchester and Broadview Ave., on Nov. 28, 1904. Analyses were begun next.

Laboratory Numbers.	Sender's Numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
3455	x 14	Wm. Johnson's well	none	none	present	none	79
3455	x 24	Robt. Hill's well	none	none	present	none	152
3456	x 20	Geo. Arnold's well	none	none	present	none	214

All of these waters show chemical pollution and also infection with pathogenic basteria and are unsafe to drink.

John A. Amyot.

Report *re* Smallpox in Township of Lorraine.

In accordance with instructions in a telegram received at Sault Ste. Marie from your Secretary on Dec. 3rd inst., I hastened to Haileybury, which I reached on evening of 5th inst. to investigate an outbreak of smallpox reported from there. Next day I drove out four miles into the Township of Lorraine to a lumber jobbers' small camp of six men, two of whom had their families with them. All had come from Gigues the Quebec side of Lake Temiskaming, where, current report said, smallpox was almost continually lurking. The foreman, Albert Marchand, of this camp was the victim of the disease and had been into Haileybury several days previous, where Dr. Codd had pronounced his case smallpox, and he had been driven back to his camp by the citizens. He, at the time of my visit, was away in the woods at work, but was reported as nearly well by one of his men. He occupied with his wife and five children a small log cabin about

10 x 14 feet, badly lighted and no ventilation. Three of the children showed good marks of vaccination, but the other two I vaccinated although the smallpox rash was in evidence on one of them. Near by in another cabin I found two women, one of whom I vaccinated, but the other fearing the operation escaped to the woods while I was engaged. All others were reported within two years, being vaccinated except a boy who also took to the woods on my first arrival.

I placed a constable on guard in a cabin a short distance away to watch the camp and prevent communication with the outside world except through him or Dr. Codd who I instructed to take charge of the cases. Dr. Codd has since reported (Dec. 24th), that the woman who fled to the woods, developed smallpox immediately after my visit. He reports vaccinating four men and the boy, also that no further cases developed, and he had disinfected the camp and raised the quarantine.

A statement, with request for payment of the expense, connected with stamping out this outbreak, amounting to sixty-one dollars, has been sent to J. R. Booth, lumberman, Ottawa, for whom this jobber was working.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector.

Toronto, Dec. 30th, 1904.

Report *re* Supposed Case of Smallpox in Township of Raleigh, in Co. of Kent

On Dec. 22nd, 1904, on the suggestion of your Secretary I visited Merlin, in the County of Kent, to enquire into an "obscure case of smallpox" which had been reported from there some little time before. I found the case was that of a young woman residing in the Township of Raleigh, about ten miles distant and nearer Chatham. She had been visited by a physician from each place, and there was a divergence of opinion between them, one thinking it a case of smallpox and the other chickenpox. As at the time of my visit she was reported recovered and all rash had disappeared, and she had been into Chatham to the doctor's office some days before, I did not deem it necessary to go to see her. None of the other inmates of her residence had contracted the disease, but as the weight of evidence pointed to smallpox I urged that the members of the household be all vaccinated and the house disinfected. Nothing further having been heard of the case, I expect the measures taken have been efficient, and no spread of the disease has occurred.

I learned that there had been undoubted cases of smallpox in the adjoining localities somewhat recently, but owing to the active measures of the attending physicians and board of health, the disease has been kept from spreading to any extent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell.
Medical Inspector.

December 31st, 1904.

Reports of Committees.

Report No. 1 (1905) Committee on Water Supplies on the Simcoe Report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN :—Your committee have considered the report made by the Secretary and Dr. Amyot, on the various sources from which the town of Simcoe could secure a suitable water supply.

And would recommend that the Board transmit the same, together with the recommendations contained therein to the Mayor and Corporation of Simcoe.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. J. DOUGLAS,
R. P. BOUCHER,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Report on the Source of Water Supply for the Town of Simcoe.

By Dr. C. A. HODGETTS and J. A. AMYOT.

In compliance with a request made by the local authorities of the town of Simcoe, who have in contemplation the installing of a system of public water supply, an examination into the probable sources from which a supply could be obtained, was made in company with a committee of the corporation.

The two creeks close to the town were examined for some distance along the course, particularly the creek from which the canning factory derives its supply. The character of the banks was very similar to many streams in the Province, the current being rapid the whole of the distance travelled, nearly one and a half miles. We also examined the premises of the House of Refuge, situated on property some distance further up, and found that the sewage from this institution was disposed in such a manner as to be a constant menace to the purity of the water—although it will be seen by reference to the loboratory report, that specimen 3,515—taken from the stream at the rear of this institution, showed the water to be free from pollution— at a point close to the town—one of the factories draws its water supply, endeavouring to purify the same by passing that required through an improvised sand filter—the effect of this filter is shown in comparing specimens 3,516 and 3,517— and are an indication of what a properly constructed filter might be expected to do, should it ultimately be decided to use this water as the source of supply for the town.

Patterson Creek is farther from the town, and its waters run into Sutton's pond—the examinations, 3,518 and 3,519, show that both waters were free from pollution. and the quantity of chlorine present was the minimum.

As there are several flowing springs situate on private property on the opposite side of the bank of the stream upon which the town is situated, they were visited, and a report upon two of them appears in the report—

London Water System. No. 1—Pond East of Pump House.

London Water System. No. 2—Pump House and Pond to the West.

viz.:—3,520, 3,521 and 3,522, gives an idea of the purity of the stream close to the town—3,522.

An enquiry was made regarding the ultimate introduction of a sewage system, and the possibility for its discharge, treatment and disposal, at a point in the direction taken by the stream.

From our observations, from the satisfactory results of the examinations made of the waters of the streams from which a supply of water could be obtained, we are of the opinion that those of either of the two creeks would provide ample supply for the town, although no accurate measurement of the daily flow is at present forthcoming. Owing, however, to the possibility which must at all times exist of pollution from the farms contiguous to the streams at different points in the course, and the impossibility of preventing cattle pasturing in the immediate vicinity, it will be an essential that provision must be made for the filtration of the water, preferably by means of slow sand filtration.

We would therefore recommend to the Council of Simcoe, that the services of an engineer be engaged to report upon the cost of, and draw up the plans of a system looking for its supply from either of these two creeks.

Report on the Outbreak of Enteric Fever in the City of London

And Examination of the Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Plant of that City

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., and JOHN A. AMYOT, M.B.

Preliminary Enquiry.—Having observed in the public press statements regarding the outbreak of enteric fever in the City of London, which it was claimed by the Local Health Authorities was due to the drinking of polluted well water by inhabitants of the city while on a visit to the nearby summer resort of Port Stanley, and in reply to letters of enquiry written to the authorities of both the municipalities mentioned, as well as those of St. Thomas, the following reports were received, see appendices A. B. and C.

From these reports it is found that there were reported in each of these municipalities the following cases :—

Municipality.	Population.	Cases.	Deaths	Case Rate per 10,000 of Population.
London	37,983	142	9	37.3
St. Thomas	11,485	8	0	6.9
Port Stanley	552	2	0	36.2

As the reports give the opinion of the Local Health Authorities, they will not be any further referred to except to point out that the first case at Port Stanley occurred on July 20th, 1904, the patient being the daughter of the proprietor of the "Fraser House," who had been in attendance at school in the City of London up to July 1st, or nineteen days previously, the second and last case in the village happened on August 18th, the patient having been an employee of the "Fraser House."

London Water System. No. 3—Pond showing water flowing from iron pipes.

London Water System. No. 4—The Reservoir.

It will be noted that the only cases of enteric fever reported in London from January to August, were, one in the month of February, and three in June, and that the first case thereafter was on August 2nd, when the first three cases of the outbreak were reported, from which time on cases were reported at intervals of every two or three days. In the report of Dr. English it is stated that most of the cases are traced to date of July 20th, when three of the city churches held picnics at Port Stanley, which corresponds with the date given by the M. H. O., of Port Stanley, as that upon which he was called to attend the first case in that village at the "Fraser House."

Now, if it is conceded that the outbreak in London owes its origin to the infected "Fraser House" well, and that the infection to the greater number of cases 107—could be traced to drinking of this water on July 20th then, as the incubation period of the disease is as stated by Dr. J. Dreschfeld in writing about enteric fever in Allbutt's System of Medicine,—"in most cases "to be about fourteen days; in some cases however, it has been ascertained "to be as short as four or five days, or even shorter, in others it may be "extend over three or four weeks,"—a statement which is concurred in by all medical authorities, it would appear that the majority of the cases would have happened on or before August 4th, but the statement of the London authorities shows that only three cases were reported up to that date; and allowing an extension of the period of incubation to the maximum of four weeks, it is found that only 65 cases or 45 per cent. were reported to August 18th, and the remainder 77, or 55 per cent., being reported at different dates, from Aug. 20th to Sept. 29th, a fact which in our opinion clearly demonstrates the absurdity of the inference made by the London authorities, that the majority of the sufferers contracted the disease by drinking of the "Fraser House" well water on July 20th.

Again in considering the question of the relative difference in the number of cases reported from St. Thomas and Port Stanley, we have very nearly the same case rate per ten thousand of population, as shown by both Port Stanley and London, although in the former municipality the two cases happened the one in July, and the other in the month of August, at an interval of some four weeks. The case incident in St. Thomas is very much smaller, notwithstanding the fact that the Report received from the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, see Exhibit "D," shows that relatively speaking, more persons travelled from the latter city to the lake shore, than from London—indeed the figures would indicate that every person in London made 1.77 trips, against 2.31 made by the inhabitants of St. Thomas; and notwithstanding this increased incident of exposure, the case incident is nearly six times less, and the total mortality nil, as compared to nine in London.

Consideration—Bacteriological Reports of Water.

Port Stanley Specimens.—In further studying the question we have to consider the laboratory reports of the bacteriological examinations made of the specimens of water received on August 22nd (E) and Aug 29th, (F—the former sent by Dr. English, acting M.H.O., of London, and the latter sent by Dr. Mothersill, M.H.O., of Port Stanley, also those lettered "G" and "H"—of the eleven samples of water from Port Stanley reported in "E"—five show the presence of colon bacilli and three a colonoid bacilli —and the two which show neither of these forms of bacilli, contain chlorine considerably in excess of the normal—hence it may be said, speaking generally, all eleven specimens are unfit for domestic use from one cause or the

London Water System. No. 5—Showing the Wells and Pump House.

London. No. 6—Contact Beds, showing Coke removed.

other. It will be noted with pleasure by the travelling public that the sample taken from the tap in the waiting-room of the Grand Trunk Station on August 12th, 1904, was as good as a water could be from a bacterial standpoint at least." The examination made of the twelve samples sent Aug. 29th, by Dr. Mothersill, shows that specimens, 1, 7 and 8—are pretty much the same as in Appendix "E"—the water taken from ten wells was unsafe to use, and the other two were of doubtful character, from the fact of colon bacilli being present. We here find as bad a condition of affairs regarding well water, as one would wish to find in a village of a little more than five hundred persons—but nothwithstanding the fact only two cases of enteric fever were reported.

St. Thomas Specimens.—On September 13th. six samples of water were received from St. Thomas—see Appendix "G"—all the samples being from the city supply, which is taken from Kettle Creek, and subsequently passed hrough a mechanical filter—of the filtered specimens only one shows a suspicious organism—and as the amount of chlorine is below the normal, it may be said the supply at the time the sample was taken, was fairly good.

London Specimens—Appendix "H" states that the result of examination of specimens sent from London by the M.H.O., of the six—two show the presence of colon bacilli—and one that of colonoid bacilli—it will be noted that both the specimens from the wells—(See illustration No. 5)—from which the water is pumped to the reservoir, show the presence of bacilli—the west well, "colon" and the east well "colonoid." The other infected specimen was taken from one of the ponds to west of the pump house, while the water in the other three ponds was free from pollution. In all six specimens, the amount of chlorine present was below the standard.

Examination of Ice Supply.—Regarding this important household necessity, samples of water and ice were examined—Appendix "I"—and the Health Officer in his report for 1904, states, referring to the bacteriologist —"His report showed that the ice from the cove, from the north and south branches of the Thames, Clair and Walker's ponds, was unfit for domestic use in any form." Yet it might be assumed that some of this ice was used during the summer months of 1904 for that very purpose by the London inhabitants.

Result of Inspection of London Sewage Contact Beds.—In the spring of 1904, your Secretary having occasion to be in London, visited the contact beds in company with Dr. English, when it was found that the coke for some depth had been removed by the corporation (see illustration No. 6), and that the raw sewage was being run direct in the river Thames and that this condition of affairs had existed since the winter of 1902-3. On the day of the visit some tramps had started a fire in the far end of the westerly bed, which had been extinguished by running in raw sewage, and it was noted that close by were the entrails of a fowl. On September 25th, 1904, a visit was made to these beds by both your reporters, and the beds were found in the same condition—indeed, the dried entrails and ashes were still there, indicating that the beds had not been used all summer. On examining the river the outlet of the sewage was readily found by the disturbance of the river water at a distance a little above the site of the contact beds, and in following the river down, the septic action was noticeable along the shore in places where the current was retarded. A similar condition, though lesser in degree was observed at other points further up and down the stream. We found the beds had not been replenished with coke, and indeed they were unfit for service.

Inspection of London Water System.—On Sept. 24th we inspected the water system, visiting the pump house reservoir, dam and collecting ponds, being kindly shown over the system by the engineer in charge. We found the dam undergoing considerable repair, as the spring freshet had washed a portion of it away, and partly as a result of this and as a blocking of the river with ice, the river had risen to a considerable height immediately below the dam, and flooded over the tops of the two wells situated below the pump house, as also into one or two of the lower ponds—of this there was every evidence as shown by the water marks on the tree—See photo. No. 5, and this was corroborated by the engineer. This officer further informed us that there were five collecting pools in all—one of which was situated across the river, but of this pool we could gain no further information, either on this occasion or at the time of our second visit. Our examination of the wells showed that the portions in evidence were not as closely connected as they should be, the cement being loose in places.

We found several of the ponds full of water, and during the inspection the method of running from one to the other was demonstrated at the pond shown in No. 2. A wooden retaining wall was in use, as apparently some work of enlargement was going on, and this was still in place at the time of our second visit—the relative situation of some of these ponds, the closets and driving sheds, and driveways above, we found to be such that there is every reason to believe that contamination may take place, both from surface washing and sub-soil infiltration, especially after heavy rains.

Again on the 16th day of October the inspection was repeated in company with Drs. English and Hutchison, upon which occasion the photographs were taken—the situation was practically the same, with the exception that the dam had been repaired.

After a careful study of the data submitted, and from the results of our personal examinations of the London Water System and the method of the disposal of the sewage, we are of the opinion that the outbreak of typhoid is not of the type which we would naturally expect from the infection of a large number of persons at one given date—namely, July 20th, but rather partakes of that characteristic of an outbreak due to pollution of a water supply from time to time, at short intervals of time. As to the possibility of this happening to the London supply, there is every reason to judge that this was possible, from the report of the examination made of the waters, as shown in Exhibit "H"—and which it is more than probable could be caused by the manner in which the closets and driving sheds and driveways are situated, and also, there is in our opinion reason to believe that the wells into which all the water flows before being pumped to the reservoir, are in a leaky condition, and the danger is further increased from the fact that they are situated close to the edge of the river, which river bed must be the abode of more or less sewage and sewage sludge. Again, the fact that the examination of the ice used for domestic purposes was on the whole unsatisfactory, and might be a factor in the cause of the outbreak, must not be lost sight of.

In conclusion we are of the opinion that while the wells of Port Stanley are unfit for domestic use and should be condemned, yet sufficient proof has not been adduced to show that they were the cause of the London outbreak. There is every reason to believe that the London water supply is not free from suspicion, that it was not only a factor, but may at times have been the cause of many of the cases reported. And further, we are of the opinion that measures should be taken to prevent the continuance of the present method of the disposal of the sewage—and as a permanent protection to the inhabitants against pollution of the water supply, there should

be established a system of purification by the method of sand filtration, otherwise there must ever exist the danger of contamination if Springbank is to be continued as a public park.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed).

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
JOHN A. AMYOT, M.B.

Appendices to London Report.

APPENDIX "A."

LONDON, ONT., Oct. 25th, 1904.

DR. C. A. HODGETTS,

Secretary Provincial Board of Health, Toronto.

DEAR DOCTOR,—Yours of the 11th inst., duly received.

We had within the city in August 119 cases of typhoid fever; in September 20 cases of typhoid fever; in October (to date) 3 cases of typhoid fever; total of 142, reported to the Health Office, and considerable trouble was experienced in getting physicians to report, owing to want of knowledge of the existing regulations.

In fourteen of the cases *well* water was used and in the remainder *city* water.

There were thirteen families in which *two* cases appeared, generally within twenty-four or forty-eight hours of one another.

There were in London West ten cases, three of which were directly traceable to Port Stanley infection; one case in each instance was reported from infection at Thamesford (a young physician), St. Thomas, Pittsburg, Penn., Toronto, Hamilton and a railway brakeman running between London and Toronto.

Of these 142 cases 107 I traced directly to Port Stanley infection, and as far as one can judge from statements made by patients to one well only, *i. e.*, the one directly west of the Fraser House Hotel.

There have been nine deaths and all of these were of Port Stanley infection

The majority of the sufferers attended Sunday School picnics at Port Stanley on July 20th, held by the Wellington Street Methodist Church, St. John's the Evangelist Church (Anglican), and the Baptist (Calvin) Church.

Five of the cases occurred among the inmates and employees of the hotel.

The well referred to was sixteen feet deep, bricked up, with a wooden pump and single plank top, with spaces between the boards. According to the reports given at a meeting with the Port Stanley Board of Health, the water supply of the well was derived from a spring, the rain waters from the roof and slop waters thrown upon the roof of the first storey adjoining shed.

The hotel building was in a most insanitary condition. The cellars were wet, and stepping boards had to be used to get about, when I visited early in August, and beneath the bar (an adjunct) a similar condition existed.

The kitchen sinks and drainage were in bad condition, but the single water closet and bath on the first floor appeared to be in good order.

Of the nine deaths that have occurred infection in each case was traced to Port Stanley.

Trusting that this may afford the information you desire,

I am, yours truly,

W. M. ENGLISH,

Chairman Board of Health and Acting M. H. O. during Aug., '04

LONDON, ONT., Nov. 8th, 1904.

DEAR DOCTOR,—Replying to yours of Oct. 28th, I must first apologize for delay caused by my being busy in election matters.

I enclose the list you suggest, and am obliged to you for the interest you have taken in making the report as complete as possible.

Sincerely yours,

W. M. ENGLISH.

DR. C. A. HODGETTS,

Secretary, Provincial Board of Health,

Toronto.

Cases reported to the London Board of Health of Typhoid Fever during 1904.

January	...
February	1
March	...
April	...
May	...
June	3
July	...
August (2 from outside the city)	121
September	20
October	5

Daily Reports for August and September were as follows:

	Cases.
August 2	3
" 5	1
" 8	13
" 10	4
" 15	20
" 16	16
" 17	8
" 20	11
" 22	9
" 23	6
" 24	10
" 25	2
" 26	6
" 27	2
" 29	3
" 30	1
" 31	3
September 1	4
" 2	1
" 7	1
" 12	3
" 16	4
" 17	3
" 20	1
" 22	1
" 26	1
" 29	1

APPENDIX "B."

St. Thomas, August 24, 1904.

Dr. C. A. Hodgetts:

Dear Sir,—We have eight cases of typhoid fever in the city; four contracted at the Fraser House, Port Stanley, from drinking polluted water. The well has since been filled up. Three of the others drank well water, and one contracted the disease before coming here.

We have been building a new dam so as to hold a larger amount of water, consequently I sent you a sample in a sterilized bottle, packed in ice, for analysis. Please give it your earliest attention, and oblige,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. C. Van Buskirk,

Medical Health Officer, St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, Sept. 4, 1904.

Dr. Hodgetts:

Dear Sir,—Since writing to you last we have had no increase of typhoid fever, nor any deaths from it. The first cases have convalesced. The city is in a healthy condition. We have not received a report of analysis of our city water. Hoping you will have time to attend to it soon,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

Wm C. Van Buskirk, M. D.,

Medical Health Officer.

APPENDIX "C."

Port Stanley, Oct. 13th, 1904.

Dear Doctor,—Your favor of the 12th received *re* typhoid fever outbreak in the City of London. The alleged source is said to be Port Stanley.

There has not been a case of typhoid fever in Port Stanley for twelve years whose source of infection can be traced to drinking well water prior to July 20th of this year. On that date I was called in to see a daughter of H. M. Douglas, the proprietor of Fraser House. She had then been feeling poorly for a week. My diagnosis was typhoid fever. She was next day removed to London Hospital. The girl was attending school in London up to July 1st.

On August 8th, in company of Dr. English, visited the Fraser House and took samples of water, and by chemical analysis found animal matter in the well, which upon close examination found it be half well and half cistern, having rainfall off roof of Fraser House. I immediately closed such well up. The guests and family were using that water for drinking purposes.

On August 14th, a girl living down in the village was taken ill. She worked at Fraser House. That was the only case.

As far as I can judge the only well from which any typhoid can be traced is the one at Fraser House. That well has been filled up. I took samples of water from twenty-four wells and sent to Dr. Amyot for analysis, and have ordered them to be thoroughly cleaned and made so that no surface water can enter. All wells in the village will be attended to before the first day of May next.

It seems that the health authorities of the City of London are unjustly laying the whole blame of typhoid fever epidemic on Port Stanley. While they dump all the sewerage into the River Thames, confining it by a dam at Springbank, on which a great number of the people spend hours boating, while others go in bathing.

And the ice supply taken from a sewer polluted river.

Should you be in London to meet the Board of Health, then I will be pleased to attend and give any information which you may require.

Any further information that you would require I will be pleased to give if I am able to do so.

Again I may state that only one case of typhoid fever among inhabitants of Port Stanley in a year is not a bad record. We only claim one case as Douglas' child no doubt contracted disease in London.

I suppose the people of Port Stanley are immune, as the health authorities of London state.

Yours truly,

L. T. Mothersill, M.D.

APPENDIX "D."

Pere Marquette Railroad Company,
Office of General Manager,
Detroit, Mich., October 19th, 1904.

Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts,
Provincial Board of Health,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—As requested in your favor of October 12th, I have pleasure in quoting below, the number of passengers carried from London and St. Thomas to Port

Stanley, by this company, during the months of June, July and August, 1904, which I hope, will give you the information desired.

Month.	London.	St. Thomas.
June	2,947	1,977
July	41,491	14,494
August	23,116	10,063
Totals	67,554	26,534

Yours truly,

WM. COTTER,
General Manager.

Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

APPENDIX I

Report on Analysis of Water Sample No. 1.

Lab. No. 1,815.
From Dr. Hutchinson, London.
Toronto, June 22nd, 1904.

CHEMICAL, ETC.

How received (express, messenger or personally collected)—express.
From whom received—Dr. Hutchinson. Address—London.
In what condition received—good. On ice or not—no.
When collected—June 19th. By whom—T. V. Hutchinson.
Analysis begun—June 19th. 1904.

FINDINGS.

Turbidity (permanent opacity)—none. (Microscopic character, etc., of opate and quantity.

Color—yellow.

Albuminoid ammonia—.33 parts per one million.

Free ammonia—.085 parts per one million.

Oxygen consumed—9.7 parts per one million.

Chlorine—2 parts per one million.

Remarks—from pond mills.

GEO. G. NASMITH.

Analyses of Waters From Dr. Hutchinson, London

Other Pathogenic Bacteria than colon B.	Color B.	No	Free N H 3	Alb. N H 3	Ox. Con	Chlorine	Nitrite and Nitrates	Remarks.
		1 237	.085	.415		1		Pond mills
		3 238	.47	.71		1		Walker's Pond
		4 239	.03	.11		1		Melted ice Dam
		5 240	.06	.2		1		Melted ice Dexter's Dam

GEO. G. NASMITH.
JOHN A. AMYOT.

LABORATORY OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1904.

Report on waters received from Dr. Hutchinson of London on Nov. 18th and 24th, 1904. Analysis were begun on these days, respectively.

Laboratory Numbers.	Sender's Numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
3408	No. 1	Ox Bow Creek	none	none	none	none	2
3409	No. 2	Crow Creek	none	none	none	none	2
3410	No. 3	North Branch Thames	none	none	none	none	6
3411	No. 4	South Branch Thames	none	none	none	none	14
3471	13	Pond 2—Walkers	none	none	present	none	.....
3472	42	Pond 1—Walkers	none	none	present	none	.....

The last two met with accident so did not do chlorines of them.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

APPENDIX "E"

LABORATORY OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH,

Toronto, Aug. 22nd, 1904.

Report on waters sent by Dr. English of London and received by us on Aug. 12th, 1904. Analyses were begun on the same day.

Laboratory Numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.	Remarks.
2419	1. Russell House, Port Stanley.	none	none	Present	none	34	
2420	2. Franklin House, Port Stanley.	none	none	Present	none	26	
2421	3. Belle Cafe, Port Stanley.	none	none	none	none	78	
2422	4. Cement tanks Picnic Grounds, Port Stanley.	none	none	Present	none	8	
2423	5. Well on Lake Shore supplying tanks, Port Stanley.	none	none	Present.	none	6	
2424	6. Bar-Room Fraser House, Port Stanley.	none	none	none	Present	8	
2425	7. Fraser House well, Port Stanley.	none	none	Present.	none	110	
2426	8. Fraser House Stable spring, Port Stanley.	none	none	Present.	none	66	

Report of waters sent by Dr. English of London—*Continued*

Laboratory Numbers	Where collected from	Streptococci	Staphylococci	Colon bacilli	Colonoid bacilli	Chlorine in parts per million	Remarks
2427	9 Spring Erie Rest near the Detroit Port Stanley	none	none	none	Present	6	
2428	10 Hazel Hunt, Port Stanley	none	none	none	Present	1	
2429	11 Hotel Loney, Port Stanley	none	none	none	none	10	
2430	12 Tap in waiting room G. T. R., London	none	none	none	none	1	

Nos. 2419, 2420, 2421, 2425, 2426 and 2429 show chlorine increased considerably above the normal (8) for the district, and therefore probably seepage from the surroundings. These all make good medium for bacteria of a disease-producing kind to grow in. Of them Nos. 2419, 2420, 2425, 2426 show infection already with colon bacilli, intestinal bacteria, and are such waters as in our experience are frequently connected with typhoid fever outbreaks. These four waters are unfit to drink.

Nos. 2422, 2423, do not show seepage, but are infected with these same intestinal bacteria and should be regarded with decided suspicion.

Nos. 2424, 2427 and 2428 are infected with a form of bacteria nearly allied to the colon bacillus and should be regarded with suspicion.

The tap water from the waiting-room of the G.T.R. station, London, is as good as a water could be from a bacterial standpoint at least.

APPENDIX "F"

Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health.
Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1904.

Report on waters sent by Dr. Mothersil of Port Stanley and received by us Aug. 29th, 1904. Analyses were begun on the same day.

Laboratory Numbers.	Sender's Numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.	Remarks
2601	1	Russell House.	none	none	present	none	32	Unsafe
2602	2	C. Cromwell.	none	none	present	none	48	Unsafe
2603	3	Hill Crest Tank	none	none	present	none	9	Unsafe
2604	4	M. Payne.	none	none	present	none	21	Unsafe
2605	5	Mrs. Brown.	none	none	present	none	4	Doubtful
2606	6	Wm. Stanton.	none	none	present	none	21	Unsafe
2607	7	Franklin House	none	none	present	none	27	Unsafe
2608	8	Loney Hotel.	none	none	none	present	43	Unsafe
2609	9	W. A. Day.	none	none	present	none	36	Unsafe
2610	10	Mrs. Taylor	none	none	none	present	22	Unsafe
2611	11	John Howe.	none	none	present	none	16	Unsafe
2612	12	Alex. Taylor	none	none	present	none	11	Doubtful

All of those waters marked "unsafe" in the "Remark" column show infection with intestinal bacteria and also increase of chlorine above their normal standard. They show entrance of animal pollution. Those marked doubtful are simply infected, but show practically no pollution.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

APPENDIX "G."

LABORATORY OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
Toronto, Sept. 26th, 1904.

Report on water sent by Dr. Van Buskirk of St. Thomas and received by us on Seqt. 13th, 1904. Analyses were begun on the same day.

Laboratory Numbers.	Sender's Number.	Where collected from.	Strepto-cocci.	Staphylo-cocci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
2743	27	Reservoir.	present	none	present	none	7
2744	23	Well at pumping station.	none	none	present	none	4
2745	47	Tap at pumping station after filtration.	none	none	none	none	4
2746	21	Tap at City Hall.	none	none	none	present	3
2747	56	Tap at Fire Hall.	none	none	none	none	3
2748	4	Private residence, 43 Elizabeth St.	none	none	none	none	4

Only one of the filtered waters here shows a suspicious organism, the rest are all right. This is about as good a result as a mechanical filter will give.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

APPENDIX "H"

LABORATORY OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
Toronto, Nov. 4th, 1904.

Report on waters received from Dr. Hutchinson of London on Oct. 29th, 1904. Analyses were begun on same day.

Laboratory Numbers.	Sender's Numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptoc-occi.	Staphyloc-occi.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli	Chlorine in parts per million
3208	59	West well.	none	none	Present.	none	4
3209	14	Extreme Western Pond.	none	none	none	none	5
3210	41		none	none	none	none	4
3211	42	Pond immediately west of pump house.	none	none	Present	none	4
3212	11	Well on River bank below pump house.	none	none	none	Present.	4
3213	38	Pond east of pump house.	none	none	none	none	5

Two of these waters show colon bacilli and one colonoid bacilli, organisms very nearly allied to colon bacilli. There is infection into the system somewhere.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report on the Columbus, Ohio, Sewage Testing Station.

By CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D., and JOHN A. AMYOT, M.B.

The City of Columbus, which is the capital of the State of Ohio, with a populuation of 150,000—having by vote appropriated the sum of $1,200,000—for the improvement of the Sewerage System, very wisely set apart the sum of $46,000 for the construction and operation for a period of one year, of a testing station. The reason as stated by Mr. R. Winthorp Pratt, Engineer of the Ohio State Board of Health, for this preliminary expenditure, "is to determine, by actual tests on a sufficiently large scale, the best and most economical design for sewage purification works adapted for Columbus Sewage with its special characteristics, and to be built under Columbus conditions as regards topography, design of sewer system, site for purification works, flow of Scioto River, price and available quantity of materials and other factors".

The station was constructed at a cost of a little over $20,000.00, and began operations in August, under the direct charge of Mr. George A. Johnson, Engineer in charge; Mr. A. Elliott Kimberly, chemist; Mr. Wm. R. Copeland, Bacteriologist; and Mr. Geo. P. Shute, Assistant Engineer, associated under whom there is a staff of nine assistants. It is situated on the southern outskirts of the city, at a point convenient to tap the present main intercepting sewer, from which the sewage tested is taken. An electrically driven centrifugal pump placed in this sewer raises 350,000 gallons per day to the station.

The general arrangement of the buildings permits of ready access to all parts. These consist of laboratory fully equipped, seven tanks, and thirty-five filters, arranged in three sets, each of which has a properly arranged building to permit of the controlling of flow, the collecting of specimens, etc.

The Tanks.—There are, as stated, seven in number, each 40 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet deep at the upper end, and 9 feet at the lower end, holding about 12,000 gallons. They are built of wood, lined with galvanized iron. The first two are used as grit chambers, in which the sewage remains for one and one half hours. Up to the present all the sewage tested is passed through these two tanks.

The third tank is used as a "plain sedimentation" tank in which the sewage remains eight hours, the object being to remove suspended matter, which it is expected will require to be removed frequently. Septic action will not be encouraged here.

The fourth and fifth tanks were intended to be used for the purpose of experimenting on the efficiency of chemical precipitation, but they were not being so used at the date of visit. One of these, together with the sixth and seventh tanks, are now used as septic tanks, through which the sewage takes eight, sixteen and twenty-four hours to pass.

The Filters.—These are constructed of Cypress wood. They are six feet deep, and are filled with the various filtering materials which it is

possible to use in the final plant. They differ slightly in diameter, thirty of them being 7.5 feet, or .001 acre in area, four being 12 feet, 10¾ in., or .003 acres, and one is ten feet in diameter, of these filters two are preliminary contact beds of broken stone, four secondary contact beds of coke, two coke strainers, five sprinkling beds of broken stone, and all a reserve filter.

"The intermittent sand filters are being tested with a view of ascertaining their ability to purify, at different rates of filtration, the effluents from each of the various tanks, as well as the effluent from the contact beds, coke strainers and sprinkling filters. The same liquid is applied simultaneously to two sand filters, but in different quantities, and when a filter having the higher rate refuses to purify its applied liquid, and the filter having the lower rate works satisfactorily, it is taken as an indication that the former is receiving too much sewage in proportion to its area. In varying the rates until the highest practicable one is determined, the proper data for the design of a large plant are obtained. The "dosing" of these intermittent filters occurs only a few hours each day, the intervals being allowed for the penetration of air, whereby the bacteria are nourished.

Contact Beds.—These are made of either broken stone, coke, clay, coal cinders, etc., and the sewage is retained in these beds for a certain length of time before being run off.

Sprinkling Filters.—The filters are built of coarse material, and the sewage is applied continuously in streams, similar to the water from the nozzle of a lawn sprinkler, and is applied constantly, and on this account larger quantities of sewage are treated on a given area. It remains to be seen whether these can operate successfully in winter time.

The staff in charge are kept continuously employed, the station being operated night and day, every day in the week, and the filters are tested every twenty-four hours from hourly samples.

At the time of the proposal to adopt a system of sewage disposal, many of the citizens of Columbus having inspected the Mansfield plant, were anxious to adopt the system without preliminary investigation, as it was so satisfactory, but the advice of experienced engineers in charge of the works, prevailed, and the test station was established. Certainly had not this council prevailed, the City of Columbus would have been led to spend large sums of money for no practical purpose.

Remarks re Experiments.—Regarding the experiments now being carried out, considerable study is being made upon the effect of septic action upon the sewage, as it is claimed that either over or under septisization are deterents to the subsequent treatment of sewage. In other words, if after sedimentation for an hour and a half, the sewage is permitted to remain in the septic tanks, for say, twenty-four hours, the septic action may be prolonged too far, and as a result the liquid may be overripe for treatment either on the contact beds, or sand filters, or again, an eight hour septic action may result similarly. The experiment is, however, being made with Columbus sewage, to ascertain just the correct point to which to push septic action—a fact which clearly indicates the necessity which must ever exist for provision being made by municipalities for the permanent testing of sewage along these lines, for with an increasing population and the opening of new manufacturing industries, the standard of quality of sewage must be an ever-shifting one, necessitating, therefore, the most careful scientific oversight, which to be effectual in producing a non-putrescible effluent, must be constantly and systematically pursued.

Of course, it is impossible to compare results so far obtained; these will not be made known until the compiling of the year's test. Judging by gross appearances of the effluents examined, the treatment by sprinkler and sand filters will take a foremost place. Certainly we shall look forward to the report with much interest, for the earnest and enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Johnston, Mr. Kimberley and Mr. Copeland, are carrying on perhaps the most systematic investigation of the subject which has ever been conducted by any city in the world—certainly on this continent cannot fail to be concluded in a report highly scientific, sound in conclusions and practical of application.

Before concluding, we would desire to express to these gentlemen our sincere thanks for their kindness, courtesy and hospitality, which enabled us to study in detail, the work of this most important testing station.

Summary of the Fourth Report of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

By DRS. HODGETTS and AMYOT.

NOTE—That portion contained in Sections 5, 6 and 7, dealing with the chemical and bacteriological results, has been summarized by Dr. Amyot; the other portions are by Dr. Hodgetts.

The publication of the Fourth Report of the Commission, which deals with the land treatment of sewage, having just been received enables me to present a summary of the same at this meeting. In view of the fact that the growing cities and towns of the Province have to consider these questions, and the public have not ready access to the more detailed portions of the reports it is trusted they may be of use to those interested in sewage and sewage disposal.

The report itself, as might be expected, is most interesting and comprehensive. Acting on instructions from the Commisisoners the reporters, Drs. G. McGowan and A. C. Houston, and Mr. G. B. Kershaw, visited twenty-nine sewage farms and noted the following points, which are to be found in Sections 1 and 11 of the General Report:—

(I.) The general character of the soil and subsoil, and whether the original surface soil had been "lightened" by ashes or other substances, or "treated" with chalk.

(II.) Whether or not the land was drained, and, if so, the nature of the drainage arrangements.

(III.) Whether the land was cropped, and if so, the nature of the crops.

(IV.) (a) Whether the whole of the crude sewage (liquids and solid together); or

(b) The settled sewage after subsidence in tanks; or

(c) The sewage, after chemical precipitation and settling; or

(d) The effluent from some other artificial process of sewage treatment was being run on to the land.

(V.) Whether surface irrigation or filtration was adopted.

(VI.) Whether the sewage was a domestic sewage or a mixed sewage.

(VII). The provision made for "treating" storm water on the land, and its bulk in relation to the dry weather flow of sewage.

(VIII). The amount of subsoil water gaining access to the sewerage system, and also the proportion of subsoil water which reached the effluent drains on the farm.

(IX.) The number of years during which the farm had been in existence.

(X.) Whether the whole of the soil was really in active operation, or whether any portion of the sewage escaped, in a practically unaltered condition, through cracks or borings into the drains.

(XI.) Whether the different effluents met and mixed together on the farm and discharged into a common channel, or escaped separately into a watercourse.

(XII.) Whether the different effluents were not being discharged into a drinking water or into a non-drinking water stream.

(XIII.) Other points to be considered were:—

Whether the soil was fresh or showed signs of being overdone; whether

the farm was well managed and supervised; whether it was worked mainly with a view to producing a good effluent or to obtaining a profit from the crops; and whether the sludge was disposed of on the land of the farm, and if so, how and with what results.

(XIV.) Further, notes were made with regard to the situation of the farm, the total acreage, the total irrigable area, the average area irrigated at one time, the population draining to the farm, the population per acre irrigated, the number of gallons of sewage per head per day, the dry weather flow of sewage per twenty-four hours, the number of gallons of sewage treated per acre per twenty-four hours, separate or combined system, cost of the treatment, etc.

The reports are based, firstly, upon the land treatment of domestic sewage, or of sewage containing no excessive amount of trade effluents. Secondly, farms were differentiated as to the nature of the soil. Thirdly, the different kinds of soil considered in the purification of the effluent were as follows:—

(1) Sand..... Aldershot Camp.
(2) Gravelly loam..... roydon.
(3) Light loam..... ottingham and Cambridge.
(4) Heavy loam..... ugby.
(5) Clay..... outh Norwood and Leicester.
(6) Peaty soil and sand..... Altrincham.
(7) Chalk..... Luton.

Samples also being examined from:—
Worsley—Partly peat, partly sand and gravel.
Hemsworth—clayey soil.
Derby County Asylum—Stiff soil overlying red clay.
Lindfield—clayey soil.
Sandhurst—sandy soil.
Woking—Bagshot sand.

A concise table gives the particulars of each of the eight farms kept under observation, which will be found on page 7, of part I. of the Report.

Situation of farm. In the following statement the farms are arranged in the inverse order of their proximity to the town sewered.

Nottingham ..... about 5 miles.
Beddington..... " 3 "
Cambridge ..... " 3 "
Altrincham..... " 2 "
Rugby ..... " 1 "
Aldershot Camp..... less than a mile.
South Norwood ..... less than a mile.

The distance of a sewage farm from the town served is usually governed by practical considerations, but in general cases there would seem to be a clear advantage in having it at a considerable distance, disintegration, partial decomposition taking place, the longer outfall permitting of uniform decomposition.

It is pointed out that there is a wide distinction between the total average of a farm and the total irrigable area, the latter being that portion laid out for irrigation and actually used at one time or another during the year. The importance is shown of the surplus area for the growing crops capable of being

heavily sewaged and readily disposed of when gathered, or for a dairy farm all of which, however, involve additional capital expenditure of a more or less speculative character. The surplus areas ranged from 53 to 13 per cent.

The surplus irrigable area should be regarded primarily as a means of resting land recently sewaged, and secondarily as a suitable soil for the remunerative growth of crops. With good management, however, the larger the surplus irrigable area the better not only is the purification likely to be, but also within limits the prospect of profits.

The proportion of the total irrigable area on the average under sewage at one time must obviously have an important bearing on the results obtained. This point raises the question of intermittency. The more porous the soil the more sewage it is called upon to treat per acre. It is recommended that the question, whether it is better to heavily sewage a limited area with long intervals of rest, or lightly sewage a larger area with shorter periods of rest, should be studied in a systematic manner.

TABLE 2

Sewage Farms Population	Total Acreage.	Total Irrigated area.	Percentage proportion of the total acreage of the farm available for irrigation.
Leicester, 197,000	1,699	1,350	79
Nottingham, 258,584	907	651	71
Beddington, 100,000	673	420	62
South Norwood, 21,000	191	152	79
Aldershot Camp, 20,000	138	120	87
Cambridge, 50.000	102	74	72
Altrincham, 18,000	75	35	46
Rugby, 6,000	40	35	87

Sewage Farms Pop. per acre irrigated	Average area irrigated at one time.	Percent irrigable at one time.	Gallons of sewage per head per day.
Leicester, 146	337	25	36.8
Nottingham, 397	300	46	27.9
Beddington, 238	70	16	40
South Norwood, 138	50	33	28.5
Aldershot Camp, 166	40	33	50
Cambridge, 675	18	24	45
Altrincham, 514	17	48	44.4
Rugby, 171	7	20	50 average 40.

It will be seen that the filtration farms come to the front when the population per acre irrigated as considered than the surface irrigation farms generally.

The causes given for the marked difference in volume, as seen in table 2 are, (1) water supply, (2) subsoil water, (3) manufactured or private sources of water supply.

Rugby and Cambridge are examples of sewage systems where a large amount of subsoil water gains access. Aldershot Camp is an example of a very large water supply per head; Leicester where the water supply is small but refuse factory water considerable, and Nottingham a small water supply. It

will be noted that Cambridge dealt with ten times the volume of sewage and nearly ten times the amount of organic matter than did South Norwood, so leaving out the quality of the effluent it is obvious that a filtration farm may be used to treat far more sewage than a surface irrigation farm, bearing in mind, however, that there is a difference in the character of the soil, that of Cambridge being eminently adapted for sewage purification.

As to the proportions between area irrigation at one time and the surplus (resting) irrigable area, it was found impossible to lay down a rule, but tentatively it may be assumed that at least (a) four fifths of a surface irrigation farm and (b) two thids of a filtration respectively should be at rest, it being assumed that (a) one-fifth, and (b) one-third are capable of effectively purifying the sewage until such time as the rest, one-fifth and one-third, respectively, of the surplus irrigable area due in rotation have been sufficiently rested. The report concludes with the statement whether the periods of intermittency should be long or short is a moot point, but there can be no question that the surplus (resting) irrigable area should be considerably in excess of the average area irrigated at one time working area "and continues." Were it reasonably practicable we should press both for a larger area being irrigated at one time than is at present considered necessary, and for more than proportionately larger area (surplus irrigable area) being set aside for "resting" purposes and for the formation and the storing of oxidised nitrogen.

In directing the method of treatment the terms "filtration" and "surface irrigation" are used in place of the older terms "intermittent downward filtration" and "broad irrigation," and the reasons are stated as follows:—

In the first place "intermittency" is essential whether "surface" "irrigation" or "filtration" is employed, so that if the term "intermittent" is to be retained, it should be used alike for the two different methods of treatment, but we think it better to employ it in neither case. Further, the term "downward" would seem to be superfluous in connection with land treatment, and, if stress is laid on this term, an impression is apt to be created that a similar action never takes place where surface irrigation is employed. Moreover, the term "surface" irrigation seems to define what takes place better than the expression "broad" irrigation.

Regarding the character of the soil best suited for the purification of sewage, the chief factors to be considered are:—

1. The number of particles per unit weight of soil.
2. The size of the air spaces between particles.
3. The proportion of humes or modified organic matter which the soil contains.

The following four groups are given:—

1. Sand overlying finer sand.
2. Peaty soil and sand overlying gravel and sand.
3. Light loam overlying gravel and sand.
4. Heavy loam or clayey soil overlying clay.

The following are given as the advantages and disadvantages of the separate systems as compared with the combined.

Advantages. Fluctuations if the sewage flow at the outfall works are reduced during storms.

The road detritus is kept out of the sewers.

A smaller area of the land is required for irrigation purposes at a time when the soil of the sewage farm is already apt to be saturated with rain water.

The routine working of the sewage farm is not embarrassed by frequent fluctuations in the volume of sewage, amounting it may be to two or three times the normal.

If the sewage is pumped, the extra cost of dealing with such increases of flow due to storm water, as are dealt with at the disposal works, is considerably lessened. A saving of the cost would also seem to occur in precipitation schemes.

In districts where the rainfall is heavy, the rain water is carried rapidly away, and the flooding of the low lying levels of the town is less likely to occur. Sewers even of large capacity may be quite incapable of dealing satisfactorily with these sudden fluctuations of flow.

Disadvantages. The occasional natural flushing out of the sewers is lessened. Nevertheless it is chiefly during dry weather that the sewers require flushing.

The dilution of the sewage with rain water is lost to some extent, but against this must be put the increase of total volume of liquid to be dealt with at places where the combined sewerage system is in use, and the fact that "street washings" *per se* may be of objectionable quality.

The initial cost and the maintenance are greater with the separate system, but whether this disadvantage is not more than counterbalanced by among other things, the larger volume of liquid to be "treated" at the disposal works, is a difficult point to determine.

Section III. contains a short summary of the work done by the Rivers Pollution Commission of 1868, together with a reference to the results obtained by the 1857-65 Commission.

Section IV. gives the meterological observations, the methods adopted in the collection of samples and other routine work.

Sections V. VI. and VII. are devoted to the summaries of the chemical and bacteriological results and are reviewed by Dr. Amyot, as follows:

METHOD IN SEWAGE ANALYSIS.

It is advocated that the stating of sewage analyses results for solids be in part per 100,000 by weight for the gases in volumes per 1,000.

Sampling.

Specimens should be drawn quietly to prevent aeration, and the bottles completely filled and corked tightly for the same reason. The contents if kept in a cool place are found not to change materially in 25 hours. When hourly samples are taken the sub-samples for analysis should be taken in quantities in proportion with the flow at that hour when possible.

Physical Examination.

Color.—Color change between affluent and effluent should be noted as an indication of chemical changes, this was well illustrated with us at Berlin.

Sewage Smell.—Sewage smell unless soon examined for may, in a short time, disappear from oxidation. Sewage smell in an effluent shows unsatisfactory treatment. Generally speaking no smell or an earthy one in an effluent is good.

Matters in Suspension.—The appearance and quantity has manifest bearing on the life of treatment beds.

Reddish brown and well coagulated solids in an effluent mean usually fair purification; grey and not well aggregated usually the reverse.

Chemical Examinations.

The standard ammonium chloride solution should be made from a re-crystallized or a re-sublimed salt, and such that it leave no weighable residue when a reasonable quantity of it is vaporised at a moderate temperature in a platinum crucible.

The direct nesslerization in the estimation of Free and Saline Ammonia is not recommended on account of the difficulty met with from turbidity.

In boiling down a sewage or an effluent for nitrate determination it is recommended to add 5 c.c. of calcium bi-carbonate solution (about 0.00304 grns. ca O in I c.c.), if nitrites are present, to prevent any loss of nitrous nitrogen.

The Pyrogallic acid method is recommended as a very excellent one for estimating in a few minutes at least the approximate nitrate content of an effluent. The results compare very favorably with the much longer drawn out "Couple" method. The method can be used in the field and again the apparatus required is very simple.

It was found that the addition of sugar to the zinc and acid for reduction was not of benefit in accuracy of the results in the Kyeldahl estimation of the total nitrogen in he various kinds of effluents.

For general work upon sewages and sewage effluents the method "without reduction is advised against.

The volumetric estimation of solids by the centrifuge is highly spoken of.

Bacteriological Examination of Sewage.

The time is past usefully to discuss whether it is better to have a sterile effluent rich in organic matter, or a non-sterile effluent free or nearly free from putrescible matter. All effluents, whether sterile or non-sterile, must be relatively free from all substances susceptible to the action of putrifactive bacteria. Further, at all events in the case of drinking water streams, it is necessary for the chemist to say whether the effluent is free from chemical poisons in dangerous amount.

"Microbes of Indication."

In the above term Dr. Houston includes the Colon Bacillus, Bacillus Enteridis Sporongenes and Streptococci especially and these are practically always present in sewage. He believes that their presence (and their proportionate number) in a liquid is an indication of the possibility (and broadly of the degree of probability) of the presence as well of other micro-organisms causally associated with the occurrence of epidemic disease. Crude sewage it may be assumed is always a potentially dangerous liquid. He thinks that the relative abundance of these "microbes of indication" in effluent indicates the degree of biological purifications affected by the particular process of sewage treatment under investigation: in other words, that the status of an effluent in respect of possible danger to health as judged by the greater or less abundance in it of these "Microbes of Indication."

"After careful consideration," says Dr. Houston, "I should be inclined to say that in the case of non-drinking-water streams, *except where oysters and other shell-fish which are eaten raw are concerned*, the bacteriological character of an effluent is of secondary importance."

He concludes that for an effluent to be discharged into a drinking water stream.

1. That though a chemical standard is necessary, a bacteriological is of more importance.

2. That the biological tests recommended in this connection are those which deal with the estimation of the relative abundance of microbes of intestinal origin ("Microbes of Indication") in sewage and sewage effluents.

3. That the status of an effluent from the point of view of potential danger to health, may be judged by the numerical estimation of these "microbes of indication" (e. g. B. Coli, B enteridis sporogenes, streptococci, etc.).

4. That although the complete sterilization of sewage effluents is recommended a a counsel of perfection, the standard suggested as a practical one is partial sterilization. (Absence of B. Coli from I c. c. of the effluent.)

5. That in the case of *non-drinking water streams* a bacteriological standard is of secondary importance, but it may prove valuable as *an adjunct to the chemical standard.*

Sample results obtained at Aldershot Camp Sewage Farm and at the South Norwood Farm, bacterially and chemically.

Aldershot Camp Sewage Farm.

138.5 acres average area irrigated at one time 40 acres, population 20,000, quantity per 24 hours 1,000,000 gals., average per acre 25,000 gals., per day. Quality, "Domestic," "Screening" "Settling tanks," and "Land filtration," Land, "Sand," 36 years old.

Results Obtained.

Bacteriological.

	Total Bacteria Per c. c.	Colon B. Per c. c.	B. Enteritidis Sporogenes.
Sewage	33,618,000	At least 100,000	At least 1,000 but less than 10,000
Effluents	183,266 99% Removal.	At least 100	At least 10 but less than 100

Chemical.

	Free Ammon	Alb. Ammon	Oxygen Consumed	Chlorine	
Crude Sewage	7.87	1.62	20.79	14.98	
Effluents	1.85	.26	2.72		

South Norwood.

Acres 191. Average irrigated at one time 50 acres; population, 21,000. Sewage 600,000 gallons per acre per day, 12,000 treated. "Domestic," "Screening," "settling tanks," "surface irrigation," soil, clay or clayey. 36 years old.

Bacteriological.

	Total Bacteria Per c. c.	Colon B. Per c.c.	B. Enteritidis Spongenes
Sewage	48,600,000	At least 100,000	At least 1,000 but less than 10,000
Effluents	778,322 98%	⅗ of effluents showed more than 1,000	⅗ of effluents showed more than 10

Chemical.

	Free Ammon	Alb. Ammon	Oxygen Consumed	Chlorine.
Crude Sewage	3.54	.67	7.71	7.45
Effluents	.87	.10	1.44	

These results are not up to the standard required for discharge into a drinking-water source.

And yet land treatment shows better results than any of the artificial methods.

Effluents were found not to vary very materially in different seasons, in favor of cold seasons.

Standards Suggested by Certain Authorities on Sewage Disposal.

Rivers Pollution. (a) Liquid shall not contain, as solids in suspension, more than three parts by weight of dry mineral matter, or more than 1 part by weight of dry organic matter in 100,000 parts of effluents.

(b) It shall not contain in solution more than 2 parts by weight of organic carbon, or more than .3 parts by weight of organic nitrogen per 100,000.

Mersey and Irwell Rivers Board. .12 alb. ammonia per 100,000 and 1.43 parts oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 60 degrees F. At the same time account of the rate at which an effluent takes up dissolved oxygen and nitrate from water should be noted.

Dr. Barwise of Derbyshire County Council.

Total suspended matter less than	3.00	per 100.000.
Oxygen absorbed	1.50	
Alb. Ammonia	.15	
Nitrogen as nitrates at least	.25	

Ribble Joint Committee's provisional standard.

Alb. Ammon. if under 0.1 parts per 100,000 effluent good.
Alb. Ammon. if under .15.2 parts per 100,000 unsatisfactory.
Alb. Ammon. over .2 parts per 100,000 bad.

Section VIII. is more fully covered in a review of Part IV. of the Report.

Section IX. deals with the "General Conclusions" arrived at by the Commission, and although possibly they may appear lengthy yet are given as concisely as possible, so that the reader may yet obtain an intelligent understanding of this very important work.

General Conclusions.

Can land effluents be discharged into drinking water streams?

1. The effluents from land processes of sewage treatment, are not from the bacteriological point of view, in a proper condition for discharge into drinking water streams.

Is the bacterial flora of land effluents characteristic of sewage or of soil?

2. The effluents from land possess a bacterial flora characteristic of sewage, and the microbes characteristic of soil (in the sense of being peculiarly abundant in soil) are relatively absent from land effluents (see Part III., Bacteriological Report.

Is the bacterial flora of sewage intrinsically modified by land treatment?

3. As a result of its treatment on land, and judged by the bacteriological tests employed in this investigation, sewage does not seemingly become modified in its biological characters to any material extent (see Part III. Conclusions). The bacteria, however, were reduced in number to a marked extent (see Part III. Bacteriological Report).

Results of examination of samples of subsoil water. Objections for domestic use to wells sunk in polluted soil.

4. The few samples of subsoil water collected in the neighborhood of some of the sewage farms were usually found to be pure, both chemically and bacteriologically, but, this of course, must not be regarded as proving that wells sunk in such situations are safe for domestic use, or free from serious objection.

Chemical and biological qualities of the river water above the effluent outfalls.

5. The samples of water collected above the effluent-outfalls, from the rivers into which the effluents from the several sewage farms are discharged varied considerably. They would all have been condemned bacteriologically from the point of view of drinking water. Even from the point of view of non-drinking water streams their condition was not always satisfactory, either chemically or bacteriologically. Below the effluent outfalls the mixed liquid (river water and effluent) was, under the circumstances, usually not unsatisfactory (see Parts II. and III. Chemical and Bacteriological Reports). Generally speaking, the discharge of the effluents into the respective streams did not exercise any marked prejudicial effect on the water of the stream; indeed, the reverse was sometimes observed. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the effluents from properly-managed sewage farms would, when discharged into non-polluted streams of relatively large volume, neither give

rise to any nuisance, nor, so far as may be judged by rate of absorption of oxygen, prove injurious to fish.

Chemical and biological quantities of storm water and "street washings."

6. The samples of storm water examined were almost invariably found to be most impure, both chemically and biologically. The samples of the "street washings" (separate system) were all impure biologically, notwithstanding that some of them were fairly pure organically from the chemical point of view and withstood the incubation test under laboratory conditions of experiment. The results, however, show that even when a street water is comparatively pure organically, it requires adequate settlement for grit, and, further, that the liquid may be very impure even after long-continued rain. The practical advantages of the separate system may be great, and doubtless storm overflows are necessary; but the fact that storm liquids may be so impure, both chemically and bacteriologically, is a point of considerable importance. (See Parts II. and III. Chemical and Bacteriological Reports).

Basis for calculating.

7. In defining the work done by land in the usual way of speaking of "population per acre" is open to the objection that the volume of sewage per head per day may, and does, vary to a considerable extent at different places, and that a large volume of sewage per head of the population does not always mean a correspondingly weak sewage (see Rugby and Aldershot Camp). The best way, in our opinion of recording the work done by land is to speak of the number of gallons of sewage exclusive of storm water) treated per acre per 24 hours (a) on the "working" area, and (b) on the total irrigable area (working and "resting" areas), together with notes as regards the organic strength and other characters of the sewage, the amount of storm water dealt with on the farm, and the depth and quality of the soil and subsoil. (Section II. of the Report).

Comparison of terms.

8. The old terms "intermittent downward filtration" and "broad irrigation" for the reasons previously stated, have been replaced by the terms "land filtration" and "surface irrigation" (see Section II. of this Report).

Can land purify sewage indefinitely? Disposal of sludge.

9. Special attention must be directed to the length of time some of the farms have been in operation (five of them for over forty years), and to the fact that some of them have disposed satisfactorily of their sludge on the farm during the whole period of their existence as sewage farms. Further, that most of them, year by year, have been called upon to treat an increasing volume of sewage without corresponding enlargement of their irrigable area. There seems no reason to doubt that, with proper management, land can purify sewage for a practically indefinite period. (See Section II. of this Report).

Screening and settling.

10. We are of the opinion that sewage before it is applied to land should be efficiently screened and settled, unless it is already in a thoroughly disintegrated condition. Where the sewage is fresh, especially in the case of

heavy clay soils, used as surface irrigation farms, this is very necessary. Porous, sandy soils, however, worked as filtration farms, can in some instances without apparent detriment receive sewage in the raw condition and some observers consider that their efficiency is, if anything, increased thereby. But there is always the possibility of nuisance arising in this way.

Chemically precipitated and artifically treated sewage.

11. As regards chemically-precipitated sewage and sewage treated by artificial processes antecedent to delivery on land, our data are insufficient to pronounce a decided opinion; but the views generally expressed by the witnesses called before the Commission are, no doubt, correct, namely, that the land can deal directly with raw sewage but it is better first to separate the solids mechanically; and if the sewage of a large town has to be applied to a limited area of land it may be advisable first to treat it chemically or to pass it through bacteria beds. (See Section II. of this Report).

Trade Refuse.

12. As regards trade refuse, the only two farms kept under observation where trade refuse was present in any quantity in the sewage, were Leicester (three-fourths domestic, one-fourth trade refuse), and Nottingham (four-sevenths domestic, three-sevenths trade refuse). The effluents from Nottingham were remarkably good; and those from Leicester fairly satisfactory, considering the available irrigable area, the nature of the soil, the method of treatment, and the volume of sewage being dealt with. Nevertheless, we do not assume from this that trade refuse (especially some kinds), if present beyond a certain proportion, may not seriously inhibit, if not prevent, the purification of sewage by treatment on land. On this point several of the witnesses before the Commission spoke somewhat strongly from personal knowledge and observation (Section II of Report).

Are sewage farms a source (direct or indirect) of danger to health?

13. As regards the likelihood of sewage farms being dangerous to health we can do no more than tentatively express the opinion that no convincing proof has yet been furnished of direct or wide-spread injury to health in the case of well managed farms. It may be possibly that the foul emanations from a badly managed or over-sewaged farm constitute an indirect source of danger to health by lowering the vitality of weakly and susceptible individuals.

Questions relating to stock and farm produce.

14. Further, even sentimental considerations are not to be ignored in this matter, and the alleged depreciation in the value of house property due to the proximity of sewage farms is, if true, a serious question. We are, therefore, of the opinion that subject to practical considerations, sewage farms in the neighbourhood of populous districts are liable to objection. In this connection the probably beneficial effect of a surrounding belt of shrubbery and trees has not, perhaps, been sufficiently recognized. As regards the produce from sewaged lands we are, on the whole, not in favor of sewage farms being utilized for the raising of crops for human consumption, however remote may appear the danger to health. But in respect of stock the case is different: and although we think it a wise precaution to keep cattle off recently sewaged

land, we see no reasonable objection to stock being fed on the produce of antecedently sewaged land. But whenever there is a likelihood of the spores of B. Anthracis being present in the sewage, special precaution should certainly be taken as regards the grazing of animals on land "treated" therewith.

Questions of profit or loss; cropping etc.

15. Although we are of opinion that sewage farms in general can never be expected to show a profit if interest on capital expenditure is included, the fact that in favorable seasons some of them can more than cover the working expenses is a point in favor of cropping in connection with the land treatment of sewage. Moreover, in our opinion, cropping makes for purification, given good management, a volume of sewage not out of proportion to the average area under sewage at one time, and a suitably large "resting" area. We are not in favor of sewage farms being let; unless the irrigable area is very large a tenant must sometimes be placed in the awkard position of having to choose between damaging a crop on the one hand, and purifying sewage imperfectly on the otner.

Management of sewage farms.

16. Is is impossible to lay too much stress on the importance of farms being well managed; but in this connection we desire to state that farm managers have usually a most difficult part to play, and no amount of care and attention will ever enable land, of any kind, to deal with a volume of sewage out of all proportion to the effective purifying area of the soil. We recommend that farm managers should be taught some simple test or tests to enable them to follow for themselves the operations of the land; that their instructions should be in writing, and should include a definite order to consider the farming results as quite secondary to "turning out" uniformly a satisfactory effluent; that the statistics of the farm should be most carefully kept; and that, wherever possible, the flow of sewage and of storm water should be gauged throughout the year. In the case of all sewage works, permanent provision should most certainly be made for recording, by some reliable method of gauging the daily flow of sewage. Meterological observations are also of importance. For example, a comparison between the curves of the air and of effluent temperatures may afford a useful indication of the amount of filtration that is taking place on the farm. (Part IV. Engineering and Practical Report).

Questions of temperature in relation to the land treatment of sewage.

17. During the period of our investigation no opportunity occurred of watching the working of sewage farms during a prolonged period of exceptionally frosty weather. Nevertheless, on a number of occasions the weather was very cold, and the temperature of the air frequently sank below freezing point. During these periods the ordinary working of the farm was not, so far as could be seen, seriously interfered with, and no lasting or marked deterioration of the effluents was observed. Although we are of the opinion that temperature is a most important factor in purification, the range of temperature at which the bacteria concerned in sewage purification work is so wide that it can but seldom happen in this country that their vital activity is more than temporarily restrained. Surface irrigation farms suffer most in this respect, although, if the frost is sufficiently prolonged filtration arms may also become affected. As explained elsewhere, the temperature of the effluents from surface irrigation farms varies almost in direct correspondence with

the air temperature, whereas the temperature of the effluents from filtration farms is mainly governed by the temperature of the soil. The witnesses examined before the Commissioners expressed on this subject the most contrary views but we agree with those who stated that frost and snow do not usually prevent, although they may retard, purification of sewage by treatment on land. Nevertheless, we think that frost, if exceptionally severe and prolonged, may prove a serious hindrance to effective purification, more especially on surface irrigation farms.

Nature of crops best adapted for sewage farms.

18. We have already expressed the opinion that cropping may be advantageous. As regards the nature of the crops, cereals are, practically speaking, inadmissible on that portion of the irrigable area which at some time or other during the years working of the farm is meant to be sewaged. The best crops are those which can be more or less continuously sewaged without detriment, e.g., quickly growing plants like rye-grass, mangel-wurzel, prickly comfrey, etc.

Storm water and fixed overflows.

19. The question of storm water and fixed overflows is a most difficult one. Some of the witnesses examined before the Commission expressed the view that where storm water is to be dealt with on the land, the area of the land required must be calculated upon the maximum volume of sewage that may be brought to the farm. Without in any way dissenting from this proposition in the abstract, it may be pointed out that if provision were made for treating at any one time sewage and storm water equal in amount to six times the dry weather flow of sewage, and if the basis for calculating the area required for purifying storm water were the same as for ordinary sewage the surplus irrigible area on all farms would have to be increased to a serious extent.

Suggestions for lessening difficulty of treatment.

20. Existing sewers are seldom large enough to cary off satisfactorily up to six times the dry weather flow of sewage, still less all the storm water in extreme cases, and if in the case of new sewerage schemes this were remedied the cost would be serious, and the sewers would be large in relation to the dry weather flow of sewage, and disproportionately large in relation to the periods of minimum flow of sewage. Assuming, however, the possibility and practicability in all cases of a volume equal to six times the dry weather flow being brought to the farm we consider that the difficulty of treatment would be lessened by; (1) increasing the capacity of the settling tanks; (2) having a larger "resting" area (not, however, at the expense of the "working" area, but by enlarging the total irrigable area); and (3) in particular cases by laying out portions of the land in special ways, e.g., lagoons, storm water filters, etc., which need not be described here, since these matters would be determined by the local conditions.

The difficulty of treating storm water is largely an emergency one. As regards one and two above, by increasing the capacity of the settling tanks the effect of sudden fluctuations on the volume due to storm water would be in some measure controlled; the provision of a large "resting" area would tend to prevent the normal "working" area from being overpressed during storms, as the former could be temporarily utilized to treat the increased volume of liquid. As regards (3) the subject is so wide, and depends so much on local circumstances, that it would be unwise to consider the matter further here.

So far as our observations go, the effluents from sewage farms treating a large proportion of storm water do not deteriorate to any marked extent; they may even show a temporary improvement during periods of wet weather. But during wet weather the normal working of the farm may be seriously embarrassed, and it is difficult to estimate the ultimate effect of storm water on the qualities of the effluents. Moreover, it must be remembered that a storm water effluent from the land may be as pure or purer than an ordinary effluent, but that if the total bulk of the storm water effluent is several times in excess of the normal volume, the effect on the river water may be the reverse of satisfactory.

In this connection we desire again to emphasize the fact that neither chemically nor bacteriologically is mere dilution synonymous with purification. Granting the impracticability of treating more than a certain proportion of storm water, it should be definitely understood that storm water is diluted, not purified sewage.

Rate of intermittency.

21. We have already expressed our opinion that the data available are insufficient to enable us to give any definite statement as to the best rate of intermittency either as regards filtration or surface irrigation farms. By "rate of intermittency" is meant, of course, whether the alternate periods of working and resting the land should occur at short or long intervals. It is obvious that if the alternations be too frequent the "resting" area may not have time to recover its full purifying capacity before it is again sewaged, and, on the other hand, if the alternations be too infrequent the "working" area may be rendered "sewage-sick; meanwhile the "resting" area would be lying idle long after it had recovered its purifying ability. A competent manager finds out by experience the best way of working the farm under his care; but it is desirable that the matter should be investigated experimentally, so as to enable certain general rules to be laid down for the preliminary guidance of persons responsible for the management of sewage farms.

Ratios of (1) *total irrigible areas and total acreage; and* (2) *"resting" and "working" areas of the total irrigable area.*

22. As regards the ratios between (1) total irrigible area and the total acreage, and (2) the "resting" and "working" areas of the total irrigable area, we have previously pointed out at some length that the first consideration is to have (a) the "working" area (i.e., the area under sewage at one time) large enough to purify efficiently the whole volume of sewage which is being treated. Secondly, that (b) the "resting" area should be greater in the case of surface irrigation farms than for filtration farms. The ratio of (a) to (b) at Beddington was 1 in 6, and at Nottingham 1 in 2. Without venturing to lay down any fixed rule, we think that a ratio of about 1 in 5 and about 1 in 3 as regards surface irrigation and filtration farms, respectively, is desirable; but the above statement is based on too limited a number of observations to be of much value. A large "resting area is especially necessary when much storm water is treated on the farm. Thirdly, that the surplus acreage (that is the area representing the difference between the total irrigable area and the total acreage) should be ample. At Altrincham the surplus acreage was 53 and at Rugby 12 per cent. At the present time Altrincham is taking advantage of its relatively large surplus acreage, and is laying out a portion of it as an addition to the irrigable area.

Separate or combined sewerage systems.

23. As regards the respective advantages and disadvantages of separate and combined sewerage systems, reference must be made to Section II. (particulars relating to each of the eight sewage farms kept under detailed observation). We may, however, again point out that the liquid carried away by the separate sstem is not, so far as our few analyses go, in a fit state to be discharged without treatment into any river.

Suitability of different kinds of soil.

24. The witnesses examined by the Commission as to suitability of different soils expressed very divergent views, some of them considering certain kinds of soil quite unsuitable, while others were of the opinion that any kind of soil is capable of purifying sewage. Nearly all of them were agreed that light sandy loam overlying gravel and sand was the best type of soil for the purpose, while chalk, clay, peat, and water-logged soils were regarded as either less suitable or as altogether unsuitable for sewage purification. Upon this point we may at the risk of repetition shortly summarise our own experience.

A. Filtration.

1. Excellent results can be obtained from light loamy soil overlying a porous subsoil.
2. A sandy soil and subsoil are also capable of yielding good results.
3. The same may be said of partially peaty soil overlying gravelly sand.
4. Peat pure and simple is not well adapted for sewage purification.
5. With regard to chalk, we can hardly speak with confidence, more data being required. The few (artificially obtained) effluents which we examined from a chalk farm had percolated in about a minute and a half through approximately three feet of chalk (from which the surface soil had been removed) in so doing they had undergone comparatively little purification organically, although the liquid in its passage dissolved out a large quantity of nitrate—the product no doubt, of the oxidation of sewage matter run on at a previous time. The purification would, of course, have been better had the surface soil also taken its part. But the above very rapid rate of filtration of sewage through the fissured chalk emphasizes the necessity for carefully considering any possible connection that may exist between a sewage farm on a chalk and water supply.

B.—Surface Irrigation and Combined Surface Irrigation and Filtration Farms.

Heavy loam and clay soils, although not so well suited for sewage purification purposes, may in our experience yield fairly good effluents if the volume of sewage treated per acre is relatively small.

Thus, almost any kind of soil can be used for the purposes of sewage purification, provided, of course, that the volume is proportionate to the purifying capacity of the soil in question. In certain cases, no doubt, this volume would be so small as to render the particular method of treatment impracticable, but where the line should be drawn it is difficult to say. The price of land and other local conditions must needs influence this question of practicability. We are far from advocating the treatment of sewage upon land which is, practically speaking, not well suited for the purpose, but this does not invalidate the truth of the proposition, that the

matter is nearly always one of degree of suitability, and seldom one of intrinsic unsuitability. In reference to this we would lay stress on the good quality of the best effluents obtained from all the eight sewages farms kept under occasional observation.

Volume of Sewage per Acre. Population per Acre.

25. A divergence also showed itself in the opinions of witnesses with respect to the question of population and volume of sewage allowable per acre. Some of them considered that the maximum limits should be 5,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours for an irrigation farm and 30,000 gallons for a filtration farm. Allowing 40 gallons of sewage per head per day, this works out to 125 and 750 persons per acre respectively. On the basis of population other witnesses gave 100 to 1,000 persons per acre as the working limits, the number varying with the process of treatment adopted, the nature of the soil and other factors. Converted into volumes of sewage per head per 24 hours (at 40 gallons per head), this gives 4,000 to 40,000 gallons per acre.

This figure of 40 gallons is taken because it was the average volume at the eight principal sewage farms kept under observation. According to some statistics collected recently by our colleague, Mr. Colin C. Frye, it is probably not far from the mean for the towns and cities with a population of 10,000 to 100,000 and over, though much too high for small towns and villages. It is brought forward here for comparative calculations only. It is difficult to see how this small volume could be satisfactorily spread over an acre of ground.

The comparisons made merely brings into further relief the need for fortifying with additional data the terms "filtration", "broad irrigation", "method of treatment", etc., which, taken alone, are insufficient. Thus, (1) when "filtration" is spoken of it should be supplemented by notes of the depth of soil and subsoil, of their mechanical composition, their water-holding capacity, and if possible, of the average rate of filtration of water through them. (2) "Broad irrigation" is clearly very different in degree when carried out over a shallow clayey soil resting on a stiff clay and on a fairly deep porous soil. The nature, depth and mechanical composition of the respective soils are again wanted here. (3) The character and strength of the sewage to be treated should be ascertained, and the relative amount of organic matter which it is proposed to treat per acre might advantageously be plotted out. If a sufficient number of instances were available for reference, the purifying capacity of a given soil for a sewage of given strength ought to be deducible with a fair approximation to accuracy.

While our own investigations have not been sufficiently comprehensive to allow of any very definite conclusions being drawn with regard to these points (or with regard to the best ratio, between the "working" and "resting" areas and the rate of intermitteney), we can show the results obtained with certain soils, of which the mechanical composition has been experimentally determined, when treating sewages of known volume and strength under definite conditions of working.

Summary.

26. In the first place the best kind of soil for filtration purposes (e.g., light sandy loam overlying gravel and sand) can certainly purify to a remarkable extent, at the rate of 23,000 gallons of a strong mixed sewage per acre per 24 hours (a) at a given time; and over 10,000 gallons per acre per

24 hours (b) on the year's working of the total irrigable area (see Nottingham) Further, under (a) and (b) sets of conditions, over 100,000 and over 30,000 gallons respectively of a rather weak sewage can be purified to a fair although not to an altogether satisfactory extent.

Secondly, with soil less well suited for filtration purposes (e.g., sand and partially peaty soil lying upon sand and gravel) from about 25,000 to 46,000 gallons of sewage per acre per 24 hours (a) at a given time, and from about 8,000 to 23,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours (b) on the year's working of the total irrigable area, can be treated so as to yield effluents fairly good, but, on the whole, not quite satisfactory (see Aldershot Camp).

Thirdly, with soils passing from gravelly loam to heavy loam or clay, all being worked as combined surface irrigation and filtration farms, from about 12,000 to 57,000 gallons of sewage per acre per 24 hours (a) at a given time, and from about 4,000 to 9,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours (b) on the year's working of the total irrigable area can be treated so as to yield effluents moderately good, but still not altogether satisfactory (see Beddington, etc.).

To summarize all our results within the limits of a few sentences is impossible, but we may say in conclusion, and speaking in general terms, that we doubt whether even the most suitable kind of soil worked as a filtration farm should be called upon to treat more than 30,000 to 60,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours at a given time (750 to 1,500 persons per acre), or more than 10,000 to 20,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours, calculated on the total irrigable area (250 to 500 persons per acre). Further that soil not well suited for purification purposes worked as a surface irrigation or as a combined surface irrigation and filtration farm, should not be called upon to treat more than 5,000 to 10,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours at a given time (125 to 250 persons per acre), or more than 1,000 to 2,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours, calculated on the total irrigable area (25 to 50 persons per acre). It is doubtful if the very worst kinds of soil are capable of dealing quite satisfactorily even with this relatively small volume of sewage. The population per ace is calculated on 40 gallons of sewage per head per day. It is here assumed that the sewage is of medium strength and is mechanically settled before going on to the land.

Comparing the above figures with the volume of sewage capable of being treated by artificial processes, we note that the witnesses examined by the Commission generally expressed the following opinion:—

Contact Beds.—750,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours, allowing for periods of rest, but not for secondary treatment. Allowing one acre of secondary bed for every two acres of primary bed, about 500,000 gallons per acre per 24 hours could according to this view be finally treated. It is assumed always that the sewage has been previously treated either by chemical precipitation, or by subsidence in settling tanks or in a septic tank.

Continuous Filters.—About 484,000 to 2,904,000, 4,840,000 according to one witness, gallons per acre per 24 hours. Previous treatment by chemical precipitation, or subsidence in settling tanks, or in a septic tank is assumed.

Apart from the question of the quality of the effluents it is obvious that, generally speaking, a larger volume of sewage can be treated by artificial bacteria bed process than by land.

Part IV. contains the Engineering and Practical Report by Mr. G. B. Kershaw. The first part being description with plans and drawings of the different farms, showing the under drainage, settling tanks, screening arrangements, etc., together with notes on temperature and rainfall, and tables showing all the samples drawn from the different farms, all of which

are of great value to the student of this important question, but unfortunately are of too great a bulk to reproduce in this review.

In Appendix A. of this part are found the daily records of the atmosphere, sewage and effluent temperatures for a period of one year at four of the eight farms, at two of which, Nottingham and Aldershot Camp., the filtration method is carried on, and at South Norwood and Beddington surface irrigation is in vogue. The objects of these observations were to ascertain: —

(1) How different temperatures affect the purification.

(2) The difference between the temperatures of the effluents, sewage and air at one time.

(3) The difference between the effluent temperature from surface irrigation as compared with filtration sewage farms.

(4) The relation between—

(a) The air temperatures.
(b) The effluent temperatures at
(a) Surface irrigation farms.
(b) Filtration farms.

The diagram shows that, broadly speaking, the effluent temperatures in surface irrigation follow the variation of the air temperature, while the filtration effluents are not similarly effected. In March and October the effluent and the air temperatures on all four farms approximate each other closely. In the case of filtration farms the effluents from October to March are warmer than the air, whilst with the surface irrigation farms the reverse obtain throughout the year.

It was found that owing to evaporation, transpiration in summer is very great on all the farms and a stronger sewage is being treated than that which arrives at the farm; on the other hand, snow and rain tend to dilute the sewage.

Regarding frost which, of course, is light in England compared to this country, it was found that prolonged frosts penetrate much further into clay soils than in the case of light porous soils.

The observer states that the degree of smell from sewaging operations was more perceptible in the presence of a high degree of humidity than when the atmosphere was comparatively dry. The diffusion of smells from the sewage farms seems to be largely influenced by other factors, such as barometric pressure and absence of wind. In Appendix C, Mr. Kershaw discusses sewerage systems under two heads: —

(1) The combined system in which all roof and surface water is admitted.

(2) The partially separate system in which water from the streets, pavements and front roofs of houses is carried direct to the watercourses, etc., by separate sets of sewers and not treated. As the separate system proper is rarely carried out it is not discussed.

In England at the present day the tendency of corporations is to provide the "partial separate system". The advantages of this system are: —

(1) Fluctuations in sewage flow lessened.
(2) Amount of sludge lessened; no road detritus.

Objections—

(1) Street and back yard scourings often as foul as the sewage is carried to creeks, etc.

(2) A tendency to empty slops, etc., into streets finding way into separate system.

(3) Where both systems exist at back of houses a danger of sewage drain being connected with rain water sewer.

The points in favor of the combined are—

(1) The rainfall admitted materially assists in scouring out the sewers. It is, however, in dry weather flushing is mostly required.

Objections—

(1). Practically impossible in most towns having a high rainfall to construct sewers at any reasonable cost, capable of carrying off all the rainfall apart from the question of treatment. The flow in sewers during dry weather is so low in velocity an enormous quantity of water is required to flush them satisfactorily.

(2) In case of chemical precipitation there is increased cost.

(3) The volume to be pumped is increased.

The question of the relative cost of the two systems depends largely upon local conditions, e.g., whether facilities exist for discharging the storm water without long, and, therefore, large sewers. The separate system permits of smaller sewers being constructed at a less depth. The question is one, however, mainly to be decided according to the requirements of the case, and determined largely by the nature of the street washings, and whether the liquid is going to be discharged into a drinking or non-drinking water stream. The question then resolves itself into this, is it better to receive the rainfall from the foul water sewers and have a system of storm overflows, or to divert the rainfall into separate sewers? In other words, which is less harmful, dilute sewage or liquid drained from streets, etc.? The report points out that the question must be decided by chemical and bacteriological examinations with due regard to the fact that

(1) In the majority of cases storm overflows will be a necessity of both systems if flooding of streets is to be avoided.

(2) Both storm overflows and separate systems frequently discharge into the same stream or river which receives the effluent, and

(3) If large volumes of sewage and storm water are dealt with on land already saturated with rainfall the result will be that the volume of the effluent from the farm will be greatly increased.

Regarding storm overflows the reporter is of opinion that it is probably impracticable to construct sewers to carry off all the rainfall without providing safety valves, in the shape of storm overflows. A further disturbing factor is the infiltration of subsoil water, this is, however, influenced by the nature of the strata in which the sewers are laid; the maximum amount is likely to occur in water bearing gravel, and the minimum in a stiff sub-soil. This leakage in new sewerage schemes is estimated at one cubic foot of sub-soil water per mile per minute for all sewers.

It is pointed that the point at which a storm overflow should come into operation is determined by local circumstances which are—

(a) The nature of sewage.

(b) Volume of sub-soil water gaining access to sewers.

(c) Volume of river or stream into which storm overflows discharge.

It is assumed that thirty gallons per head is a fair average, and the case of two manufacturing towns of the same population is taken to illustrate the question.

A—producing thirty gallons of sewage per head per day.

B—producing sixty gallons owing to sub-soil water.

On the assumption that both towns have storm overflows working at six times the dry weather flow, the overflow from A will discharge at 180 gallons per head, whereas B will have to treat 360 before an overflow is permitted, although presumably the quantity of polluting matter produced by individuals in town is to all intents and purposes the same. It follows that in such case B will be put to considerably more expense both in laying down a sewerage system, and also in provision of land to deal with such a large volume of sewage which is weaker in nitrogenous matter than the liquid overflowing untreated in A. To obviate in some degree this expense storm overflows are provided for drainage areas, in addition to the main storm overflow at the outfall sewer. With regard to the amount of storm water likely to reach the sewage farm during rainfall there is no invariable relation between rainfall and increase of flow at the sewer outfall, this depending upon a variety of circumstances such as slope of ground, size, length and gradients of the branch and outfall sewers, for instance, it does not follow that because a rainfall of 0.5 inches from noon to 3 p.m. on one particular day gives, say, six times the ordinary rate of flow for that period, that the same amount can be relied upon on another occasion, with a similar rainfall of like intensity. A saturated surface and a high degree of humidity give a maximum "off flow" and conversely, a dry surface with a high temperature and drying wind will give the reverse with an indefinite number of graduations between the extremes; and it is to be found that frequently an immense "off flow" is caused after a severe frost and snow, by a sudden thaw accompanied by rain, the frozen state of the ground rendering it practically impervious.

Settling Tanks.—This is spoken of as a most important question, their prime object being to remove the bulk of suspended solids in the sewage before going on to the land, by subsidence either mechanical or chemical. The forms of tanks are said to be numberless, but they are all worked either as the continuous or quiescent system. In some schemes night and Sunday pumping is obviated by an enlargement of the outfall sewer.

In the continuous system the sewage is constantly running through the tanks, while in the quiescent method, a tank is filled with sewage, allowed to rest for a certain period, and the clean portion drawn off by means of floating arms.

It is said the efficiency of these tanks varies to a certain point, almost proportionately to the rate of flow through them. Mr. Kershaw claims that on the design of the tanks, apart from the question of effective sedimentation, depends in a great measure the question whether the removal of sludge is going to be a tedious and expensive operation or the reverse, and recommends that the design be such as to facilitate cleaning with a minimum labor, for this purpose sufficient slope should be given to tank floors, whereby the sludge will slide to the sludge slump.

Of rectangular tanks the best form is that in which the tank bottom slopes downward from the outlet sill to the inlet of the sewage, the bulk of the sludge having a tendency to remain at the deeper (or inlet) end of the tank where it can be withdrawn by opening a valve without greatly disturbing the surface liquid. It is further stated that the greater the length of the overflow sill the more even will be the flow into the sill, and consequently the more even the sedimentation.

The sludge is run off either—

(1) Into a sludge bed;
(2) Into the carriers and thence to any part of the land;
(3) Into a sludge well from which it is raised by a chain pump.

The more effectually a sewage is settled the larger the amount of sludge produced.

In Great Britain the general rule for the capacity of settling tanks is based on the fact that eight per cent. of the total dry weather flow may be received at the farm in an hour. Two hours being allowed for efficient sedimentation, therefore, a tank to allow of a settlement of two hours must have a capacity equal to sixteen per cent. of dry weather flow, but this tank cannot be used during cleansing operations, so a second similar tank will be required, bringing the capacity up to thirty-two per cent. A third tank for use during storms brings the total tank capacity up to forty-eight per cent., or nearly half of the dry weather flow. The tanks are usually subdivided, as by this method a larger portion of the tanks continues working when cleaning out takes place.

The capacity of upward straining tanks will not need to be so high, as in this case the sewage rises through a layer of filtering material resting on a false bottom, and thence over the tank sill.

Underdrains and Carriers.—In the case of a porous soil and sub-soil it seems advisable, in the first place, to put in as few underdrains as possible, and where practicable to lay these under farm roads. It is much easier to add additional drains than to remove existing ones. An underdrainage system is of advantage where there is a large amount of sub-soil water as it is lowered thereby and thus a greater depth of material is obtained to purify the sewage. As a rule all land (excepting clay) should be drained where sub-soil water lies four feet below the surface, and further, underdrains assist in treating the soil.

The experience with draining of clay soils is that it tends to aggravate the deep cracks which always occur in hot weather and as a consequence the sewage runs direct to the drainage with hardly any treatment. A layer of turf, however, tends to ameliorate this tendency. Regarding the distance apart, of feeder and main drains, it depends entirely upon the nature of the soil and sub-soil and the quantity of water to be dealt with. The surface soil acts as a regulator to the rate or filtration per square yard, and in the case of a loose porous soil overlying loose gravel and shingle, the drains will usually have to be laid much closer than in the case of a fine soil.

The distribution of the sewage over the land cannot be too carefully attended to, and it is stated that if the sewage were distributed on land even as approximately and as carefully as on artificial filters greatly improved results would accrue as regards the effluent.

A proper ratio should at all times be observed between the sewage flow carriers and underdrains, having also due regard to the maximum amount of storm water to be dealt with, and at the same time, it must not be forgotten that where settling tanks are not in use, or where the capacity of the tanks is not sufficient that the carriers act largely as settling tanks, and here a certain amount of the sludge is digested and in like manner where the land receives the sewage direct from the carriers it also acts as a settling tank on a large scale.

The report further states a preference for open sewage carriers in preference to piped carriers and they should never be earthen, as each cleaning tends to deepen them and they encourage vegetation and vermin.

Quarterly Report of the Secretary.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

Presented to the Meeting of the Board Held April 25th and 26th, 1905.

The quarter just closed has but few items of importance to which the attention of the Board should be directed. It is gratifying to report that the deaths from contagious diseases show a decrease of 75 over those of the corresponding quarter of 1904, as returned by the Division-Registrars of the Province. The chief diseases showing a marked decline are, Smallpox, from 192 in 1904, to 34 in 1905; and Scarlet fever, from 865 in 1904, to 594 in 1905.

A marked improvement appears noticeable regarding the greater care taken by physicians to comply with the Public Health Act respecting the notification of the following contagious diseases, measles, whooping-cough and typhoid, apart altogether from the fact that in some districts measles have been more prevalent. The notification of Enteric shows some improvement, but there is plenty of room for improvement, as I am satisfied that all cases are not reported to the local Health authorities.

The one black spot in the report is that relating to Tuberculosis, of which 534 deaths are reported; this figure is, however, only a tentative one, actual numbers occurring will be only obtained when the returns of the Registrar-General are made up for the year.

The deaths represent a loss to the Province of more than half a million dollars in three months, and yet but little has been done to prevent or alleviate its ravages.

Owing to this fact, I would, through the Board, direct the attention of Municipal authorities to the opportunity which is afforded to relieve themselves of this stigma by providing one or more free dispensaries where all needy cases suffering at any stage of the disease, could receive not only medical assistance, but through which they could receive that which is of equal importance, as fresh air, viz,—suitable food—chiefly in the nature of milk and eggs, together with instructions as to how to live and to prevent the spread of the disease to those in their own household.

To initiate work of this character would entail but a small cost, and the infinite good it will accomplish in the mitigation of suffering, the alleviation of distress and the prevention of the spread of the infection and often the curing of many, who, but for some municipal aid would speedily pass from friend and home to swell the mighty list of those who have lived and died, sufferers of tuberculosis, and who for the want of municipal aid have bequeathed to that municipality which failed to help them, those they have unwittingly infected with the white plague.

In the interval which it seems inevitable must elapse before Municipal sanatoria are established, I am of the opinion work along the lines just suggested, is the correct one to encourage; indeed, the fact is forced home to a careful student of the question, that it is a part and a very important part of the work, and should be brought more prominently forward than it has been hitherto.

Before leaving the question of contagious diseases, I would refer to the continued presence of Smallpox, which although not quite so prevalent as in the corresponding quarter of the year 1904, is yet with us—a fact which demonstrates the great negligence which exists on the part of the public to

conform to the Act which requires them to be vaccinated—Municipalities protest about the expense of smallpox outbreaks, but if the municipal authorities with whom rests the enforcement of the Act, will not avail themselves of its wise provisions, that same authority must be prepared to pay for its neglect of the same—for the Act which requires vaccination of the citizens of this Province is right, because it is scientifically correct, being the greatest propalxis that is known in medicine, and one wherever it is enforced is followed by the most gratifying results.

Since the last quarterly meeting, I have been able to personally enquire into the methods adopted in the cleaning of Sleeping Cars, and would submit a report upon the subject which will be found as an appendix to this report.

The Inspector, Dr. Bell, has made a trip through the lumber districts, and has personally interviewed a number of proprietors of camps, and his report will be presented to you, together with reports of other interesting work done by him in the quarter.

The laboratory work too has been carried on actively by Dr. Amyot, although the report itself will not be so lengthy as many points upon which investigation is being carried on will not be in such a shape as to permit of their being finally reported upon.

As appendices to this report are submitted the following:

(*a*). Report on Epidemic Cerebro Spinal-Meningitis.

(*b*). Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Provincial Asylums for the Insane.

(*c*). Methods adopted in Cleaning Railway Carriages.

(*d*). Report on Water Supplies of Railways.

(*e*). Report on the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption, etc.

(*f*). Filtration of Public Water Supplies.

(*g*). Review of Vital Statistics for the year 1903.

Cases and Deaths for Three Months Ending March 31st, 1905.

	1904.			1905.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	192	1	.....	34	0
Scarlet fever	865	49	.....	593	36
Diphtheria	938	148	.....	905	129
Measles	112	5	.....	541	11
Whooping-cough	...	29	.....	103	12
Typhoid	89	55	.....	140	54
Tuberculosis	564	564	.....	559	534
Total	2,960	851	.....	2,887	776

1904.		1905.	
Scarlet fever, death-rate	5.8%	Scarlet fever	6.2%
Diphtheria	15.7%	Diphtheria	14.4%

No notification except the deaths.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	1 "Soo."	..
Scarlet fever	21	..
Diphtheria	26	2
Whooping-cough	39	3
Tuberculosis	10	10
Total	97	15

Appendices to Secretary's Report.

"A."

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

The occurrence of four deaths in the vicinity of the village of South Indian, County of Russell, and the reporting of a case in the village of Exeter, have caused me to prepare the following paper upon this interesting, obscure and fatal disease.

Since 1897, the year in which the Registrar-General made a change in the classification of causes of deaths, there have been 1,140 deaths from this disease in the Province, as follows:—

1897	171
1898	190
1899	214
1900	212
1901	138
1902	101
1903	114
Total	1,140

The provincial distribution of the disease each year is pretty well indicated by that of the year 1903, when the only Counties exempt were Algoma, Dufferin, Haldimand, Haliburton, Parry Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Renfrew and Waterloo, and as stated in the Report of the Registrar-General the deaths exceeded the combined deaths of Smallpox and Measles.

It may be argued, perhaps with some good claim, that a proportion of these deaths were of tubercular origin and were not true cases of epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, be that as it may, we must accept in good faith the returns of the medical men as made to the Registrar-General, particularly as the peculiar and striking chain of symptoms are of such a character as to permit ordinarily of an easy diagnosis.

The history of the four cases just referred to, all of which proved fatal, is briefly as follows,—

1st Case. N. D.—aet. 22 or 23 returned from a lumber camp in Northern Michigan late in December, 1904, being ill, at that time, although the disease was not diagnosed he died a few days after reaching home, with all the symptoms of the disease.

2nd Case. C. D.—eat. 17 sister of the above had been living at a convent in Ottawa and returned to her home (a farm house) the first week of January. She died on Feb. 9th after four days' illness. Her stepmother described her symptoms briefly as follows,—

She was taken suddenly ill with headache and vomiting, this sickness began at 3 a.m. and at 5 p.m.; she was unconscious, not speaking after; spots appeared on body before death.

3rd Case. N. D. Sr.—aet. 49 father of the preceding, was taken ill Feb. 14th, the third day after his daughter's burial, when he was apparently quite well, having driven to his brother's some ten or twelve miles distant, and while visiting there was suddenly taken ill with headache and vomiting, which increased in severity. He became unconscious on the third day of his illness, delirium being marked at times; after this there were slight spells

of consciousness, and on the fifth day total unconsciousness occurred, death happening on the seventh day. There was no rash noticeable.

4th Case. P. G. aet. 25, farmer, nephew of N. D., Sr., and one who assisted in the nursing. The history of this case has been carefully followed by Dr. Boyle, of Casselman, to whom I am indebted for the information. On Feb. 14th he complained of symptoms simulating La Grippe, soreness of the legs, and stopped work. The next day stiffness of the neck was marked as were also the head symptoms, despite the use of salol and phenacetine in 5 grs. doses each, and hypodermics of morphine. When in the erect position the head was forcibly extended and there was diplopia. The pains were also more extensive, being in the knees, legs, muscles and bones generally, also the back. The temperature was 103, pulse fair but variable. The usual remedies were applied, but without any apparent relief, the greatest benefit being obtained from the use of opium and at times he was markedly delirious. On the fourth day the patient became unconscious, his left side was paralized, dark spots appeared some two or three days before he died on the body and legs. The patient died on the tenth day of the disease.

Definition. According to Ziemissin this disease is "an acute inflamation of the piamater of the brain and spinal cord with deposit of a fibro purulent exudation, the infectious character of the disease being shown by its epidemic occurrence, the nature and mode of its propagation and by its course and lesions.

Synonymes. The names given to it in North America, when first it made its appearance were "spotted fever and congestive," while in portions of Europe it was termed 'Cerebro-Spinal Typhus."

History. The first reliable accounts appear to have been recorded early in the nineteenth century, being at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1805. In 1814 an outbreak occurred amongst the French soldiers in garrison at Grenoble, then later in 1837, serious outbreaks were recorded in the soldiers stationed in barracks at Bayonne and Bordeau. Italy suffered from 1839 to 1845, and in the following year outbreaks occurred in different places in Ireland. England was, however, comparatively free from the disease, its chief centre being Liverpool. On this Continent it was first observed at Medfield in the State of Massachusetts, then again in 1842, chiefly, however, during the time of the civil war, Canada being affected chiefly in 1870.

Actiology. Ziemissin states regarding its aticology, "we still find ourselves in entire ignorance of the original source of the affection. The history of it being given in the Boylston Essay for 1866 by Dr. S. G. Weber, who discussed its relation to other diseases. Perhaps the most modern and scientific report on the subject was made by Councilmen Mallory and Wright to the Massachusetts State Board of Health in 1898, based on the researches made during the winter and spring of '96 and '97, when the disease was then epidemic in the State.

Amongst the early anatomic peculiarities noted were the following,—

(*a*). The character of the exudate.

(*b*). The greater degree to which the spinal membranes were involved.

(*c*). The extension of the inflammatory process to the brain and cord and along the nerves.

(*d*). The absence of inflammatory lesions in the intima of the blood vessels.

The earliest bacteriological investigations were those of Leichenstern who in 1885 found cocci, both singly and in groups, arranged like gonococci in leucocyles, in the meningeal exudate. In the following year Weichselbaum found a diplococcus resembling the gonococcus occurring within the cells only,—this was called the diplococcus intracellulaus meningitidis: these observations were confirmed by other investigations.

Ten years later, 1896, Heubrm found this particular organism in fluid taken from the lumber region, so also Kischensky and Schern in 1895 both found the diplococcus, the former in hemorrhagic foci in the lungs, and the latter in the nasal secretions.

Thus it would appear that the specificity of the disease has been established thus confirming what Zweschentragen wrote some years ago regarding its origin as being due to "a morbific germ," which he says "primarily arises in the human body and infests healthy neighbors only when it has undergone modifications by means of cultivation in suitable intermediate individuals.

Epidemicity, etc. The disease appears most commonly in late winter and spring is generally more prone to attack young adults and children. It does not always appear in epidemic form, and its extension is not continuous. It occurs chiefly in isolated cases and small epidemics, sporadic cases not being uncommon. It would appear to partake of the character of infectious disease in being transmissable, although the channel along which it travels has not been clearly demonstrated.

The chief unsanitary conditions which are certainly contribuatory to its spread are,—the season and weather, sudden and marked changes in temperature together with a high degree of humidity being very pronounced in their effects, and I would associate with these bad hygienic conditions in the dwelling, such as caused by or the accompanyments of poverty, viz,—ill nourishment, damp, overcrowding, bad ventilation and improper food, together with those unsanitary conditions which always conduce to a lower vitality of individuals, unclean grounds surrounding the home whereby the soil becomes littered and saturated with animal exudations and the products of decomposition.

As to the manner in which the disease is transmitted, up to the present the exact channel of communication, has not been definitely determined, but the atmosphere is considered the most likely. I am of the opinion, however, that while the channel may be the atmosphere, yet, it requires that the atmosphere must be of a peculiarly vitiated character, one more or less saturated with noxious poisons, such as would be found in an unsanitary constructed dwelling and made more so by its surroundings, and the outbreak near Casselman, Russesll County, seems to bear out this contention.

In a recent editorial on the subject in the Journal of the American Medical Association the following statement is made,—"a limited number of cases have been placed on record in which more than one member of a family or household has been attacked by the disease," and the recent death of Dr. A. B. Craig, who acquired the disease from attendance on a patient afflicted with it, and the case of Phileas Gaynon subsequently given is one similar in character to this.

Any reference to the symptoms treated and diagnosis of the disease would be out of place in this report. In regard to the latter, however, it should always be confirmed by examination of the fluid (removed by lumbar puncture) for the presence of the "diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis."

Prognosis and Prophylaxis. These two points are of interest to the sanitarian,—the death rate being from 20 to 70 per cent. of all cases, and when recovery does occur the sequlæ are often permanent and serious. Owing to its transmissibility the danger from this source should be reduced to a minimum and for this purpose, the patient should be isolated, placing him at the same time in the best hygienic surroundings possible as regards fresh air, light, rest, etc., and at the same time others should be protected by a careful thorough disinfection of all discharges, including those of the ear, nose, mouth and lungs. The bed linen, etc., should be carefully dis-

infected in a solution of per-chloride 1-1,000 or carbolic acid 1-50 with subsequent laundering, as well as the room occupied and its contents. I would, however, go further and as extra precautions thoroughly clean up and disinfect the house and its immediate surroundings, taking especial care to provide for some system of drainage of the same. Further, where houses are built directly on the earth they should be raised so as to permit of proper ventilation.

In conclusion I would recommend the placing of this disease upon the list of those requiring notification, and one in which the local health authorities should insist upon the enforcement of the strictest sanitary precautions being taken as to house and premises, isolation and disinfection being certainly required.

If this Board is kept informed of cases as they occur, the medical men could be encouraged to furnish information which would be of considerable interest in solving what is now a question surrounded with some uncertainty, and they should be encouraged to secure specimens of serum and blood for laboratory examination.

"B."

Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Provincial Asylums.

In reply to a letter of enquiry sent to the Medical Superintendents of the Provincial Asylums for the Insane, I am enabled through the courtesy of these gentlemen to present the following facts, not only as to the number of tuberculosis patients in each institution, but also to place before you the views of those most competent to speak on the question.

The accompanying table sets forth the total number of inmates in each asylum, and also the number of those suffering from the disease, etc., in the month of February, 1905.

	Population of Asylums for month of February, 1905.			Number of cases of Tuberculosis.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	370	368	738			9
London	486	515	1,001			20
Kingston	320	279	599	14	20	34
Hamilton	476	543	1,019			21
Mimico	294	276	570			2
Brockville	314	319	633			24
Cobourg		146	146			
Penetang	79	109	188			3
Orillia			737	2	5	7
	2,351	2,561	5,649			130

It will thus be seen that there were in the month of February, 1905, 130 cases of Tuberculosis in the Asylums of the Province or 2.2 per cent. of the total monthly population. This, of course, only approximately represents the exact number of cases, for as Dr. G. A. MacCallum, Superintendent of the London Asylum, says, in referring to the number of cases reported, "It is very difficult with the insane without a postmortem to be sure of the diagnosis since they will sometimes pass through the whole course of phthisis without cough or expectoration, and of course they do not often complain."

Of the cases reported I am able through the kindness of the Superintendents of the following Institutions to give the subjoined information as to the stages in which the patients are now suffering.

	Incipient.	Advanced.	Chronic.
Brockville	7	..	17
Kingston	16	5	13
Penetang	2	1	
Mimico	..	2	
Toronto	..	3	6
Hamilton	9	2	10
	34	13	46

and Dr. Norman, Asst. Superintendent of the Orillia Asylum, for Idiots, gives the table of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in that institution as follows:—

Years.	Deaths.
1902	13
1903	19
1904	17
1905	4 (up to Feb. 18th, 1905).

The population ranged from 675 to 737, which would give an average yearly mortality of nearly 2.5 per cent.

Cobourg Asylum has been particularly free from this disease. Dr. McNicholl reports having had only one case in its history, a patient who died about two years ago, and Dr. Beemer, Superintendent of the Mimico Asylum, attributes the almost entire absence of this disease from the Institution under his care "to the splendid facilities which the cottages afford for the abundant supply of fresh air, which a large portion of the time, owing to the proximity of the lake, is almost dust proof."

This experience is not, however, corroborated by that of the Kingston Asylum, which is perhaps as well situated as that of Mimico, but it must be remembered possibly the fact that greater attention has been given to this particular disease in the latter Institution, may have something to do with there being an increased number at Rockwood. The medical staff is possibly more alert to the diagnosing of the disease from the very fact that there is accommodation for this class of cases. That considerable interest has been manifested is shown from the following extracts. Referring to this important question in the annual report of the Inspector of Asylums for the year 1902, Dr. C. K. Clarke, Medical Superintendent of the Kingston Asylum, says:—"The evils of having tuberculosis patients in general wards are sufficiently apparent without going into detail. Ordinarily we have isolated as many as possible in each Beechgrove Hospital. This summer we went a step further and had a large tent arected for tuberculous men. The results were most gratifying, because we were able to isolate these patients, and to benefit their physical health in such a marked degree." And in his report for the succeeding year the doctor states that, "This season two cottages for men and women were erected in addition to the tents, and the results have been so encouraging that a further extension is recommended." He adds, "The cottages are simple structures, so arranged that those occupying them receive all the benefits to be obtained from the "camping out" plan, indeed, the wooden structures are on the whole to be preferred to canvas tents." As to the benefits derived from thus isolating the patients the Doctor speaks thus:—

"The patients almost invariably improve physically, and being no longer centres of infection in the general ward, it will be possible to do

something to stay the ravages of phthisis among the inmates." The illustrations show (1) the tents referred to in the Report of 1902, and (2) one of the cottages used during the summer of 1903.

As to special accommodation for tuberculous insane apart from the placing of the patient in a separate room, or in the hospital where such an adjunct exists, nothing has been done in this Province outside that referred to at Kingston. From the many difficulties surrounding the disease as it occurs in the insane the almost utter impossibility of expecting anything in the way of precautions being taken in the collection and disposal of sputum, and the extreme difficulties surrounding the nursing of acute maniacal tuberculous cases, this question has to be considered from a somewhat different standpoint from that of those unfortunates who are blessed with reason, but who have become infected with the far from blessed bacilli.

One thing is certain and that is emphasized by the fact that many of the insane tuberculous will not take care to dispose of their sputum; these cases must be separated from the others as soon as a correct diagnosis is arrived at, as by so doing the danger of the disease spreading to others resident in the same ward or cottage will be avoided. Once it is decided to separate them then some provision must be made for their care and treatment in a sanitarium. Whether this should be central in character or that each asylum should be provided with a suitably constructed building is a question to be settled. In either case there must be a central building in which acute maniacs could be treated, and annexes should be erected more of the character of a lean too or tent house where those whom it was possible to treat therein could be housed.

In any building so erected greater precautions must necessarily be taken to keep the floors, walls, etc., cleaned and disinfected, as it will readily be imagined there will be less personal care taken of the sputum than would be the case were they possessed of their reason.

Personally, I am of the opinion that a building with tents or tent-huts attached to each asylum would be the best, most efficient and most economical method of handling this class of the insane.

"C."

Methods Adopted in Cleaning Railway Carriages.

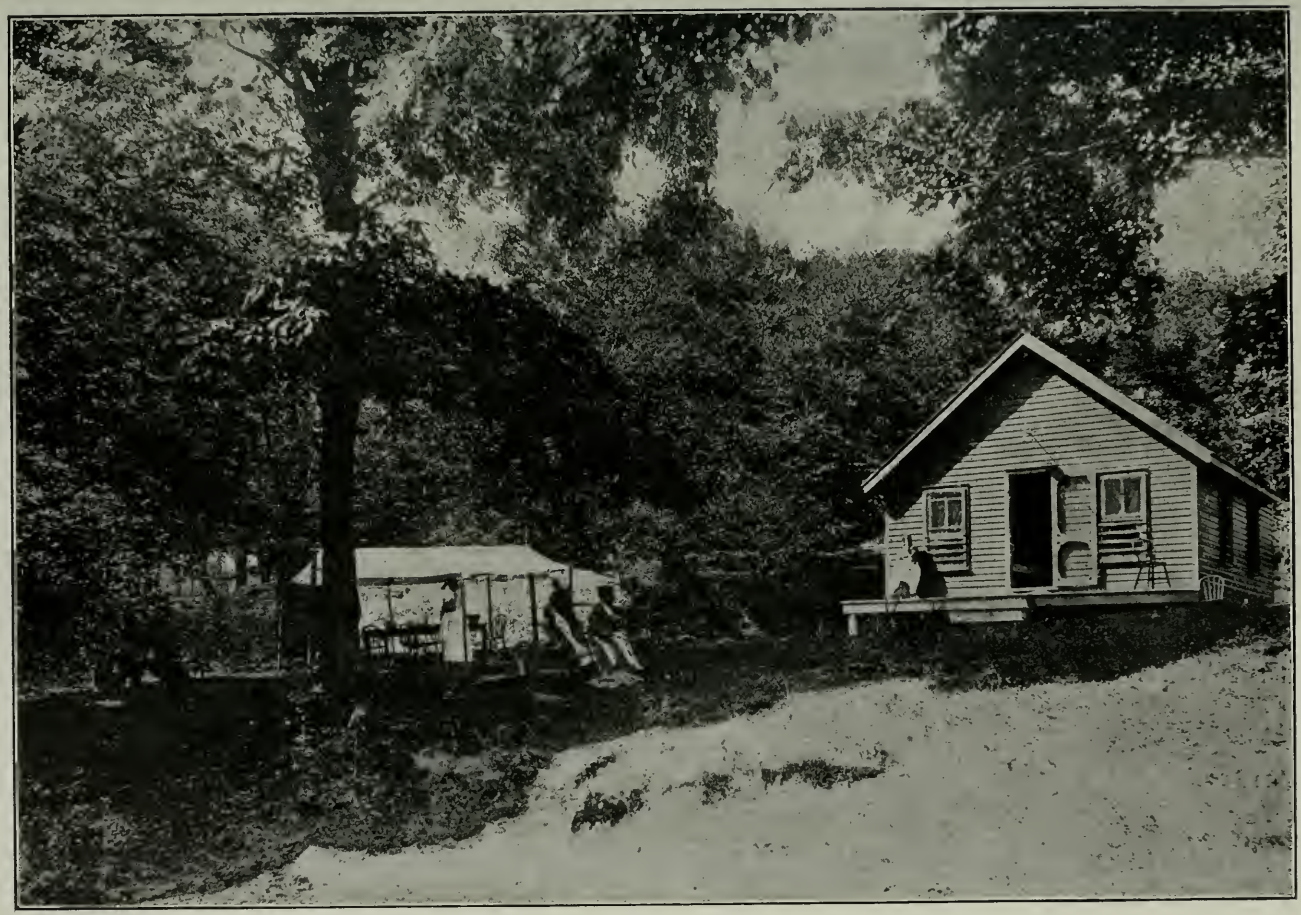
At a previous meeting of the Board I had occasion to bring to your notice the necessity which existed for some enquiries being made regarding the cleaning of railway carriages and sleeping cars, with a view to this Board considering the advisability of making regulations for the better sanitation of the same.

I beg to report having conferred with Mr. W. A. Ritchie, District Superintendent of the Pullman Co., Montreal, and Mr. G. Brown, Superintendent of the Sleeping Car Department of the C. P. R., Montreal, and through their kindness every opportunity was afforded me to observe the daily routine work carried on by both Companies in that City, and for a better understanding of the same would speak of each separately.

Pullman Sleepers. The terminals in which this Province is most interested are those of Montreal, Province of Quebec, on the eastern boundary, and Detroit, Michigan, on the western, as there are none in this Province, and it is only at terminals that the method described is carried out.

A carriage after completing its trip is stripped of everything moveable including seats, backs, pillows, mattresses, blankets, berth curtains, etc.,

Tents for tuberculosis patients, Rockwood Hospital for Mental Diseases.



Cottage for tuberculosis patients, Rockwood Hospital for Mental Diseases.

which are cleaned by being blown with compressed air, and the whole interior of the car is blown out in a similar manner before the furnishings are replaced. In this manner the dust and most of the dirt are removed from the cars and bedding, etc. To accomplish this work requires the services of four men to each car, and two or three gangs are kept constantly employed at the terminals. Should the car be kept at the terminals for any length of time the upper berths are let down and the car is kept aired, and it is often subjected to a blowing out just before being put in commission.

When carriages which run on lines passing sanatoriums, and are liable to carry passengers affected with tuberculosis, as for instance in the Saranac region, the conductors on these trains report at the terminals (under a severe discipline penalty, if neglected) all cases of sickness noticed on the cars. Whether cases occur or no the car is fumigated with formaldehyde sprinkled on sheets hung therein, the cuspidors and hoppers being disinfected with the same preparation, the car itself being kept closed for six hours, after which it is aired and made ready for the reception of passengers. If a case is reported special attention is directed to the accommodation so occupied, the entire bedding being removed, the mattress being wrapped in a sheet which had been previously sprinkled with formaldehyde and left for twenty-four hours at least, after which it is exposed to the air. The blankets are also disinfected and sent to the mills to be scoured and clean bedding is put into the accommodation. At stations other than terminals the rule is for the upper berth to be let down and the lower ones opened up and aired.

As one of the chief difficulties complained of by the travelling public is the danger that exists from the infection of blankets, I might with interest to the public, describe the new rules in the making of beds:—

Three clean freshly laundered sheets are now used, one being placed on top of the mattress, being tucked well under it. The second is placed on top of this and then the blanket, the third sheet being the top covering. This sheet is nine feet long, thus allowing of the folding of the same for about two feet over the top or head end of the blanket, this top sheet being tucked in so as to overlap the second, the object being to make it impossible for the blanket to touch the person at any part.

At Montreal great care is taken in the handling of the linen, which upon being received from the laundry is inspected by a woman who rejects all soiled or stained linen which she considers improperly washed. It is then placed in white enamelled lockers in the linen rooms, which are air tight and as secure as possible from dust. Specially made heavy duck bags are used for the transporting of the linen. It is also the duty of this official to inspect all linen sent to the laundry, and that used in the beds occupied by sick persons is kept separate and disinfected before being sent to the laundry.

The towels supplied need not be referred to, as it is well known that the individual system is in force, the roller towel having been long ago discarded.

Recently the Company has introduced what they term "individual" cakes of soap, the object being to permit of each passenger having a fresh cake, but to carry this out it is essential that at least an equal number of fresh cakes be provided as there are passenger on each car, if it is to be of any use, and the used cakes at once replaced by a new one.

The ice used for drinking purposes is carried to each car in a special bucket, which is part of the outfit of each car and is not used for any other purpose.

The closet now standard in the Pullman service is the "Duner Car Closet," which is a combined water and dry closet made of enameled iron in two separate hoppers, detachable for cleaning.

The C. P. R. Methods. Through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Brown, Superintendent of the Sleeping Car Department, I was enabled to examine into the methods upon which this Company cleans the coaches. A car making the trip, for instance, from Vancouver to Montreal, is cleaned at the latter terminal in the following manner,—

(*a*). It is first stripped of everything moveable, and virtually the only thing not wood or metal non-removable are the plush arm rests.

(*b*). It is then thoroughly swept and brushed out

(*c*). After which it is blown out by means of compressed air.

(*d*). In the meantime the equipment, which as just stated has been removed, is put through the same process.

(*e*). The car is then washed inside and out.

(*f*). Once a fortnight each car is fumigated with formaline by means of a generator.

The rules in force by this Company require the porters, conductors, agents and district superintendents to report all cases suspicious of being ill, and even if a doubt exists the compartment occupied by this person is closed. The equipment, however, is first removed, and in the case of the illness being a serious contagious one, the bedding is destroyed.

It will thus be seen that both Companies are honestly endeavoring to meet the demand of health authorities and of the public for improved methods in the sanitation of sleeping cars, and as an indication of this fact I am pleased to state that quite recently (May 1904) Dr. Thomas Crowder was appointed Superintendent of Sanitation by the Pullman Company with the head office in Chicago.

Mr. Brown, of the C. P. R., informed me that his Company had been making experiments as to the greater efficiency of the vaccum process of cleaning cars over that of compressed air which is now in use, and he assured me its efficiency had been demonstrated and it would shortly be adopted by his Company at the cleaning depot which would be established in Montreal.

It is the custom of both Companies to have the blankets washed at the mills at stated intervals, but apart from the blowing process and a slight fumigation they receive in the interval nothing further is done with them.

In conclusion, I would point out some of the weak points in the present system as viewed from a sanitary standpoint, and at the same time indicate some of the measures which could be adopted for the efficient disinfection of carriages and their fittings without materially increasing the cost of the work, but possibly resulting in the saving of considerable time and labor.

The cleaning by compressed air is most objectionable, as it not only exposes those employed, but it scatters any disease germs that would otherwise lie quiescent. The process should be superceded by the vaccum one, or some such similar method.

The greatest difficulty is in the use of the blankets. They are certainly cleaned each time they are returned from the mills, but the night of their first use thereafter they may become the abode of disease producing organisms, and they remain more or less so until cleaned again. Further, the process to which they are submitted in the mill tends to harden and their durability is decreased accordingly.

The erection at each terminal of a steam sterilizer of sufficient capacity to contain all the moveable fittings of the car, would permit of the effectual destruction of any pathogenic organisms. These fittings can be placed in wire trucks or carriages, fitted with handles at both ends, which vehicles when filled with blankets, pillows, fittings, etc., could be drawn to the sterilizer, run in and submitted to the action of the super heated steam, and when dry run back to the car and replaced.

In addition to these terminal sterilizers there should be others smaller in capacity, one at each point, where cars are detained, and the Companies should be required to furnish the conductor, or official in charge of the car, with a certificate stating when and where the car was last cleaned and its contents sterilized, a penalty being inflicted if such is not forthcoming.

I am pleased to state that the two gentlemen referred to in the early portion of this report, when this suggestion of sterilizers was made to them and explained, both expressed their approval of the suggestion, and I feel certain through their representation something will be done along these lines.

"D."

Report on Water Supplies of Railways.

In considering the question of water supply on Railway trains, two classes of persons have to be considered, viz: the public and the employees, and the question will be considered from these two standpoints; before doing so, however, I would express my thanks to the Superintendents and Managers of the Railways operating in this Province for the kind and courteous manner in which they have taken up the question, and for the careful and painstaking manner in which they have made their enquiries; and also would assure the public that in every instance I was assured of the great importance each company places upon "the water supply upon trains generally, whether they be passenger or freight."

In reply to enquiries sent out, reports were received from thirteen Companies, the summary of which is as follows:—

The Public Supply.

Railway Company.	*Source.*
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	City and town waterworks.
Brockville, Westport and Northwestern	Brockville, waterworks. Westport, well.
Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa	Springs at Baptiste Station.
Central Ontario	Springs at Trenton, cooled with ice from Bay of Quinte.
Bay of Quinte	A good well at each station carefully looked after.
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto	The city water systems on line.
Wabash	The public water systems of Detroit, St. Thomas, Niagara Falls, U.S., and Buffalo, N.Y.
Pere Marquette	Four public water systems, London, Walkerville, Sarnia and Chatham.
Canada Atlantic	90 per cent. from Ottawa system. Ice—Ottawa River. Swanton, Vt., U.S.A., public system. Coteau, De Lite River, Hawkesbury, town system and Ottawa River. Rockland, town system. Pembroke, town system. Madawaska, Madawaska River. Depot Harbor, Georgian Bay.
Ottawa and New York	Ottawa and Tupper Lake, N.Y., public systems.
Canadian Northern	Special tanks along the line.
Grand Trunk Railway	

15th District.

Station.	*Place from which water is obtained.*
Toronto	Municipal water works.
Toronto Junction	Toronto Junction water works.
York	Creek, source of water supply for East Toronto.

10TH DISTRICT.

Section	Place from which water is obtained
Hamilton	Lake Ontario
Swansea	Toronto Junction water works.

17TH DISTRICT.

London	Springs five miles west of the city.
Niagara Falls	Water is pumped from rapids above the falls into mains throughout the town.
Sarnia	Lake Huron.
Sarnia Tunnel	Lake Huron.

18TH DISTRICT.

Windsor	Detroit River.
Grand Trunk Railway	Water supplied to passengers and employees.

15TH DISTRICT.

Weston	Company's well.
Malton	From well on company's property.
Brampton	From company's well.
Norval	From well on company's property.
Georgetown	From town service, water works system, gravitation from reservoir. Spring water.
Limehouse	Supplied from mineral spring.
Acton	From company's well.
Rockwood	From well.
Guelph	Water supplied to passenger station is pumped from the river Speed. Water supplied freight shed and office employees is obtained from wells.
Breslau	From company's well.
Berlin	Water supplied by water works, pumped from artesian wells.
Blair	From hotel pump.
Doon	From well.
Waterloo	From town water works which is obtained from wells.
St. Jacobs	From well.
Elmira	From company's well.
Petersburg	From well.
Baden	From hotel pump.
New Hamburg	From company's well.
Shakespeare	Company's well.
Stratford	Company's well.
St. Paul's	Company's well.
St. Mary's	Company's well.
Thorndale	Company's well.
Cranton	Company's well.
Lucan	From wells in vicinity of station.
Ailsa Craig	Company's well.
Park Hill	Company's well.
Thedford	Company's well.
Forest	No water used.
Camlachie	From neighboring well.
Blackwell	No water used.
Hagersville	From neighboring well.

20TH DISTRICT.

Buffalo	From Buffalo city water works, from their pumping station, Niagara River.
Fort Erie	From water works, ex. Niagara River.
Ridgeway	From well.

20TH DISTRICT.—Continued.

Section.	*Place from which water is obtained.*
Dunnville	From water works, ex. Grand River.
Canfield	From well.
Caledonia	From hydrant, pumped from river.
Onondaga	From well.
Brantford	From Brantford water works.
Drumbo	Company's well.
Bright	From well at hotel.
Tavistock	From well.
Sebringville	From company's well.
Mitchell	Company's well.
Dublin	Company's well.
Seaforth	Company's well.
Clinton	From company's well.
Goderich	From water works, pumped from Lake Huron.

21ST DISTRICT.

Port Dover	From town.
Simcoe (21st Dist.)	Company's well.
Port Dover Junction	From neighboring well.
Otterville	From well.
Norwich Junction	From well.
Norwich	From well.
Burgessville	No water used.
Hickson	Company's well.
Vittoria	Company's well.
St. Williams	Company's well.
Port Rowan	Company's well.

22ND DISTRICT.

Branchton	From company's well.
Galt	From artesian wells.
Preston	From company's well.
Hespeler	From spring.
Elora	From neighbor's well.
Fergus	From spring through tank house.
Alma	Company's well.
Goldstone	Company's well.
Drayton	From company's well.
Moorefield	From hotel well.
Palmerston	From reservoir at company's pumping station.
Mount Forest	No water used.
Holstein	Neighboring wells.
Durham	From well.
Harriston	Company's well.
Clifford	Neighboring well.
Mildmay	Neighboring well.
Walkerton	From well through water works.
Cargill	From well.
Pinkerton	From well.
Paisley	From neighboring well.
Port Elgin	From well.
Southampton	From company's well.
Ayton	Company's well.
Neusteadt	Neighboring well.
Hanover	Neighboring well.
Elmwood	Neighboring well.
Chesley	From well.
Tara	From open spring.
Allenford	From well.
Parkhead	From company's well.
Shallow Lake	From well.
Owen Sound	From spring.
Hepworth	From well.
Wiarton	From the bay.

23rd District.

Station.	*Place from which water is obtained.*
Milverton	Neighboring well.
Newton	No water used.
Listowel	Company's well.
Cowanstown	Company's well.
Attwood	Company's well.
Ethel	Company's well.
Brussels	Neighboring well.
Bluevale	Neighboring well.
Wingham	Company's well.
Whitechurch	Company's well.
Lucknow	Neighboring well.
Ripley	Company's well.
Kincardine	From spring.

24th District.

Ilderton	Company's well.
Denfield	Company's well.
Clandeboye	Company's well.
Centralia	Company's well.
Exeter	Company's well.
Hensall	Neighboring well.
Kippen	Company's well.
Brucefield	From well.
Londesboro	Company's well.
Blyth	From well.
Belgrave	Company's well

Canadian Pacific

Smith's Falls	Town supply.
Carleton Junction	Mississippi River.
Ottawa	City water works.
Havelock	Well.
Toronto	City water works.
Toronto Junction	City water works.
Hamilton	City water works.
St. Thomas	City water works.
London	City water works.
Chatham	City water works.
Windsor	City water works.
Owen Sound	City water works.
Teeswater	Well.
Elora	Well.
North Bay	Town supply.
Sault Ste. Marie	Town supply.
Chaplean	Lake Kabequashesing.
Schreiber	Outlet of Cook lake and spring near pumping station.

Source of Water Used on Engines Only.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	Company posted notices May 7th, 1903, to employees not to use water from tanks, as in some instances a chemical was used to soften it.
Brockville, Westport and Northwestern	Brockville water works. Westport, wells
Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa	Springs at Baptiste station.
Central Ontario	Tanks, fed with river water or creeks.
Bay of Quinte	Fine well found at each station.
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto	The city water systems on line.
Wabash	Four public systems at Windsor, St. Thomas, Niagara Falls and Fort Erie.
Pere Marquette	Public systems of London, Walkerville, Sarnia, Chatham and tanks on line.
Canada Atlantic	90 per cent. of supply from Ottawa, also from tanks on line.

SOURCE OF WATER USED ON ENGINES ONLY.—Continued.

Ottawa and New York	Ottawa system. Tupper Lake, N.Y., system. Springs at Kildan, N.Y., Madawaska, N.Y., Santa Clara, N.Y., and St. Regis Falls, N.Y., and a brook at Morra, N.Y., Finch and Russell.
Canadian Northern	Tanks along the line. Engines provided with water kegs, and cabooses with water barrels for drinking purposes.
Grand Trunk	Same source as that given for public supply. Engines also take water at tanks along the line.
Canadian Pacific	Same source as given for public supply, and engines take from tanks on line.

From these tables, it will be noted that the chief source of supply of the water used for drinking purposes, is derived from Public Systems, but in some instances, particularly in the case of the Grand Trunk, well water is used.

As to the freedom of both these classes of water from pollution, the public at present have no guarantee—and as to their potability, it can only be said that those derived from the Public Supply alone, have the approval of the Board—the others should certainly be examined with a view to ascertain their purity. The method also in which it is carried should be considered.

Of the character of the waters supplied to the engines, that is a matter which concerns only the Railway Companies, but the protection of the employees and general public against their use is one that certainly comes within the range of this Board.

I would therefore recommend that for the better protection of the travelling public and railway employees, this Board require the bacterial analysis of all water supplies used on railroads in this Province, and that only those approved by this Board be used for drinking purposes. Further, the water receiver in each car should be so constructed as to prevent the possibility of passengers or others removing the same, and to this end the receiver should either be concealed, or the top kept locked. For the preventing of the use of waters intended for engine and boilers only, a notice to the effect that "this water is not intended for drinking purposes"; possibly is polluted, and the person drinking the same is in danger of suffering therefrom, should be attached to all tanks and at all outlets where there is any possibility of the same being used for drinking purposes—and further, similar notices should be posted up in all engines, to serve as a warning to employees. The company being further required to provide a suitable receptacle for drinking water in each engine.

"E."

Report of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

The numbers in attendance at the meetings of the Association were in marked contrast to those of the previous year, and were an indication of the deep interest taken in the subjects dealt with by the Association.

The spirit of enthusiastic hopefulness which characterized the meeting was no doubt in a large degree attributable to the gratifying reception accorded in the Dominion House of Commons, to the following Resolution introduced by Mr. George H. Perley, Member for Argenteuil, on February 20th, 1905.

"That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when parliament should take some active steps to lessen the wide-spread suffering and the great mortality among the people of Canada, caused by the various forms of tuberculosis."

Which resolution was seconded by Dr. T. G. Johnson, Member for Lambton, and supported by representatives from all portions of the Dominion, and among them, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, Sir Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General, and by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, and ultimately agreed to.

The following is an extract from the report of the Secretary, Rev. Wm. Moore, D.D., and will indicate the lines upon which the Association has been working during the year 1904.

"At the meeting of the Association last year a resolution was passed to the effect that co-operation be secured in petitioning the Federal Government, urging that at least one sanatorium be established in each province. Dr. Bryce was convener of the committee which had the work in charge. Favorable replies had been received from all parts of Canada. From British Columbia no fewer than 24 petitions have come in. The municipalities of Manitoba have taken steps towards raising money for a sanatorium in that Province, hoping of course to get financial assistance from the Dominion Government. The main work of the association in the past year had been an educational propaganda. Rev. Dr. Moore delivered 14 lectures in Ontario, 11 in Prince Edward Island, 9 in Nova Scotia and 2 in New Brunswick. The reports, literature, etc., sent out by the association in the past eleven months amounted to 750,000 pages.

"The report referred in appreciative terms to the resolution which Mr. George H. Perley introduced in the Commons."

"The Secretary further reported that in pursuance of the resolution passed at the previous meeting on motion of Sir James Grant, urging a medical examination of school children, letters had been sent to the different ministers of education, but no move towards having the work carried out has apparently been made." From which it will be seen, through the aid granted by the Dominion Government considerable work has been done in the Easter portion of the Dominion, and further, that the publication and distribution of literature is being actively carried on.

The most important item of business was the discussion on the following Resolution, which was moved by,

Sir James Grant, Ottawa, and
Seconded by Mr. G. H. Perley, M.P.

"Whereas the following Resolution was agreed to unanimously by the House of Commons on 20th February, 1905, namely: That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when parliament should take some active steps to lessen the widespread suffering and the great mortality among the people of Canada caused by the various forms of tuberculosis."

"It is hereby resolved that this Association do now and hereby respectfully petition the Dominion Government to take such action as may be expedient to constitute a Royal Commission with authority to enquire into and report upon what active steps should be taken to lessen the widespread suffering and the great mortality among the people of Canada caused by the various forms of tuberculosis."

"It is further resolved that a special committee be appointed by the Executive Council of the Association to forward this matter."

This Resolution was supported by many speakers and adopted unanimously.

The evening session was held in the lecture hall of the Normal School, under the patronage of His Excellency Earl Grey, when Professor Adami, of Montreal, delivered an address on "Adaptation and Tuberculosis."

In putting a motion conveying the thanks of the meeting to the lecturer, His Excellency Earl Grey made an eloquent and very interesting speech, praising the splendid effort of Dr. Adami and supporting in every particular the good work of the society. He quoted the words of the King: "If consumption is preventable, why not prevented?" and went on to say that if tuberculosis is easier to eradicate than leprosy, then all the blame rested upon the people that it was not eradicated. He deplored the great annual loss of life through the ravages of this terrible scourge, and stated that the spread of hygienic knowledge and the establishment of sanatoria were the two great means of stamping out the disease. He regretted that the lecturer limited Canada's lead to prevention of the disease in cattle and thought this might be extended to the disease in human beings, saying, "Canada with her glorious climate, which is a natural disinfectant, should be the first to lead the way."

The following were elected as officers for the current year.

Hon. President—His Excellency Earl Grey.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, and the Lt. Governors of the different Provinces.

President—Senator W. C. Edwards.

Hon. Treasurer—J. M. Courtney.

Secretary and Organizer—Rev. Dr. Wm. Moore.

Executive Council elected by the Association:—

Messrs. Bishop Hamilton, Ottawa; Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts, Toronto; Dr. Adami, Montreal; Dr. Lachapelle, Montreal; Dr. Botsford, Moncton, N.B.; Lawrence, Truro; Dr. J. G. Toombs, Mt. Stewart; Dr. Gordon Bell, Winnipeg; Dr. J. D. Lafferty, Calgary; Dr. C. J. Fagan, Victoria, B.C. Ten more members of the Executive Council will be named by His Excellency the Governor-General.

At the meeting of the Executive Council held the following day, it was arranged that a meeting would be called about the middle of April to consider the appointment of a Special Committee to petition the Dominion Government in the manner suggested by Sir James Grant's resolution.

"F"

The Filtration of Public Water Supplies.

The necessity which exists for the permanent protection of the consumers of public water supplies against diseases of a water borne origin, more particularly Enteric Fever, has led me to direct your attention to the advantages to be derived from the introduction of some form of filtration, whereby disease producing organisms are removed before the water reaches the consumer, and in this manner the public have a guarantee, possibly the best guarantee that santiarians know of, that there is a certainty of the water consumed by them being pure at all times.

As the situation now presents itself in this Province there is a possibility, an ever increasing possibility of such a danger arising to most of the municipal systems, and the average thoughtful citizen must live in dread of such a contingency for it may and will arise, more particularly at certain seasonal periods, and when it does occur there is no possible manner of determining it so as to stop the consumption of the water in time to prevent infection, hence as a result, considerable trouble and suffering may follow by reason of an outbreak of Enteric Fever or intestinal complications.

After the public have consumed the disease polluted water the bacteriologist will tell you, if he has been fortunate to secure a sample at the right time, that it was an "unsafe water," or "one containing suspicious pathogenic organisms," small comfort when these same organisms at that moment are in your system and have begun their dread work. I would not wish to be thought as casting reflections on bacteriological work—it is excellent—and most useful in demonstrating that a water supply is contaminated or no at the time a particular sample or series of samples are taken when the contamination is first detected. It is a means of pursuing investigation and determining when the pollution ends, and the water may again be considered potable.

But it is not enough to have only partial protection, what is required is a preventative measure such as can only be found in filtration, and at the present I would deal simply with that method known as slow sand filtration.

Among the great works of the world that of the City of London, England, which has for its object the impounding of water in South Wales includes a system of filters through which it will be passed before reaching the metropolis. In a similar manner the Liverpool system which has for its source the impounded waters of Lake Vymeoy, North Wales, has a series of filters through which the water passes, and also the Birmingham system gathered also in Wales provides for filtration. Among European cities might be mentioned Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg and Hamburg where sand filters are in use.

That Ontario cities may form some idea of how this system of sand filtration is operated, the probable cost and the benefits resulting therefrom, I have pleasure in presenting a short description of the Belmont Filtration Works which, through the courtesy of Mr. John W. Hill, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Filtration of the City of Philadelphia, I have recently inspected. The Belmont works are situated close to the city limits on a tract of land some sixty acres in extent and they supply filtered water to West Philadelphia, which has an estimated population of 170,000. The works are not yet completed, but at the time of my visit the portion in operation consisted of

(*a*) the sedimentation basin,
(*b*) the clear water basin.

(*c*) plain sand filters,

(*d*) preliminary filters,

of which the following are the details.

The capacity of the two subsiding basins at flow line is 36 million gallons, which at the present rate of consumption represents 2.40 days sedemention before it is drawn off.

There are eighteen plain sand filters modeled after the filters at Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg and Hamburg.

The preliminary filters operate at a rate of 80 million gallons per acre, the clear water basin is 15 feet deep with a capacity of sixteen and a half million gallons. In addition to the above there are eight hopper sand washers with direct acting plunger pumps to supply water under pressure to the same. The pumping station contains a centrifugal pump to supply wash water to the preliminary filters, steam boilers and an electric lighting squipment.

The chief points of interest to which I wish to direct attention are the,

(1) Sedementation Reservoir.

(2) The sand filters.

(3) The clear water basin.

(4) The sand ejectors and washers.

Sedementation Reservoir. This consists of two divisions or basins each 25 feet deep at the flow line, and 29 feet deep from the top of the embankment. The area at the former being 5.33 acres. In the division wall between the two basins are placed two equalizing or pass pipes, which, when the valves are opened, permit of a uniform elevation of the water surface in both divisions of the reservoir. Each of these pass pipes is supplied with a floating inlet pipe which receives the water at the surface of the reservoir and conducts it to the pass pipe, and so to the opposite division where it is discharged at the bottom of the basin.

The subsided water is conducted from either division to the screen chamber and from thence to the preliminary filter through one or more of three sluice gates provided for this purpose. The plan of the influent and effluent pipes as they pass through the gate-house is such that the raw water may be delivered entirely into one division and drawn from the other; or may be delivered into one drawn from each division at the same time, or one basin may be cut out altogether, or one of the two supply pipes entering the gate house will supply into both or either division and likewise the subsided water can be diverted into either of the two 48-inch effluent pipes.

Preliminary Filters. The preliminary filters consist of 20 concrete tanks each 60x20 ft., and 8ft. 6in. deep. In the bottom of each tank is first placed 12 inches of gravel ranging in size from two and half inches to one quarter inch in diameter, above this a layer of coarser sand 30 inches deep consisting of grains that will pass a No. 6 sieve and be retained in a No. 30.

The water from the subsiding basins is introduced at the top of the filters and percolates at a high rate downwards through the material described above, ultimately finding its way to a main collector at the centre of the filter thence out of the filter over a measuring and regulating weir to an open duct built of concrete which conveys the rough filtered water to the 4.8 inch iron supply pipe of the sand filters.

To provide for the washing of these preliminary filters, a system of wash pipes consisting of two lines of twelve inch main pipe from each of which 2 inch branch pipes placed on 8 inch centres, entered right and left under the sand bed at a level of the gravel layer to the opposite main pipe.

These pipes are perforated on the upper side and water at a head of fifty feet is used to wash the bed by reverse current, and an experience of eighteen months with an experimental 10ft. mechanical filter leads to the belief that this method will restore the sand bed to its normal condition at less cost than by the use of mechanical agitation.

The purpose of these filters is primarily to enable the plain sand filters to operate at a higher rate than has heretofore been employed, and correspondingly reduce the acreage of filter surface required to treat the whole water supply.

Secondly, to prolong the life or rather increase the yield of the plain sand filters between scrapings from 60 to 70 million gallons per acre to 90 or 150 per acre.

Thirdly, to maintain a more regular effluent than is possible with the plain sand filters when supplied with water which has been under either quiescent or continuous subsidence for a day or so.

The preliminary filters will perform in a short time what could be accomplished only in a very long time by sedementation reservoirs.

Plain Sand Filters. The eighteen filters are of the following dimensions,

7	filters	242	feet 2 in.	x	135	feet 5 in.
8	"	272	" 8 "		120	" 2 "
3	"	196	" 5 "	x	165	" 11 "

being arranged thus to suit the plain and contour of the land.

All the filters are covered, the roof arches being carried on monolithic concrete piers 30 inches square at the base and 22 at the top. Over the arches of the filters there is placed a layer of 24 inches of earth to protect both water and sand beds in winter and summer. The six lines of cast iron water pipe to each filter are as follows —

(1) Influent pipe to supply water to filter.

(2) Effluent pipe to conduct the filtered water away.

(3) Refill pipe to refill filters from below with filtered water after scraping the sand bed.

(4) Raw drain pipe to draw off the water from above the sand line.

(5) Drain pipe to draw off the water from below the sand bed and conduct it to the sewer.

(6) High pressure pipe to supply water to the sand ejectors.

The Filters. In the centre of each filter is placed a main water collector into which at intervals of 15 feet are connected the lateral collectors, which consist of a line of 8 inch vitrified pipe perforated all around from end to end and plugged at the end remote from the main collector.

Around the collectors and for a height of 6 inches from the floor is placed gravel ranging in size from 3 inches to one and three-quarter inches in diameter. Above this is placed a 4 inch layer of gravel ranging in size from 5-8 inch to 1-4 inch in diameter. Above this is placed a 2 inch layer of gravel ranging in size from 1-4 inch in diameter to material which would be retained in a sieve having 14 meshes to the linear inch, and above this is a final layer one inch thick of coarse sand which would pass a No. 14 sieve and be retained in a 20 sieve.

It will thus be seen that the whole depth of underdrain gravel is 16 inches, and above this is placed the bed of sand to the depth of 36 inches, and it possesses the following physical requirements. No particles are intercepted by a No. 6 sieve, and but few pass a No. 60, thus having the Massachussets State Board of Health standard.

In the institution of the Belmont plant the sand was placed at different depths in order that the time of their going out of service for resanding would not occur to more than one or two filters at the same time, thus,—

3 filters receive 28 in. sand.
3 " " 31 " "
3 " " 34 " "
3 " " 37 " "
3 " " 40 " "
3 " " 43 " "

or an average of 35.5 inches.

The Clear Water Basin. This basin is constructed of concrete and has a capacity of over 16 million gallons.

To one other important matter of this interesting and important system I would briefly refer, and that is the sand ejections and washers whereby the sand which is raked off the filters is removed.

Two lines of water pipe are connected by ordinary fire hose to the Korting ejector. It weighs only 160 pounds and is easily worked by two men. In practice the sand is scraped in a heap in each bay of the filter and the ejector located so as to connect at one setting twelve or more heaps. One ejector throws out 6 to 8 cubic yards of dirty sand per hour and in the progress through the discharge pipe about one half of the washing process is accomplished by the time it arrives at the washer. Thus is accomplished in the same length of time the work of over 20 men with wheelbarrows.

As an evidence of what has been accomplished by this filtration of Scheylkill River, I have much pleasure in submitting the accompanying tables kindly furnished me by Mr. John W. Hill, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Filtration, from which it will be seen that Enteric Fever has almost entirely been prevented in West Philadelphia, indeed allowing for the possibility of those persons attacked with the disease, having contracted it by taking of city water while employed in other portions of the city not so fortunately situated, it may be said to be non-existent in that borough, a fact which one is not surprised at when the purity of the water is considered as given in table 2.

"G."

Review of Vital Statistics for the year 1903.

As it is the duty of this Board to study the vital statistics of the Province (Section 9 Public Health Act) I desire to present for your consideration the following data taken from the Report of the Registrar-General for the year 1903, which has recently been presented to the House of Assembly.

The total number of deaths recorded in the year and registered in the Department were 29,664 (including still births) equal to a death rate of 13.4 per 1,000 of the population, a figure which is very satisfactory when compared with the death rate of adjoining States and with those of Great Britain.

It is noticeable that the counties in which are situated the largest cities and towns show a death rate in excess of the average:—Carlton, 17.4; York, 17.0; Frontenac, 16.1; Peterborough, 14.8; Wentworth, 14.6; Middlesex, 13.7, while the city death rates which are founded upon more accurate returns show a death rate of 17.4 per thousand, the highest city death rate being that of Ottawa, where it was 20.9 per thousand.

The custom of the Registrar-General has been to include still births in the tables of both births and deaths, hence in comparing the death rate in Ontario with those of other countries, this fact must not be lost sight of. Of the total deaths recorded, I would point out that 8,634 or 29.1 per cent. happened before the fifth year of life and 6,700 of this number or 22.5 per cent. of the total occurred in the first year of life as follows:—

a.	Communicable Diseases	297
b.	General Diseases	166
c.	Disease of the Nervous System	616
d.	Disease of the Circulatory Sys em	11
e.	Disease of the Respiratory System	663
f.	Disease of the Digestive System	996
g.	Disease of the Genito Urinary System	23
h.	Puerperal Diseases	1
i.	Diseases of the Skin	13
j.	Diseases of the Locomotor System	4
k.	Malformations Disease of Infa cy	3,857
l.	Accidents	36
m.	Ill defined causes	17
		6,700

including still births 1,266, and of this infantile death roll there died in the urban municipalities, 3,224 or 48.4 per cent. and in rural municipalities, apart from the city and town groups, 3,456, or slightly more than one-half.

It will be observed that the death rate from contagious diseases compares most favorably with that of the other groups, only 297 deaths occurring in infants under one year of age out of a total 6,700, is satisfactory especially in view of the fact that more than twice that number dies in the groups Nervous and Respiratory Diseases, and more than three times the number from diseases of the digestive system. This fact would seem to indicate the necessity there exists for parents being instructed in the proper methods to adopt in the artificial feedin gof infants and the care that should be taken preservation, preparation and administration of milk. The subject is one that might very properly be considered by this Board, for without education we can hope for but little improvement in this direction. The annual sacrifice of innocent infants upon the altar of ignorance will, undoubtedly, continue if some such coarse is not adopted.

Deaths by Disease Groups. The deaths from communicable diseases were as follows for all ages:—

Enteric Fever	391
Smallpox	21
Measles	55
Whooping Cough	204
Scarlatina	580
Diphtheria	687
Influenza	259

The most marked increase in this group was shown in scarlatina, the deaths being 64.2 per cent. greater than in 1902. It is particularly gratifying to note the influence of hospital treatment as shown in the Ottawa figures, in which city nearly all cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the deaths in 1902 were 39 and in 1903 only 6.

General Diseases. The most important increase in this group is tuberculosis, and a table is given showing the deaths reported in the Province as being due to this disease since the year 1870, the total number of which is 76,669. The maximum number of deaths occurred in 1900, when 3,484 were

recorded, since which year there has been a slight reduction. The places registering the smallest number of deaths were:

Haliburton	3
Parry Sound	10
Rainy River	15
Dufferin	19
Elgin	20
Thunder Bay	25

The next most interesting disease in this group is cancer, which includes, carcinoma, sarcoma and malignant growths. In this sub-group there were 1,156 deaths, the mortality being 52.5 per 100,000 of the population, 5.34 being males and 6.22 females.

Disease of the Nervous System. Perhaps the disease which is of greatest interest to the sanitarian at the present moment is the epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, regarding which the lay press has had so much to say lately, largely, however, of a sensational character. The deaths in Ontario from this disease number 114 against 101 in 1902. The deaths were registered in every county in the Province with the exception of the following,— Algoma, Dufferin, Haldimand, Haliburton, Parry Sound, Perth, Peterborough, Prince Edward, Renfrew, and Waterloo.

Diseases of the Digestive System. The chief disease to be considered in this group, which totalled 2,725 deaths, is cholera infantum, which carried off no less than 1,090 infants, a fact which calls for the consideration of the necessity of educating parents in the proper rearing of infants, especially as at the present day artificial feeding is perhaps more common than heretofore.

Conclusions. The following points are more particularly impressed upon me by the review of the Registrar-General's figures:—

(*a*) The necessity for placing of tuberculosis and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis on the list of notifiable diseases.

(*b*) In order to secure more correct data *re* contagious diseases some provision should be made whereby municipalities should remunerate physicians for the notice of each case.

(*c*) The public require to be better educated as to everything that apertains to personal hygiene, from the rearing of the infant through every hour of its life until it reaches the school age, and then as to the physical and mental requirements during school life with the essentials *re* food, clothing, exercise and rest, in order to fit the child for full citizenship, and this instruction should be given under the guidance of those best able to direct the same, the Provincial Board of Health, in a manner similar to that enforced in the State of Michigan, where the special Bulletins issued by the Board are the text book of the teachers.

Laboratory Reports

By J. A. AMYOT, M.D.

Presented at Quarterly Meeting held April, 1905.

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following report on the work done in the Laboratory of the Board during the months of January, February and March:

1st. There follows a summary of the routine specimens examined.

Quarterly Summary of Routine Specimens Examined, Jan.—March (inclusive), 1905.

	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Waters		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−				
January	11	23	26	80	42	88	13	39	5	0	38	365
February	13	21	15	53	32	86	7	27	5	0	41	300
March	10	19	23	48	35	91	8	31	11	0	47	323
	34	63	64	181	109	265	28	97	21	0	126	988
	97		245		374		125		21	126		
	342											

2nd. In addition to the routine specimens there were examined,

a. Six specimens of sewage from the disposal works at Stratford. The results tell us very little. The specimens look like chance specimens.

b. To the 31st of March extending back through the last six months, 117 specimens on as many days, of Toronto water were examined. Seven times colon bacilli were found. On five occasions colonoid bacilli, or bacilli suspiciously related to colon bacilli were found. That is; infection of the water was found to exist 12 times out of 117 specimens examined. The last occasion on which colon bacilli were found was on Feb. 10, 1905. During the previous half year 150 specimens were examined. Out of these 25 showed infection, making out of 267 examined during the year 37 infected samples. In a former report I drew attention to this periodic infection of Toronto's water and attempted by drawing attention to certain conditions existing about the Island and the intake pipe, to explain this occurrence; in brief the points were as follows:

First, the waters were not constantly infected. This would point to their probably being no leaks in the pipe under the bay.

Second, that the explanation would seen to be discoverable in varying conditions about the *intake* beyond the Island.

a. On one occasion last summer it was observed by one of us that on a certain day a direct line of darkened water leading from the Garrison Common sewer was seen to pass out in nearly a direct line to the southeast, over the position of the intake to the south of the Island.

b. In a former investigation by the Laboratory a line of sewage pollution leading 1½ miles south of the Island directly from the Eastern Gap was shown to exist by both bacterial and chemical tests.

c. The deep and the surface currents running along the front of the Island have been frequently observed to correspond to changes in the direction of the winds.

e. That there is mixing of the surface with deep water was shown on one occasion to be existent in that water at a depth of 80 ft. off the island shore was shown to have a temperature of 65° F. when the normal water of Lake Ontario rarely ever shows a temperature beyond 35°-36° F. at any time of the year.

f. Again, from a record of the direction of the windows for the first six months of these examinations that on nearly every occasion that infection was found the wind had been blowing in a direction for one or two days previously, either from the northwest, northeast or east.

g. Then Harbor Master has informed me that the currents are in or out of the two gaps according to the winds. That a difference of from 12 to 15 inches in the level of the waters of the Bay east or west has frequently occurred when the winds are strong. It is quite common with a light wind to find a difference of 4 inches. In consequence of this difference in level the currents through the gaps are frequently very swift, 2 to 3 miles per hour.

h. The greater part of the sewage of Toronto is emptied into this Bay.

i. The quantity of chlorine in Toronto water is good evidence of the influence of this sewage on the city's water, which shows on an average, 7 parts per million, whilst at Mimico, the average is 6 parts per million, and at Scarborough 6 or even 5 frequently. Out in the lake it is 4 per million.

j. The typhoid rate in Toronto is high.

k. The influence of sewage or its reduction on the typhoid rate is graphically shown in Chicago, for since the drainage canal was put in operation the typhoid rate there has fallen 2-3. The other third has been accounted for by Dr. Jordan from the fact that the sewage of 225,000 inhabitants of Chicago is still being discharged into the Bay, and this from experience at other places presumably gets to the water intake. Again, Niagara Falls, N.Y., receiving almost crude sewage from Buffalo, suffers from a very high typhoid rate. Their water shows bacterially this infection. On the Canadian side, the water is taken from the opposite side of the river, where, it is presumed, the sewage does not get, and there is very little typhoid there. The contrast is marked.

l. Liverpool and Birmingham, England, getting their water from the mountains in Wales, are now filtering, though most people would say the water is beyond question.

m. We cannot say that Toronto's water is beyond question. The ordinary citizen feels that it is not. The water man knows that it it not.

n. Now, there are two ways open to make Toronto's water safe. 1st, treat her sewage to the last degree or filter the water.

Mr. Rust has estimated that it will cost $4,000,000 to put in such a treatment system. At Belmont Park in Philadelphia filtration works to purify the river water have been put in for $2,580,000. Their capacity without preliminary filtration is 33,500,000 gals. per day. This quantity is much in excess of what would be required in Toronto, where the rate of filtration would be two to two and a half times greater. Then again, material there cost more laid down than here. The location for such a works is ideal at Scarborough heights, where there is an elevation of 385 feet above Lake Ontario. Material can be got right at hand. Can lifted directly from boats, low priced carriers. The water would then gravitate to Toronto. There

would be no necessity for changing the present lay-out of the distribution pipes of the city. The pressure would be constant. With a reservoir rest could be given the pumps. The cost of pumping to the Heights would be much less than to maintain by constant pumping, the pressure now in vogue with all the friction.

Above all, we would have pure and unquestionable water, with no fear that untoward weather would pollute, as would be possible with the best and the more costly sewage disposal plant. The question of sewage disposal for Toronto would then be reduced to the simplest possible problem. The Government has refused to do the most desired work that we need in Toronto, because it objects to dredging out the great tons of solids that run into our Bay or Harbor every day. This could all be held back by sedimental basins and septic tanks. By the latter 50 per cent. of the organic matter could be removed, the remaining 50 per cent. would be considerably altered for the better and would be rendered liquid and put in such a condition that it could easily mix with the Bay and afterwards Lake water. There would be no necessity then for a big intersepting sewer. Tanks, several of them, could be placed along the water front from east to west of the city, at convenient intervals. Toronto could in this way have a perfect water supply plant and a sufficient sewage disposal plant for a less cost than it would require to treat the sewage alone to give a still doubtful water supply.

3rd. Two 2-weeks' sets of Toronto's sewage have been analyzed during the last quarter. The results are appended.

4th. The work begun last year in the study of the effects of oft repeated doses of C.O. gas have been pushed vigorously. Studies are being made at the same time of continued small dosage and also of large knockout doses, both as to the blood and tissue effects in all three. Some interesting phenomena have already been observed. A good deal of the work is almost pioneer work. It is taking much time to develop our technique, and besides continuously new problems present themselves.

5th. An inspection at the request of Dr. Hodgetts was made of a dispute over diphtheria quarantine in Aurora was made.

6th. Also at Dr. Hodgetts' request an inspection of the Ingersoll water system was made. A report is presented.

7th. After instruction from you at your last meeting with reference to the examination and standardization of the diphtheria antitoxines sold in Ontario and also of the vaccines doled out here, a trip was made to the New York State Antitoxine Laboratory at Albany, and afterwards apparatus ordered for the accomplishment of the work. There are no firms carrying such glassware on this Continent, so have had to wait until it can be made, and hope at your next meeting to be able to show you some results.

8th. During the last few days an interesting examination as to results was made with the water coming from certain household water filters. Results appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. AMYOT,
Director of Laboratory.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health for Quarter Ending March 31st, 1905.

Counties.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Water.		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
Algoma	8				3	8					1	12
Brant	2		1		1							2
Bruce	3			1	1	2						4
Carleton	7	2	3	4	2	2		1			2	16
Dufferin	7			1	1	5			1		2	10
Elgin	2					1					3	4
Essex	7	4			2	4						10
Frontenac	8	4	9	6	10	11	25	3	5	1	2	76
Grey	14			1	1	2	11		1		2	18
Haldimand	9					4	4		2			10
Haliburton												
Halton	7	3	2	4	2	4						15
Hastings	14					9	13		2			24
Huron	7			1	4	2	1		4			12
Kent	10			1	2	3	13		6			25
Lambton	19			2	3	2	15		1			23
Lanark	5	2	6	1	3	1	1		2			16
Leeds and Grenville	9					2	9	2				13
Lennox and Addington	7		1	1		2	5	1	4		4	18
Lincoln	7	1	1	1	3	3	5		2	1	8	25
Middlesex	6				1	1	3				8	13
Muskoka	7	1			3	1	6		2			13
Nipissing	4		1			2	1	1	2			7
Norfolk	4				1	1	5		2			9
Northumberland and Durham	13		2	1	5	3	12					23
Ontario	15			1	2	2	9		3		1	18
Oxford	10	1	1		2	5	5	1	3		4	22
Parry Sound	13		3	1	6	1	13	3	3	1	7	40
Peel	4	1	2	1		3	1					7
Perth	7				2	2	2		3	6		15
Peterboro	6		1		4	4	6		1	1		17
Prescott and Russell	5						1	3	6		1	11
Prince Edward	12				1		1					2
Rainy River												
Renfrew	9	2	2	2	3	1	5		2			17
Simcoe	17	1	1	7	5	4	6	2	3	1	7	37
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7			2	1	1	3		1	1		9
Thunder Bay	2					1					1	2
Victoria	10			1	4	3	4		1		2	15
Waterloo	9			3	6		5		2			16
Welland	5	1		3	3	3	2	1	1			14
Wellington	15	3		6	5	3	8		4			29
Wentworth	8		2	2	8	4	4		2	1	1	24
York	26	15	29	14	78	11	34	11	26	7	70	295
Totals		34	63	64	181	109	265	28	97	21	126	988

Analysis of Stratford Sewage Specimens.

—	No.	Free NH$_3$	Alb. NH$_3$	Ox. Cons.	Chlorine.	Nitrites & Nitrites.
Avon River	1	38.5	7.75	6.5	170	.
No. 1 Bed	2	40.0	8.00	4.9	178	.
No. 6 Bed	3	43.0	6.5	3.9	195	.
South Tank	4	11.75	6.5	4.4	145	.
Large Tank	5	43.25	10.75	4.05	195	
Raw Sewage	6	19.50	10.00	6.80	350	

All specimens slightly turbid and look exactly alike. No. 6 has slight sediment.

GEO. G. NASMITH

These look like chance specimens and give us no information.

TORONTO SEWAGE SPECIMENS.

Dufferin Street.

Parts in 1,000,000.

Date, 1904.	Free NH$_3$.	Alb. NH$_3$.	Ox. consumed.	Chlorine.
December 19	15.50	14.25	10.40	4.30
" 20	13.50	6.50	7.35	42.00
" 21	16.25	7.25	8.00	35.00
" 22	17.50	6.25	8.35	40.00
" 23	13.50	6.00	14.95	48.00
" 24	19.00	6.00	.....	.....
" 25	22.75	5.75	.....	.....
" 26	15.00	4.25	5.00	46.00
" 27	7.00	3.75	6.05	20.00
" 28	17.00	5.50	7.15	42.00
" 29	17.00	5.00	8.50	28.00
" 30	18.50	4.50	5.30	37.00
" 31	21.00	5.50	3.50	39.00
1905.				
January 1	21.75	6.50	5.80	39.00
" 2	19.59	6.08	5.80	41.00
February 14	13.25	6.75	8.80	50.00
" 15	11.75	12.00	6.85	45.00
" 16	11.50	5.25	8.15	55.00
" 17	13.00	5.75	2.45	45.00
" 18	17.50	4.25	5.90	45.00
" 19	8.25	4.25	8.40	50.00
" 20	12.75	5.75	6.80	80.00
" 21	12.00	6.25	7.00	60.00
" 22	12.25	6.25	7.50	70.00
" 23	14.00	4.25	9.15	150.00
" 24	20.00	5.00	7.65	70.00
" 25	16.75	7.50	6.80	40.00
" 26	24.00	5.75	4.20	60.00
" 27	10.50	4.75	5.20	70.00
Average	15.59	6.097	6.58	46.93

Garrison Creek.

In parts per million.

Date, 1904.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Ox. consumed.	Chlorine.
December 19	16.50	7.00	8.20	81.00
" 20	13.75	7.00	6.70	44.00
" 21	15.50	7.75	7.55	70.00
" 22	14.75	7.75	7.60	56.00
" 23	14.50	6.75	13.65	50.00
" 24	15.00	5.25	.....	.....
" 25	18.50	5.00	.....	.....
" 26	16.00	6.00	4.20	34.00
" 27	5.00	3.75	6.00	23.00
" 28	12.50	5.25	6.05	43.00
" 29	12.75	5.75	5.90	43.00
" 30	23.00	6.00	4.30	54.00
" 31	19.00	7.25	5.55	46.00
1905.				
January 1	18.25	3.75	5.50	39.00
" 2	17.36	5.70	6.02	44.90
February 14	13.25	6.75	8.80	50.00
" 15	11.75	12.00	6.85	45.00
" 16	10.5	6.00	9.85	75.00
" 17	14.50	6.00	6.75	60.00
" 18	12.50	3.75	6.60	45.00
" 19	13.00	7.50	7.60	50.00
" 20	11.50	8.75	10.05	65.00
" 21	1.75	3.75	9.25	75.00
" 22	15.00	5.75	5.30	50.00
" 23	13.75	5.75	8.50	60.00
" 24	21.50	3.00	6.25	70.00
" 25	12.50	5.75	6.60	70.00
" 26	22.50	5.00	3.90	50.00
" 27	12.75	6.00	7.95	70.00
Average	14.44	6.06	6.60	50.44

Yonge Street.

In parts per million.

Date, 1904	Free NH$_3$	Alb. NH$_3$	Ox. consumed.	Chlorine.
December 19	9.00	5.50	10.10	45.0
" 20	8.50	5.50	13.30	66.0
" 21	7.50	5.75	8.30	60.0
" 22	10.00	6.25	13.55	78.0
" 23	10.50	6.50	23.65	98.0
" 24	20.50	7.25	.....	.....
" 25	14.25	4.50	.....	.....
" 26	18.00	4.50	5.20	34.00
" 27	7.00	4.75	17.95	75.00
" 28	5.25	4.75	9.15	62.00
" 29	5.75	5.25	12.00	60.00
" 30	6.00	2.75	4.90	69.00
" 31	17.75	6.00	8.65	60.00
1905.				
January 1	14.25	4.25	5.15	41.00
" 2	14.06	5.17	8.54	55.20
February 14	10.05	6.25	7.85	80.00
" 15	5.75	6.75	7.60	55.00
" 16	4.50	4.00	5.95	50.00
" 17	5.00	2.50	4.55	45.00
" 18	7.00	3.50	5.90	65.00
" 19	8.75	3.00	8.90	60.00
" 20	6.25	4.00	6.00	100.00
" 21	5.50	3.00	3.05	165.00
" 22	7.25	4.25	8.15	85.00
" 23	8.25	4.25	9.60	70.00
" 24	9.75	7.75	9.75	60.00
" 25	9.25	2.50	7.80	70.00
" 26	12.00	2.50	4.25	65.00
" 27	5.00	3.75	6.70	80.00
Averages	9.74	4.71	8.15	64.0

Jarvis Street.

In parts per million.

Date, 1904.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Ox. consumed.	Chlorine.
December 19	15.50	7.00	5.70	239.00
" 20	21.50	11.25	4.10	310.00
" 21	11.75	8.25	7.35	320.00
" 22	15.25	8.00	13.70	359.00
" 23	14.00	9.25	18.20	200.00
" 24	23.00	9.25	.....	.....
" 25	24.25	5.75	.....	.....
" 26	17.00	9.00	6.20	152.00
" 27	8.50	4.25	16.30	133.00
" 28	17.25	6.50	16.80	240.00
" 29	10.50	13.75	21.95	396.00
" 30	12.75	5.75	.85	310.00
" 31	26.25	6.00	7.85	243.00
1905.				
January 1	25.00	8.00	13.30	155.00
" 2	23.39	7.39	10.75	221.30
February 14	27.25	10.00	15.35	660 00
" 15	8.25	8.75	6.60	180.00
" 16	5.00	4.00	5.00	130.00
" 17	7.50	5.25	8.55	450.00
" 18	22.75	5.75	8.90	90.00
" 19	10.00	4.20	10.35	90.00
" 20	11.50	5.75	7.65	225.00
" 21	11.75	8.00	4.25	75.00
" 22	10.75	4.75	10.65	185.00
" 23	11.75	6.00	12.15	190.00
" 24	18.25	12.00	10.25	210.00
" 25	11.50	7.00	8.90	235.00
" 26	24.50	6.25	5.45	140.09
" 27	14.00	10.75	5.90	110.00
Averages	15.88	7.54	9.03	215.4

Don, Front Street.

In parts per million.

Date 1904	Free NH	Alb. NH	Ox consumed	Chlorine.
December 19	117.50	118.00	69.0	1780.0
" 20	76.25	142.5	103.50	2676.0
" 21	100.00	212.5	55.00	740.0
" 22	61.15	152.5	78.40	405.0
" 23	42.00	82.5	451.25	1850.0
" 24	88.75	110.0	.....	.....
" 25	17.50	12.50	.....	.....
" 26	19.00	12.00	55.50	410.0
" 27	22.50	25.00	13.85	900.0
" 28	43.75	53.75	21.6	245.0
" 29	24.5	75.00	32.6	2875.0
" 30	27.5	80.00	41.0	4500.0
" 31	87.75	88.75	22.24	144.0
1905				
January 1	12.25	16.25	7.65	790.0
" " 2	51.06	64.61	39.02	823.8
February 14	38.75	41.25	55.25	1600.0
" 15	41.25	21.25	182.50	1500.0
" 16	23.75	42.00	61.00	340.0
" 17	25.00	28.75	30.00	2250.0
" 18	32.50	31.25	54.75	4880.0
" 19	8.25	5.00	23.4	700.0
" 20	13.75	22.50	76.25	2200.0
" 21	27.50	28.75	38.25	205.0
" 22	23.75	30.00	23.70	230.0
" 23	23.75	75.00	27.50	870.0
" 24	86.25	56.25	21.75	5500.0
" 25	10.00	21.25	66.50	550.0
" 26	17.5	5.50	2.00	25.0
" 27	41.25	113.50	45.00	8060.0
Averages	41.54	61.31	58.56	1615.0

Don at G. T. R.

In parts per million.

Date, 1904.	Free NH_3.	Alb. NH_3.	Ox. consumed.	Chlorine.
December 19	5.50	9.00	2.90	33.0
" 20	4.75	3.25	3.65	29.0
" 21	6.00	5.25	3.00	60.0
" 22	22.5	12.50	11.55	156.0
" 23	3.25	4.00	2.80	25.0
" 24	3.25	3.50	.....	.....
" 25	3.00	2.00	.....	.....
" 26	4.50	3 75	9.90	31.8
" 27	2.75	3.75	4.20	24.0
" 28	1.25	4.50	6.80	23.0
" 29	.75	2.50	5.90	33 0
" 30	1.25	1.75	5.40	38.0
" 31	3.50	3.75	3.80	56.0
1905.				
January 1	1.75	3.75	3.10	25.0
" 2	3.38	4.05	4.18	42.06
February 14	3.25	4.00	3.10	40.00
" 15	3.00	6.00	2.85	45.00
" 16	2.75	2.50	3.20	50.00
" 17	4.50	2.75	3.20	40.00
" 18	2.00	1.50	3.55	45.00
" 19	1.50	1.75	3.20	30.00
" 20	2.75	2.50	2.40	70.00
" 21	2.50	2.50	2.95	90.00
" 22	2.50	2.25	3.10	60.00
" 23	2.50	3.00	2.25	70.00
" 24	2.25	2.00	2.00	60.00
" 25	11.75	26.00	2.00	60.00
" 26	1.75	2.25	1.65	40.00
" 27	3.00	4.50	2.65	60.00
Averages	3.92	4.78	3.63	64.68

Rosedale Creek.

In parts per million.

Date, 1904.	Free NH$_3$.	Alb. NH$_3$.	Ox consumed.	Chlorine
December 19	16.50	8.50	10.40	42.0
" 20	13.75	4.00	6.85	42.0
" 21	11.75	4.50	5.40	46.0
" 22	9.25	4.50	4.70	28.0
" 23	9.00	5.25	8.20	70.0
" 24	15.50	6.50	.....	.....
" 25	17.00	5.00	.....	.....
" 26	17.00	5.00	6.30	30.0
" 27	5.00	10.00	10.10	24.0
" 28	5.00	2.75	5.00	28.0
" 29	5.25	3.75	10.35	32.0
" 30	6.25	3.25	4.70	29.0
" 31	10.25	4.50	5.15	34.0
1905.				
January 1	9.75	6.50	1.45	28.0
" 2	10.31	5.41	4.60	33.0
February 14	23.75	6.25	23.50	74.0
" 15	19.00	4.25	14.95	150.0
" 16	16.25	7.25	8.50	240.0
" 17	15.75	5.25	6.55	170.0
" 18	11.25	4.25	6.65	80.0
" 19	12.00	3.75	7.90	85.0
" 20	13.00	3.25	14.30	125.0
" 21	13.75	5.75	7.35	65.0
" 22	15.00	5.50	8.90	80.0
" 23	12.75	3.75	8.20	80.0
" 24	17.25	8.25	5.60	75.0
" 25	16.50	4.75	5.05	195.0
" 26	11.50	5.50	5.15	170.0
" 27	12.00	6.25	5.75	85.0
Averages	12.8	5.27	7.12	58.6

Report on waters collected by self from certain filters at the Parliamen Buildings, Toronto, on April 18th, 1905. Analyses were begun on sam day.

Laboratory numbers.	Where collected from.	Number of bacteria per 1 c.c.	Streptococci.	Stephylococci.	Colen Bacilli.	Colenoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million
1043.....	Press gallery..	2,100	none.	none.	none.	Present.	7
1044.....	Gov't lobby...	6	none.	none.	none.	none.	7
1045.....	Opp'it'n lobby	91,000	none.	none.	none.	Present.	7

Toronto city water shows an average of 125-150 bacteria per cubic cen timeter of water. Two of the above show suspiciously intestinal bacteria

Report *re* Diphtheria in the Village of Aurora.

By John A. Amyot.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

Gentlemen,—On March 3rd, 1905, at the request of the Local Board of Health, I was sent by Dr. Hodgetts to visit the Town of Aurora to gather data as to a complication arising there over the intrepretation of the regulations governing quarantine in diphtheria and scarlet fever.

The dispute arose over a case of diphtheria in the practice of Dr. Richardson. This case had been reported to Mr. Lundy, Secretary of the Local Board of Health, the usual card was put up and the regular quarantine established. The patient made a rapid recovery, so that at the end of seven days Dr. Richardson was satisfied there was no lesion existing in the throat and sent in the old time certificate stating that the patient "had recovered" and was no longer "infective." Mr. Lundy then raised quarantine. Dr. Stevenson, M.H.O. of the town, protested, but nothing was done, so he resigned. When I saw him, Mr. Lundy admitted that he had done wrong, and said that he had done it thinking Dr. Richardson's certificate of recovery was sufficient. He was now willing to re-establish quarantine, if the swab that I would take back with me still showed bacilli of diphtheria present. This swab was taken by me in the presence of Dr. Richardson; it proved positive and was so reported to both Dr. Richardson and Mr. Lundy.

I met all the members of the local Board of Health and after pointing out the law to them they assured me that the Regulations would in the future be strictly adhered to, and I feel confident they meant what they said.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, John A. Amyot,
Bacteriologist.

Medical Inspector's Reports.

By R. W. BELL, M.D.

PRESENTED AT APRIL MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Smallpox, Sudbury District.

In the early part of February I visited again the Sudbury District where I had seen a case of Smallpox in the previous November, in the adjoining Township of Hanmer. I fear the District has not been free from the disease for several years, as there are a large number of settlers in the outlying townships who do not fear the trouble, in fact rather court it, as there is a delusion that they must have it some time and the sooner the better, so long as it is of a mild type. Under these conditions it is concealed from the Authorities, and our efforts to stamp it out are greatly interfered with. The majority of these cases are well isolated and confined, for the time being to one family, but as the houses, clothing, etc., are not properly disinfected after the patients recover, later on we find a fresh outbreak in some one who has visited the place. It may be necessary to punish some of those evading the law by concealing the outbreak, but I fear such will result in greater efforts to conceal any development, when we consider the views of these people regarding it.

At the time of my visit I was informed that there had recently been sixteen cases in the camps of two lumber concerns in the Townships of Hutton and Norman, some of whom had recovered and the remainder were doing well, every precaution necessary being taken by Dr. Struthers the camp Physician. Three weeks later these cases were all reported well, and no further cases developed.

At this same period I visited a valley in the Township of Broder, inhabited by eight or ten French families, and I found fourteen cases in five families. These were all quarantined, and I vaccinated all persons who could not show good marks of recent vaccination. Some of these families had to be supplied with provisions, as they live from hand to mouth, selling an occasional load of wood in Sudbury or Copper Cliff. I again visited this locality on March 1st, and took all necessary steps so far as possible, to disinfect the houses and clear up the disease, no fresh cases having broken out in the neighbourhood.

At the request of the local physicians and the M. H. O. I visited the Town of Copper Cliff on Feb. 7th, and there diagnosed a case of smallpox in a large boarding house. There were at the time three other cases quarantined in town. I urged that their Isolation Hospital be at once opened, all the cases be removed to it, and the boarding house be quarantined. This was done, but two more cases developed in the boarding house within two or three days. In the early part of March I learned there had been no further outbreak and that the cases in hospital were nearly well. At this latter period there was one case in Sudbury, almost recovered under the supervision of the M. H. O.

On Mar. 2nd I visited the Hospital of the Railway Construction Co. (Foley Bros.) a few miles south of Wahnapitæ, and found everything in good order, an isolated case of smallpox having been discharged the previous day completely recovered. Every precaution had been taken by Dr. Ewing, the contractor's Physician, and his assistant Dr. Ainsley, to prevent the

spread of the disease, and it had been confined to one case, although hundreds of men were working along the line.

On March 4th, I visited the Railway Construction Camps of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway at the end of the track laying, nearly thirty miles beyond New Liskeard. There I found a recent case of smallpox just in the previous day, and that one had been discharged two days before. Both these cases were teamsters who were freighting up the line for fifty miles beyond, and who had been in there for months. No other cases existed where they were working, so I fear the infection has been taken in, in bedding or clothing and we may yet hear more of it. These cases were well cared for, under Drs. McLaren and Ford, the contractors' physicians. I ordered all employees in this camp to be vaccinated, and also all incoming teamsters, and as many as possible along the line.

In New Liskeard there was also one case at this time, but convalescent. This case was said to have come from the neighbourhood of the Indian Reserve at North Temiskaming. I found on investigating that the Quebec authorities had recently visited that locality, and had taken all necessary precautions to prevent any spread of the disease.

These cases, together with the ones previously reported in Tp. of Lorraine, are the only cases I have had to deal with in the Unorganized Territory during the past winter. All were comparatively mild and none fatal.

The lumber camps, except the two north of Sudbury have been almost free from Smallpox, and such being the case the enforcement of vaccination prior to the engagement of the men, has become almost a dead letter. The majority of the employees were vaccinated a couple of years ago, during the severe epidemic which overran Northern Ontario at that time, and the beneficial effect is now observable, but as time runs on and more unvaccinated men get into the camps there will be a return of it, and another outbreak. I have tried to impress this upon the lumbermen and urged them to enforce vaccination, but they object in many cases, owing to scarcity of men, who positively refuse to submit and will not hire, or will leave the camp rather than be vaccinated. Unless there is unity of action amongst the employers it will be impossible to enforce this regulation. Very few of those who have been vaccinated have any certificate to show when it was done, and those who do get them carry them about in such a way that they are worn out in a few months. These certificates should be on a stiff card or a piece of parchment so as to be lasting.

At Sturgeon Falls I found five firms which had taken united action in 1902, and issued the following notice printed on large conspicious cards, but to-day there is laxity in enforcing the agreement.

NOTICE.

To all Workers in Lumber Woods.

Take notice that complying with the Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, the undersigned employers of labor in lumber woods will not engage any man to work in our lumber camps unless he can produce a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner that he has had Smallpox, has been recently vaccinated or is immune to vaccination. This certificate to be deposited with the firm hiring, and held until the man leaves employ, when it will be handed back to him.

THE STURGEON FALLS PULP CO., LIMITED,
THE NIPISSING LUMBER CO., LIMITED.
J. R. BOOTH,
GEORGE GORDON & CO.,
COCKBURN & SONS.

Sturgeon Falls, 26th July, 1902.

I would strongly suggest that the lumbermen and other employers of labor be requested to adopt similar agreements and have them not only posted up in their offices, but also in the various places where they are in the habit of hiring men, as in hotels and other public places in Ottawa, Hull, etc.

Isolated cases of Smallpox have been reported from many organized municipalities all over the Province, but in all cases prompt measures appear to have been taken and successfully to stamp it out, by the local health Authorities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, March 17th, 1905.

Smallpox in Wallaceburg and Hanover.

On March 27th ult., I visited Wallaceburg, County of Kent, to investigate an outbreak of Smallpox, and there learned that the disease had been in one or two families in a somewhat light form for several weeks without being recognized. Ultimately it was diagnosed in the Broadbent family, in Mrs. Broadbent a deaf mute living near the railway station. The house was placarded and quarantined, and all outsiders known to have been exposed were said to have been vaccinated, quarantined and their houses disinfected.

At the time of my visit it existed in two other houses in the Town, the head of the family in each case being well advanced with the disease, but none confined to bed. Their wives had recently recovered from attacks. There were children in these three houses, none of whom had been vaccinated, a most serious oversight. At the Broadbent house the Smallpox and quarantine placards had been deliberately removed by the health authorities from the front of the house and placed on the back, in an angle with no entrance and where not visible from the street. This was done because the business men protested that travellers coming from the railway station would seen them and avoid the town. A watchman was placed on the opposite side of the street to keep the patient from leaving the house, which she was inclined to do, and to warn away anyone who attempted to enter the house. A watchman who was supposed to be in charge of the other two houses three or four blocks away was spending his time in company with the one at this house.

One of the other houses only had a quarantine card on it, and no Smallpox card. The patient in this house was said to have been quarantined as a suspect ten days before, although the rash was then out on him, and now it is in pustular stage and some drying up. I ordered the placards to be properly placed, and the children in the infected families to be at once vaccinated, and urged the removal of all the patients to an isolated building. The M. H. O. and Chairman of the Board of Health promised to attend to the above immediately and to deal vigorously with any further cases should they occur.

On March 31st, I visited the Town of Hanover, County of Grey, to see a suspected case of Smallpox, but which had been passing for chickenpox. I found the patient, a baker, living over his shop or salesroom, in the heart of the town with his wife and two children about him, and other employees working down stairs and attending to customers in the shop.

The patient was taken ill on the 20th inst. with supposed Lagrippe, but on the 23rd the rash appeared and he was questioned as to exposure, and said he had visited relatives two weeks previously near Williamsford, twenty-five miles distant where there was chickenpox, and no further medical attendance was solicited except by messenger to the doctor's office. At the time of my visit, although the patient was not in bed, there was developed as well marked a case of Smallpox in the pustular stage—ninth day of the rash—as one could wish to see.

The town not having any M. H. O. I at once reported the position of affairs to Dr. Mearns, Mayor, and in a few minutes the shop was closed up and the house placarded. Meetings of the Town Council to appoint a M. H. O., and the Board of Health to arrange for isolating this and other cases which may develop, were immediately called, but it is unfortunate that the case was not sooner diagnosed as a large number of people have been more or less exposed by visiting the shop and coming in contact with those who were waiting on the patient.

I hastened on to Williamsford the supposed point of infection, and there found the family where the supposed chickenpox had existed, living three miles out and well isolated from all neighbours. This family realizing the necessity of checking the spread even of chickenpox, had isolated the patient when ill, prevented the visits of neighbours, and on recovery had disinfected thoroughly all exposed clothing and fumigated the whole house with sulphur, with the result that there had been no further development of what, I believe, to have been a case of Smallpox, although I could not trace it any further. No doctor had been in attendance on this case, and what had been done to prevent the spread of the disease had been on their own initiative. It is rare to find such sanitary intelligence and precautions in our rural districts except under the guidance of a physician, but with the sanitary teaching in our schools the future should show a marked improvement, and the work of the health authorities be much lightened.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

April 3rd, 1905.

Port Arthur Water Works.

While in Port Arthur last month as requested by your Secretary, I spent some little time in looking over the waterworks system which is being installed and which is rapidly nearing completion, so far as the original contract is concerned. The greater portion of the town is situated on high ground, which rises quickly from the bay, reaching a height of over 80 feet at about three blocks from it, at Court Street. There are no wells, and the town supply of water in the past has been furnished by water carriers in barrels from the bay. About two miles northeast of the town, Current river enters the bay, and as the flow is very rapid for the last few hundred yards, it runs out in a southeasterly direction for a considerable distance before mingling thoroughly with the lake water. The waterworks system has been planned with the idea of securing a supply of water from either Current river or the lake, or both. A power house with pumps, one of 1,000 gallons and two of 600 gallons each per minute is situated at the mouth of the

river. A flume or intake pipe extends up the northerly side of the river about 500 yards, and as the fall in this distance is 81 feet, a good supply of water can be furnished by gravitation to a similar height in town or to the region of Court street. An intake pipe has been extended out into the bay in an easterly direction about 1,500 feet, and is protected from contamination from the town side by the flow of Current river. From this pipe the pumps will furnish a supply of lake water for the upper level of the town through a 200,000 gallon tank there situated. By opening a check valve, the lower level may also be supplied with lake water, and by use of the pumps the pressure for fire purposes, etc., may be increased anywhere. The evident intention, however, is to use the Current river water for the lower level, and the lake water for the upper, as a considerable saving will be effected in the cost of pumping.

The first service pipes were put in last October, supplying the Current river water, and all called for by the original contract will be completed in about two months, but many extensions will require to be made immediately, as services are being continually asked for. The Current river water is of a reddish yellow color from vegetable matter, and has a peculiar taste (swampy), but from analysis is said to be quite fit for domestic use. There are no habitations along the river to contaminate it. On 14th. February I saw lake water taken from taps in the lower section of the town, as connection with the lake pipe had been made and pumping begun. I think in the meantime, that the lake water from the vicinity of the intake pipe is preferable to the Current river; but should the vicinity of Bear Point be selected for the terminus of the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, then this source of supply will certainly become polluted from the docks and vessels in that locality. Since last October water from Current river has been obtainable by the water carriers from a stand pipe at the Fire Hall at the rate of 2½c. per barrel, but still many frequent the bay for it, and at the time of my visit, I saw it being taken from holes in the ice, at a distance of about 200 yards from shore, a short distance from the Northern Hotel, and certainly in close proximity to the outlet of the town sewer. I was told that potato peelings and other garbage had been dipped from these holes. This I can readily believe, as the outlet is not more than two blocks south. An old system of sewers along several streets has been extended, and discharges through the one mentioned, originally 700 feet out, but now only about 200, owing to the filling in at that point. A separate sewer for surface water, discharges further north and runs out about 540 feet.

Water for domestic purposes being taken from between these two sewers, not very far apart, I think readily accounts for the numerous cases of typhoid fever prevailing in the town during the past year.

Some of the upper streets of the town until last summer had house sewage discharging into open street drains, causing vile smells in damp weather and after rain.

Owing to some friction between the Municipal Council and the Board of Health, as also the departure of the M. H. O., from town, the Board of Health was rather disorganized, but during my visit Dr. Laurie was appointed M. H. O., and I urged him as also individual members of the Board of Health, to put a stop to the supply of water from the bay in front of the town.

With a constantly increasing number of domestic water services being put in, and the bulk of the water used being from the town supply, there should be a corresponding decrease in the number of typhoid cases. This, I verily believe, in future years will prove to be the case.

In closing this report, I must express thanks for courtesies extended to me, by Acting Mayor King, Town Clerk McTeigue, Mr. Power, Resident Engineer; also, Messrs. Ray, Emmerson, Dawson and Swizel, all of whom vied with each other in affording me every facility in acquiring information in connection with the sanitary condition of the town.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector.
Provincial Board of Health.

March 20th, 1905.

Typhoid Fever at Fort William.

Owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever at Fort William during 1904, it was deemed expedient by your Secretary that I should investigate the matter, and try to find the cause. I, therefore, on Feb. 13th last, visited that town and at once interviewed Dr. Birdsall, M. H. O., who kindly drove me over the town to the sewage pumping station, source of ice supply, the water works power house, etc. He had no record of the number of cases of typhoid in town last year, as the physicians, with one exception, do not report them. Later, Drs. Hamilton and Stewart, however, assured me there had been over two hundred cases, and that over one hundred of them had been in the hospital.

The town is situated on a flat to the north of the Kaministiqua river, and not more than ten or eleven feet above it, rendering sewerage somewhat difficult. The river is slow and sluggish with a current of about three miles per hour. The sewage of the town is emptied into the river by four sewers, three by gravitation and one by pumping. The latter relieves the centre portion of the town, an eight inch pipe running on Simpson street from Victoria to Finlayson street, and receiving eight inch connections from several streets to the west. Down Finlayson street it enlarges to ten inches for one block to the pump house and there discharges into a sixteen foot well. This sewer is too small for both domestic and surface water, and as a result, after heavy rains, many cellars are flooded.

From the well the sewage is raised by pumping and discharged into an 8 inch pipe for about 400 yards, and then enlarges into 10 inch for 160 feet to the river. The fall from the pump house is only four or five inches to the river and then plunges down seven or eight feet. The pump will not raise any solid material, and this has to be frequently removed by buckets.

Another sewer on Victoria avenue is 18 inch tile for three or four blocks, and empties through a 2 foot, square cedar outlet. Two blocks further up a 2 foot square box sewer empties, said to be the most satisfactory working sewer in town, and a short distance further up still another one.

At West Fort, two miles up the river, are two sewers, one old town one, and the other from or near the old Neebing Hotel, and still in use by the Queen's Hotel, gaol, and several private houses.

The town's water supply is taken from the river by two intake pipes, well out in the stream, at a depth of 17 to 22 feet, about 400 or 500 yards below the last mentioned sewer.

At West Fort are the Canadian Northern Railway docks, and in the season of navigation there are always five or six large boats at them, dumping their garbage into the river, besides churning up mud as they pass up and down the river.

I was informed that samples of water from near the intake, also from distal taps, were sent last July, also late in the fall for analysis, and were reported as containing bacilli, and were suspicious.

The C. P. R. has its own water system, and the intake pipe is only about 100 feet below the outlet of the town's pump sewer. Here water for the shops and engines is obtained, but in the shops are taps connected with the town system for drinking purposes.

The M. H. O. says the lighthouse keeper has connection with the C. P. R system and has typhoid in his house. He also says the majority of cases of typhoid came from this neighbourhood, and he thinks the C. P. R. water is being used by some other people. A sample of water from near this supply was examined, and reported suspicious, but no typhoid germs.

I visited the source of the ice supply, and found it being cut in the river, between the mouth and the lower sewer, and stored by the C. P. R. and also for town use, but some for the latter is cut near Mission river above the town, but below the intake and two upper sewers, just a difference of being contaminated by two sewers instead of six.

The Engineer at the water works pumping station reported several recent cases of typhoid fever in a house close by, with closets emptying into an open drain, which discharges into the river a few yards above the pumping station. At the present time these discharges are frozen up, but I urged the M. H. O. to see that this drain is diverted somewhere else, before a thaw sets in, also to get a meeting of the Board of Health and arrange for a safer ice supply, and investigate whether water from the C. P. R. system is being used for domestic purposes, and if so have it stopped. I am sure a pure ice supply could be obtained from the lake by going a few hundred yards further out and clear of the current of the river.

From this description of the source of water supply, contaminated as it must be by the sewage, there can be no doubt as to the source of typhoid. Some steps should be taken to stop the use of the Kaministiqua water so long as it is polluted by the sewage. I do not think the water below West Fort will ever be safe for domestic use, and such being the case an extension of the present system beyond West Fort to secure a pure water becomes a necessity or better go to Loch Lomond on Mt. McKay. This will involve considerable expense, but distributed over a number of years it is nothing compared to the loss of valuable lives, which has already taken place, and which is sure to continue if an almost immediate change is not made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector.
Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, March 22nd, 1905.

Reports of Committees.

Report No. 1 of Committee on Sewage and Water—East, *Re* Port Hope.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—To your Committee has been referred a letter from Mr. J. W. Saunders, Secretary of the local Board of Health of Port Hope, stating that "Mr. Frederick Outram of Port Hope 'had asked him' to write for permission from the Provincial Board of Health to lay a six inch sewer from his three-storey brick building, situated on the southwest corner of Walton and Mill streets to enter the Ganaraska river, the length of the sewer to be about twenty feet."

We have also a plan of the topography of the environs of the proposed sewer.

The municipality of Port Hope has heretofore submitted to your Board plans for certain sewers to discharge into the Ganaraska river and has obtained the approval of them by your Board. One of these, the 10-in. Walton street sewer, is over 4,000 ft. long and empties into the river, about half a block above the proposed point of debouchment of the short 6-in. drain now contemplated for this building; and the environment of the latter does not show any difficulty, the yards of the Outram property adjoining it above and a cribwork in front of a blacksmith shop below.

Nevertheless, your Committee does not see how the Provincial Board of Health can "grant permission" to any individual, citizen or citizens of a municipality to construct or modify a sewer, unless upon a plan submitted as its plan by the Council of such municipality, as provided by Section 30, Sub-Section 2 of the "Public Health Act" of Ontario.

Even though the letter is written on the official paper of the Mayor's office, and though Mr. J. W. Saunders happens to be the Town Clerk, it is simply a statement that Mr. Frederic Outram has asked for the permission above stated through Mr. J. W. Saunders, Secretary of the local Board of Health.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. OLDRIGHT -
WM. OLDRIGHT.

Toronto, April 27th, 1905.

Smallpox.

A clinical description with twenty illustrations.

By Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D., Secretary.

The oft repeated occurrence of this disease in different and widely separated municipalities of the Province during the past few years and the failure on the part of many medical men to arrive at a correct diagnose, are in themselves sufficient excuse for again bringing before the notice of the medical profession and the local health authorities, some few facts regarding smallpox.

Before discussing the question from a medical standpoint, it may not be out of place to refer to some of the popular and common errors which are and have been advanced by "knowing ones" regarding this disease, the advocacy of which untruths has done much to prevent the authorities adopting those preventative measures which are essential to the prevention of epidemics and unnecessary outlay of money by local Boards of Health.

Perhaps the most common of false ideas regarding the disease is that which finds expression in the statements "it cannot be smallpox because no one is really sick, and those who have it are at work," or "they are ill for only a day or two."

This popular misconception of the disease no doubt is due to the following facts: First, in former epidemics, the type of the disease was severe, patients suffering severely from the onset, which was generally sudden, then during the few days immediately preceding the appearance of the rash, there is headache, pains in the back and limbs with accompanying nausea and vomiting, often incapacitating them from all work.

Second. With the abrupt cessation of these symptoms, the rash began to show itself in a pronounced manner upon the exposed parts, as face, neck, hands and wrists, whereas the present form of the disease in many cases presents but few pocks or pustules, and often their presence gives but little inconvenience even when numerous.

Third. The only sickness complained of is that noticed before the onset of the rash, the secondary symptoms being either very slight or entirely absent,—this being often characteristic of cases when scores or hundreds of small pustules are present.

Fourth. The frequent aborting of the disease at the visicular stage,—as seen more particularly on the face, either the absence of the secondary fever or the slight character of the same—permitting of the patients often following their usual occupations throughout the whole progress of the disease, which frequently does not exceed a fortnight.

The other common errors are based largely upon the foregoing clinical facts and have led to the disease being called chicken pox, Cuban itch, Phillipine rash, elephants' itch, both by the laity and often by medical men, though, perhaps, the most common of professional mistakes has been to call it impetigo, contagiosa. Some few have thought it to be a new and as yet unnamed skin disease.

The experience of the past five years may be summed up briefly as follows:

Climate and season.—The disease has continued from year to year, with a maximum number of cases in January, and a minumum in the summer months. The type presented no variation in the cold of winter as compared to those happening in the heat of summer.

Contagiousness.—It would appear that the virulence of the contagium is in direct relationship to the severity of the attack. During the early stages preceding pustulation, the infection is not as great as subsequently, and the mere entering a room or house wherein is a mild case during the pustular stage, is not always followed by an attack. Often persons live for weeks in the same house with a mild case before they develop it. I have not known of a case due to aerial convection; indeed, on this point I am somewhat sceptical.

Incubation.—The usual period of twelve full days from the date of one receiving the specific infection of smallpox is, as a rule, the correct one; but the exceptions have been so numerous during the past five years, where fifteen, sixteen and eighteen days have elapsed, that for mild cases the period may safely be extended. By reason of the prolonged incubation, the period of quarantine has been extended to eighteen days, and in some of the neighboring States three weeks is the statutory period.

Initial symptoms.—While in many cases the onset, although slight in character, is often sudden, yet many patients have suffered so little discomfort, that it has been hard for them to fix any time for the onset. Mild and and insidious, indeed, have been the prodromata, from a passing malaise to headache, and backache, accompanied by nausea and vomiting; children and adults alike have had the same experience, and the latter have often followed their usual occupation throughout the whole progress of the disease. Many have described this group of symptoms as simulating la grippe more than anything else. The temperature has averaged from 100 F. to 102 F., while the instances have been as many below the minimum as above the maximum quoted.

The fever continues, as a rule, for twenty-four hours to seventy-two hours, although it frequently passes unnoticed by the patient; and often is noticed for from 1 to 12 hours; the temperature drops to normal or subnormal with the appearance of the eruption, and thus ends for many their sickness, and the usual occupation is resumed. Because the onset is severe it does not follow that the attack will be severe, nor does it hold true that the mild onset will be followed by a slight attack.

The Eruption.—This appears from a few hours to seventy-two hours after the onset, and consists, in the first instance, of minute red macules that disappear on pressure. They are not hard to the touch nor perceptibly raised above the surface. The distribution conforms very much to that of the more severe type of the disease, being more marked upon the face and extremities than on the trunk. Often within a few hours the maculæ become papules, when the shotty feel is first noticeable. This is frequently the first stage noticeable in mild cases, and by this time some of them may show distinct signs of beginning vesiculation. Thus it is stated by the patient that they began as vesicles, whereas the correct way to state it would be, the eruption was first noticed when vesiculation began. This is a fruitful source of error in diagnosis, and leads the practitioner to call the attack one of chickenpox.

The rash may appear in one crop, but more frequently, even in very mild cases, from one to three days may elapse before it has fully come out.

During vesiculation, which continues for about three days, rarely five, as seen in previous outbreaks, the vesicles increase in size until many of them

become as large as a pea, pearly in appearance, and either filled or partially filled with serum. The more typical will be found to be multilocular and different to the others; will not collapse on being transfixed by a needle. Some, but not all, of the vesicles will present umbilication.

The change to a pustule may begin as early as the fourth day, and usually, in most cases, is markedly noticeable on the fifth day. The rash on the face, sometimes shrinking and drying up into thin crusts, is shed from the face and neck often as early as the tenth day. Not so, however, is the course of the lesions on the other portions of the body and the extremities. It is here prolonged, and the pustules present a more typical appearance, and on the sixth to the eighth day of the eruption there will be found a circular pustule presenting a dome-shaped appearance, and surrounded by a marked areola. These pustules shrivel, and subsequently rupture or are broken, and the contents form a dry crust, or they become inspissated, presenting a brownish appearance. Particularly is this the case in the feet and hands, where the epidermis is thickened. The stage of incrustation continues for a longer period in the latter case than where simply thin crusts form. In the majority of cases there is no dermatitis, and if present, is but slight. Intumescence, if present, is not only slight in degree but is evanescent in character, and lasts for two or three days.

The average duration of this atypical form of smallpox is slightly under twenty-one days. Difficulties of Diagnosis. The chief difficulties met with have been as follows: 1. The frequently mild form of the onset. 2. The abortive character of the eruption, as observed chiefly on the exposed parts. 3. The entire absence of constitutional depression after the appearance of the rash, thus permitting of many persons resuming their usual calling. 4. The absence of secondary fever, even in more markedly typical cases. 5. The extreme mildness of the infection, as shown in many instances. 6. The brevity of the period of incubation as compared with former outbreaks. These, and possibly a few others of a minor character, have thrown many a physician off his guard, and led in the past to rather widespread outbreaks in some portions of the Province.

Of the foregoing, the abortive character of the eruption is the greatest source of diagnostic mistakes, for it is found that the eruption, once out, does not pass through the successive stages even in an imperfect manner, but it pursues an abortive course; given a case with a definite number of maculæ, there will be found to be an aborting of numbers of these, the remainder developing into papules, of which in turn, a number will also abort before becoming even slightly pustular. It will be further found that the papules have developed into solid conical elevations, crowned by small vesicles containing sero-purulent or sero-sanguino-purulent fluid, which vesicles desiccate early, leaving the solid portion which remains for some time as a warty-like excrescence of the skin. This is most frequently noticed on the face, but disappears without leaving any permanent disfiguration.

The size of the pustules or the aborted vesicles may be particularly noted. Usually circular in outline and of the size of a split pea, yet in many instances it is found that the greater number are smaller in size, some not larger than a good-sized pin-head. The apex of many will present a dark appearance similar to an acne, though without any marked dermatitis or intumescence. In such cases some few typical pustules will be found, possibly, on the abdomen or extremities or along the hair line. Again, early rupture of the vesicles or pustules produces, where such has occurred, an irregular outline, somewhat simulating chicken-pox.

Differential Diagnosis.—The affections with which smallpox of the present type has been, and unfortunately still is, most frequently con-

founded, are chicken-pox, impetigo contagiosa, pustular syphiloderm, urticaria papulosa and acne. Of these chicken-pox is the most common, chiefly owing to the fact that the premonitory symptoms have been so mild that the patient has misrepresented them to the physician; and coupled with these mis-statements there is found on looking at the exposed parts only a few, often only one or two, abortive vesicles or pustules. The examination is not pushed any further. Both parties concerned are satisfied; the patient particularly so from the knowledge of the fact that isolation will not be necessary, although he may be well aware that had the physician stripped him, an altogether different condition of affairs would have been found on the "hidden parts." The blame is in most instances to be laid at the door of the patient rather than at that of the medical attendant for the mistake, for had the one been honest, the other would have been more painstaking in his examination. In smallpox, believe nothing you hear, doubt much you see on first appearances, but carefully note all that the surface of the body has to reveal to both touch and sight.

The chief characteristics which distinguish chicken-pox from the present mild form of smallpox are: 1. It is a disease chiefly confined to childhood, being only occasionally seen in adults. 2. It rapidly runs its course in a week, passing through the stages of pimple, vesicle and scab, often within twenty-four hours after the first appearance of the papular rose spot the vesicle develops. 3. The premonitory symptoms are but slightly marked; indeed, are frequently wanting altogether. 4. The temperature accompanies or follows the appearance of the rash. 5. The vesicles of chicken-pox are ovoid or irregular in appearance, and attain their maximum development much quicker than do those of smallpox. 6. The eruption, as a rule, appears first on the portions of the body covered by clothing. 7. After the crusts fall off they leave a red instead of a pigmented spot. 8. Does not appear on palms of hands or soles of feet.

With these differential symptoms, it must be stated that many cases of smallpox of the present type occur, making it extremely difficult to correctly place them.* "It may, however, be stated in a general way, that a mildly febrile eruption, appearing without prodromal symptoms, being distinctly vesicular from the beginning, and commencing to desiccate on the second or third day, should be regarded as chicken-pox; and on the other hand, an acute exanthem, preceded by an initial stage of forty-eight hours, in which the temperature was distinctly elevated, beginning as papules and ending in vesicles and vesico-pustules, even though the period of evolution be short, should be regarded as smallpox."

Impetigo Contagiosa.—The chief points in the differential diagnosis of this disease are: 1. It is a skin affection, rarely accompanied at any stage of its progress by an elevation of temperature. 2. There is no initial stage. 3. It does not begin as a papule, but as a vesicle, or vesico-pustule, or growth of the same upon an apparently normal skin. 4. It appears chiefly on the face, head and hands—the exposed parts. 5. It is usually unsymmetrical and superficial, and spreads from the periphery, often attaining the size of a ten-cent piece. 6. The crusts are of differing degrees of thickness, are varied in color from straw to a brownish hue. They are friable, crumbling very easily. On removal, the base is covered with pus, which on healing leaves no scar. 7. Fresh inoculation may occur in the same individual, the infecting material being generally carried by the finger nails to any part of the skin.

* Com. W. Welch, M.D., Philadelphia Medical Journal, Nov. 18th, 1899.

Pustular Syphiloderm.—Although few mistakes have arisen from the diagnosis of cases of smallpox for pustular syphiloderm, yet there is a greater resemblance between these two diseases than is generally supposed. This stage of syphilis is ushered in by fever and accompanying pains and aches, very similar to smallpox. There then follows the papular eruption, which subsequently ends in the pustule. The chief distinguishing points are: 1. The absence of the shotty feel of papules. 2. The formation of small vessels at summit of the papules. 3. The large indurated base of the vesicles. 4. The appearance of the rash in successive crops. 5. Umbilication is absent. 6. The tendency of some of the lesions to ulcerate. 7. Examination reveals other symptoms of syphilis. 8. A history of the initial syhpilitic lesion is confirmatory.

Urticaria Papulosa.—In this disease the papules are small, the size generally of a split pea; in color a dull white. They attain their full size in one or two hours. The initial symptoms are absent.

Acne.—This skin affection occurs chiefly at puberty, and the chief points in the diagnosis are: 1. The absence of initial symptoms. 2. The pustules are acuminated with a black central dot or comedo. Base is indurated. 3. The face, shoulders and back are chiefly affected. 4. The rash will be found in all stages in the different portions of the body. 5. The chief diagnostic difficulty is found in the rash as it affects the face, as in these mild cases it often simulates acne. An examination of the whole body will assist in clearing up the diagnosis. There is no necessity to refer to the rashes which happen in the initial stage, for in this type of smallpox they seldom occur.

History of the Disease.

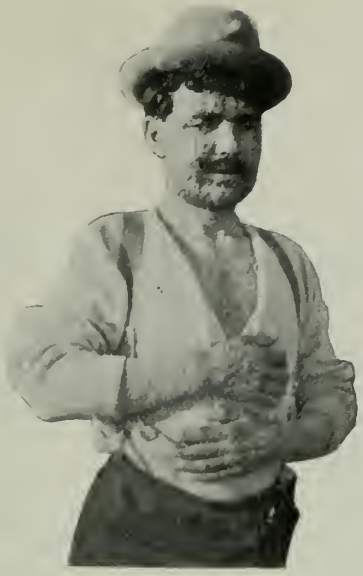
The first outbreak of the disease was that which occurred in Essex County in the fall of 1899, when 272 cases were reported, with one death, a mortality of 0.39 per cent., the disease in this instance having spread from the adjoining State of Michigan. In the following years the disease became more widespread, the infection in many instances being traceable to the United States. Although it became so general in this Province, yet the type did not on the whole become more severe, as shown by the mortality, although there were individual instances where the character of the symptoms approached more nearly to the text-book type.

In the winter of 1900-1 it appeared in the lumber shanties of New Ontario, having been brought there by shantymen from Michigan, one man, to my personal knowledge, being the cause of its breaking out in at least four different points, scores of miles apart. In these distant parts the disease made rapid progress before its presence became known, the hardy shantymen becoming a ready nidus for the disease from the fact that nearly all were unvaccinated, and living as they do huddled together in the shanties, one case soon spread it to the rest of the camp, and, as a matter of fact, camp after camp was attacked without one case being ill enough to call in the services of a physician. These men had suffered from "la grippe" when it was epidemic, and here was a disease in most instances not so severe; true, a few "pimples" appeared afterward, but on the whole they felt better and work was resumed—the pimples were of no account. And it was not until February, 1891, that a case reached the notice of physician, who recognized the true character of it, that the provincial authorities were apprised of the fact.

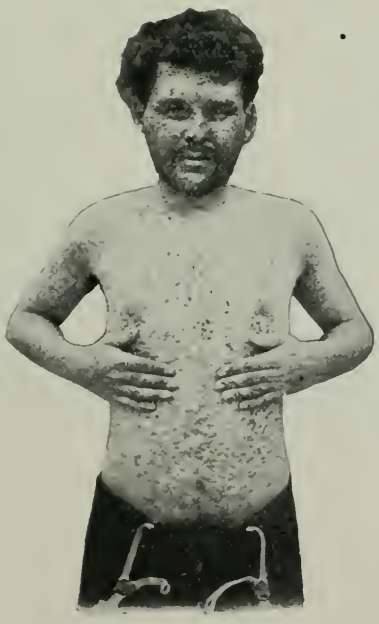
From New Ontario the disease spread to the older portions of the Province, and has remained with us ever since, although it was virtually wiped out in the place where it first began, for the few cases occurring during the

No. 1. Case in Sudbury Isolation Hospital.

No. 2. Case in Sudbury Isolation Hospital, pustular stage.



No. 3. A shantyman (unvaccinated), early pustular stage.



No. 4. Same case, desquamating.

No. 5. Same case, showing pitting.

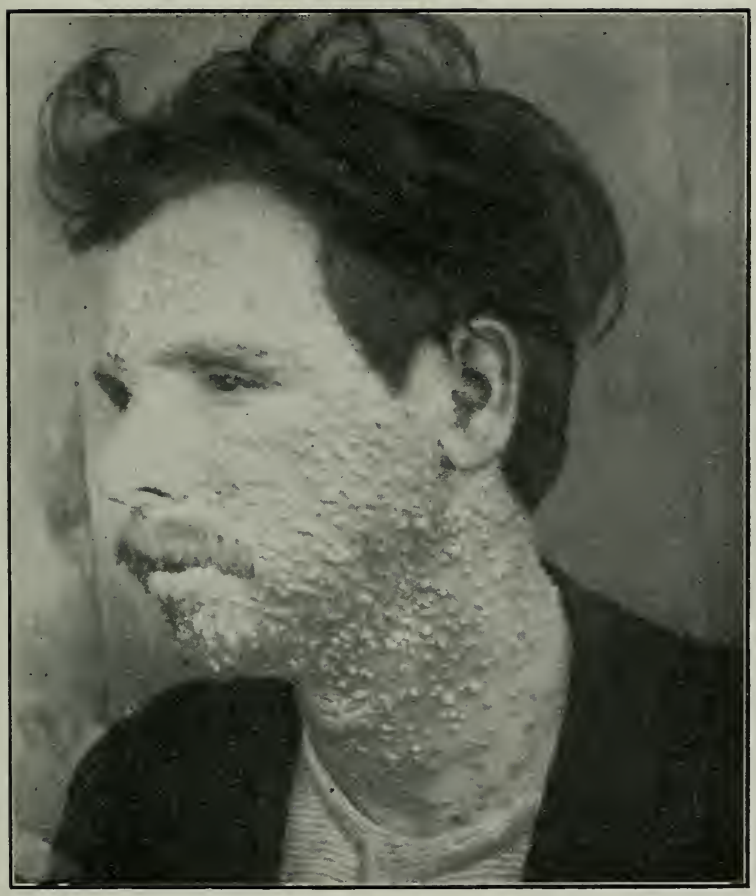
No. 6. Patient unvaccinated, late vesicular stage.

No. 7. Same patient, pustular stage.

No. 8. Same patient, showing extensive inflammation.

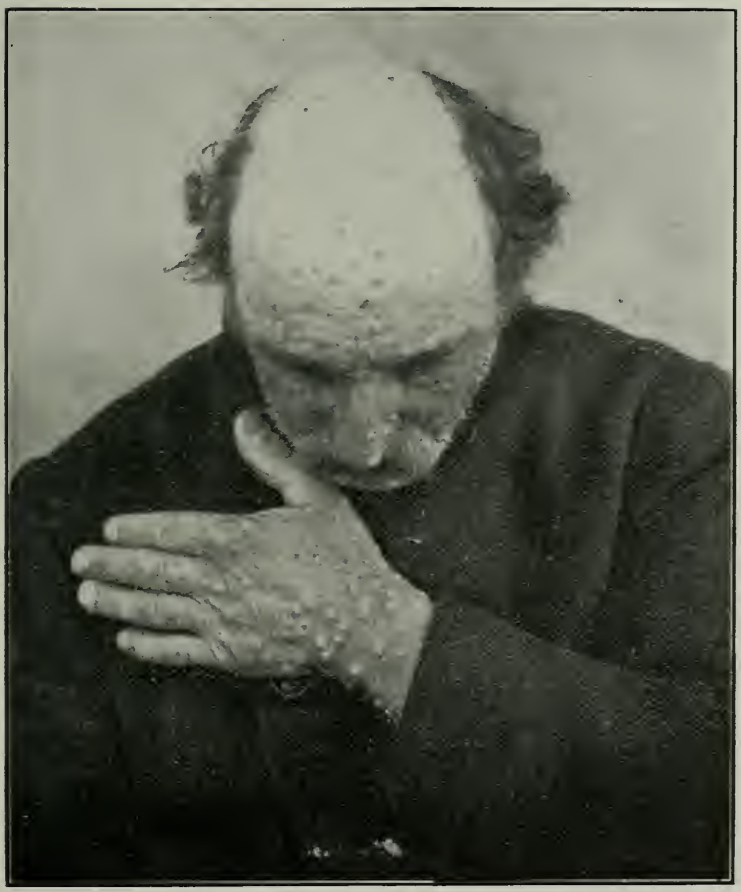
Nos. 9 and 10. Father and son (both unvaccinated), same infection.

No. 11. Illustrates the vesicular stage of eruption.



No. 12. Same patient, in pustular stage.

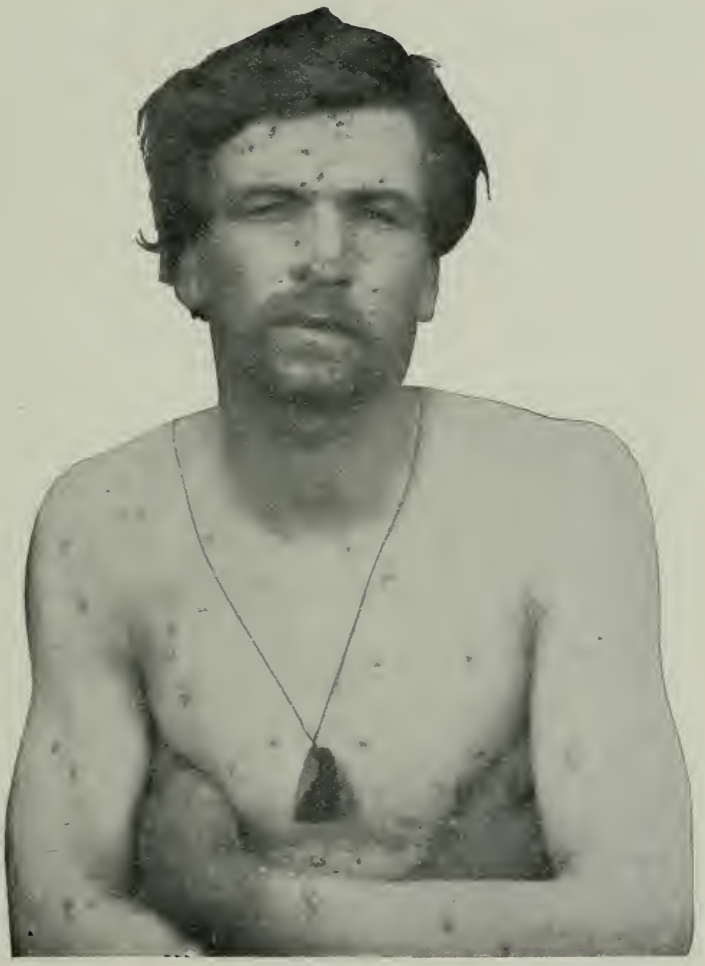
No. 13. The contrast between eruption of hands and face are well shown.



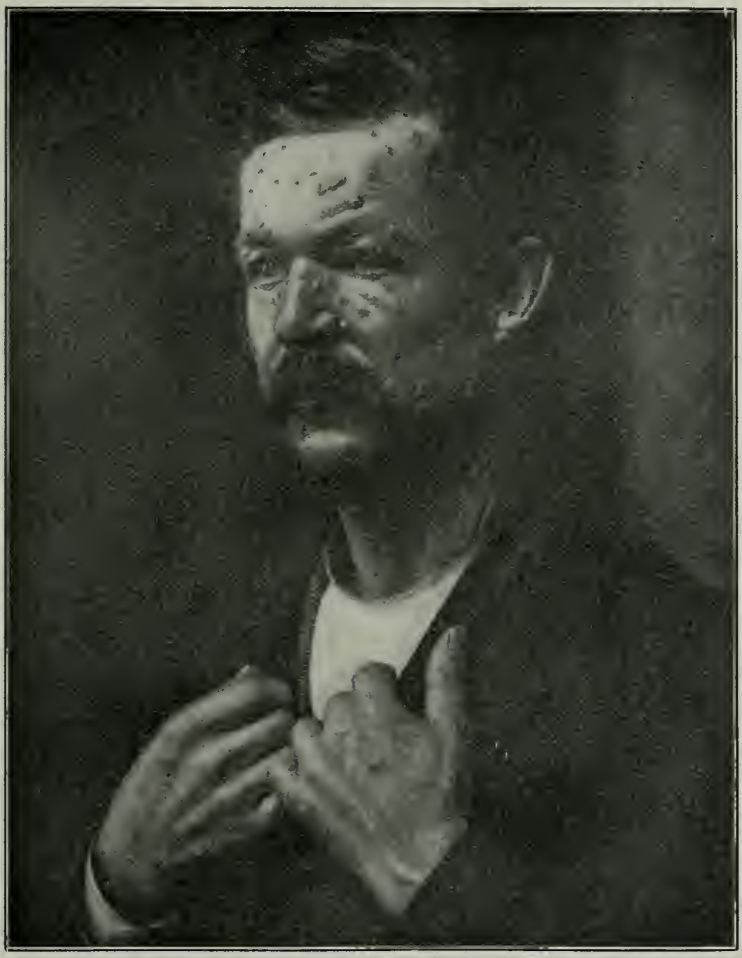
No. 14.—An example of acne-like form with inflammatory base.

No. 15. The pustular stage as seen in an unvaccinated Indian.

No. 16. Same case, showing distribution of eruption on forearms.



No. 17. An example of a discrete case in pustular stage.



No. 18. Example of case of smallpox incorrectly diagnosed as Impetigo Contagiosa.

Nos. 19, 20. Brother and sister (both unvaccinated), the former shows the aborted condition of rash on face, and well-marked pustules on hands. Sisters case mistaken for chickenpox.

past two years have been directly traceable to an outside origin. The work done in New Ontario by the Provincial Board of Health is an example to all municipalities, for nothing was done except in conformity with the Act and Regulations; none of these was exceeded in any one particular. To their strict enforcement alone is due the results just stated, and I feel satisfied if the local authorities will but enforce the various provisions of the Act and Regulations, similar results are bound to follow when an outbreak is threatened.

The returns for the several years are as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
1900	300	11
1901	1,838	7
1902	2,797	12
1903	820	21
1904	309	4
	5,765	51

which is record of 5,765 cases, with 51 deaths, and a case mortality of 0.88 per cent.

To emphasize the fact that the disease has heretofore been of a severe type, I would quote the words of Dr. Moore, the historian, of smallpox. He says:

"The confession that must be made is mortifying to a professional man, for, according to such records as we possess, it appears that, in spite of all medical exertion, the mortality of smallpox had progressively augmented. It has been made evident by calculations from the bills of mortality of the City of London, renowned for medical science, that at the beginning of the eighteenth century about one-fourteenth of the inhabitants died of smallpox, and during the last thirty years of that century, when the practice in smallpox was highly improved, the mortality by this disease had augmented to one-tenth.

"But this immense and increasing consumption of human lives was not the sole evil produced by this distemper, for a considerable proportion of the survivors were pitted and disfigured; some lost one of their eyes, a few became totally blind, and others had their constitution impaired, and predisposed to a variety of complaints, which were productive of future distress, and sometimes of death. These additional calamities cannot be reduced to calculations, but as the mortality from smallpox was continually on the increase, these concomitant evils must have been so likewise."

Coming to recent dates we find the type of the disease in the City of Montreal, in 1885-6, and of which Osler in his "System of Medicine" writes, was of a like similar character to what preceded it. There were 3,164 deaths, and of the 1,332 treated in the hospital, 418 died, a fatality of 31.3 per cent. In Ontario, during the years 1884-99, the following is the record of cases and deaths:

Year.	Place	Cases.	Deaths.	Per cent.
1884	Hungerford Township	202	67	33.0
1885	Province (Generally)	146	16	10.9
1889	Elgin County	49	13	28.9
1899	Russell County	30	9	30.0
		429	105	24.45

Or an average mortality of 24.45 per cent.

Description of Illustrations.

For the more careful study of the disease the accompanying illustrations are appended. The cuts are made from photographs taken in different portions of the Province during the past five years, and are fully illustrative of most of the types that have been met with.

Nos. 1, 2 were amongst the first cases quarantined at Sudbury on suspicion after the disease had been prevalent for some months though incorrectly diagnosed. No. 1 shows a few pustules on the exposed parts, while in No. 2 is illustrative of the disease of the discute type in the pustular stage and had been diagnosed as of specific origin—neither of the patients (1, 2) had been vaccinated and both contracted it from the same source.

Nos. 3, 4, 5 are of a shantyman (unvaccinated) in whom the disease ran a very severe course, the secondary fever running over 104° F. In No. 3 the rash is shown just as the vesicles are changing to pustules. No. 4 is that of the same patient in the stage of desquamation while the pitting is well seen in No. 5, taken the day the patient left the hospital.

The next three illustrations show the progress of the disease in the same patient (also unvaccinated). In No. 6 some of the vesicles are assuming the pustular appearance; in No. 7 the disease has advanced to the pustular stage while in No. 8 the inflammatory condition found in the stage of secondary fever is well illustrated.

The examples, 9 and 10, are father and son, both unvaccinated, who both contracted the disease from another member of the family—in whom it had been diagnosed chickenpox. The child had but few pustules, while in the father the disease was quite typical—they were both in the same stage of the disease.

The patient 11 and 12 was a shantyman, (unvaccinated), the first illustrates the vesicular stage which is shown very well on the face. And in the second the pustular stage is quite marked. The brooch on the pomum adami is interesting as showing how the discrete vesicles in 11 become confluent pustules at the late stage.

In No. 13 (unvaccinated) is seen a good example of the aborting of the pustules on the face, presenting a condition which has frequently led to a diagnosis of chickenpox. On the hands the disease is seen in as the well marked pustular form, some of the pustules being confluent.

The next illustration, No. 14, unvaccinated, shows in a very marked manner a common form for the eruption to assume. In this case the papules developed into elevated cones crowned with acne-like black spots which were accumlatives of seropurulent fluid. These subsequently dessicated, leaving the solid portion like warty excrescences which, however, subsequently disappear. These "black heads" are seen more markedly on the head, some few can be seen on the back of the hand.

The next two Nos., 15 and 16, show the eruption as it appears on the twelfth day when the patient, an Indian (unvaccinated), had a secondary fever of 104° F. The general distribution on the face is well shown, while No. 16, taken the same day, is a good example of discrete smallpox as seen on the forearm and hands, though No. 17, (unvaccinated) is perhaps more typical of the general run of cases as they have been seen in Province. All of the last seven illustrations were of shantymen quarantined in the Government Hospital at Sudbury.

The next illustration No. 18, is that of a patient whose case was diagnosed at New Liskeard as suffering from impetigo contagiosa, and is given

to the profession as a warning. To any one at all familiar with both diseases there can be no doubt as to it being a case of discrete smallpox, and from the appearance of some of the pustules on the face it would seem as if some of them simulated the condition described as being present in No. 14.

The remaining illustrations are of cases of smallpox which happened in the eastern portion of the Province, Nos. 19 and 20 being those of a brother and sister, both unvaccinated, and exposed to the same infection. The little girl is a typically mild form of which no doubt there have been thousands in the Province, while the brother presents the disease in a more marked form. The pustular stage as shown on the hands being in contrast with the character of the rash as found on the face where it has aborted. The contents of the vesicles having become muco-purent and in some places presenting the appearance of crusts.

Quarterly Report of the Secretary (1905).

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

PRESENTED AT THE MEETING HELD AUG. 2nd AND 3rd, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—The statistical report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1905, is perhaps as complete as any that has been placed before you for some time, due to the fact that the chief clerk has been making a special effort to secure from all the Division Registrars the monthly returns on or before the fifteenth day of each month, and the result is shown by the fact that 90 per cent. of the total population has been reported upon for the last six months.

From information received it would appear that in many municipalities physicians fail to comply with Section of the Public Health Act in not notifying of each and every case of the contagious diseases referred to therein, particularly is this the case with enteric fever, which disease a large number of medical men fail altogether to report; often the fault is chargeable to the local board of Health which fails to comply with Rules 1, 2 and 3 of By-law 17 of Schedule B of the Act and does not supply physicians with a proper blank form—were this the case then possibly medical men would more freely comply with the Act.

Applications are frequently made to the office for the blank forms referred to in the Act, and it appears to me that possibly this Board might consider the advisability of providing physicians generally with blank forms upon which to notify Local Health authorities of cases of contagious diseases. This might be done by the Board notifying local authorities, that it is prepared to supply such forms free of cost to local authorities, the only provision being that they must stamp each with the necessary postage before supplying them to physicians. If this course is pursued I believe as a result of the uniformity, more complete returns will be made.

The table of returns compiled by Mr. Lindsay, chief clerk, are herewith submitted, and a study of the same indicates that a marked increase is shown in the number of cases of measles a disease which it is not compulsory to notify. No less than 1,794 reported cases indicates that it has prevailed in epidemic form, for many thousand cases must have occurred of whose existance there has been no record. The deaths have numbered 39 being 28 over those of the preceding quarter. As to the cause of this epidemic, I am of the opinion it is mainly due to infection spreading from the newly arrived immigrants, thousands of whom have spread over this Province, for upon several occasions the Board has been notified by the Dominion Health Authorities that cases of measles have been reported by some of the vessels arriving at quarantine.

Regarding smallpox it may be said that this disease has been more prevalent than during the corresponding quarter of 1904; largely due to the fact that the public suppress notification to either physicians or the local health authorities, and too often the former when called in fail to arrive at a diagnosis either from ignorance or with intention to controvert the law, both of which at the present day, after some five years continuance of the presence of mild smallpox in he Province during which time they have had ample opportunity to become acquainted with its chief diagnostic features, amount to criminal negligence.

That such is the case the reports presented by Dr. Bell, Medical Inspector, clearly indicate and the action of the offending physicians calls for the severe censure of this Board.

It is pleasing to note that scarlatina is declining month by month and the number of cases for the quarter is less than that of either the corresponding quarters of 1903 or 1904, the figures being as follows:—983, 408, 342, respectively.

The peculiar feature regarding diphtheria is its almost standard number of reported cases. The returns for the same quarters of the past three years are 599, 582, 644, the case mortality of the last quarter having been 13.5 per cent.

The deaths from tuberculosis have numbered 605 and yet nothing has been done to stem its onward march. Surely the sepulchral tombs of so many of our flesh and blood which have been dotted over the Province during the past three months will stir from their lethargy some of the municipal authorities in Ontario and stimulate them until they see the necessity, the urgent necessity, which exists for the erection of municipal sanatoria, and the providing in some manner for the home treatment of the thousands who at present await the death call of this cruel disease—made more cruel by reason of municipal inertia, indifference and neglect.

It is really marvellous that so little has been done when we consider the wide spread character of this contagious disease and the persistant monthly death roll which we have to record, a mortality from the one single preventable disease for which measures of a prophylactic character have not been enforced, and one which in its onward progress leaves only distress, suffering, privation and misery, examples of which are to be found in every municipality in this province, the rich, the poor, the educated and ignorant, men and women, young men and maidens, children and babes, all alike suffering, and in their suffering sending up such a wail that it is heard in every work-shop and factory and in every home in the land.

The financial loss during the past three months on account of medical attendance, nursing, medicines, extra food, funeral expenses, moving of relatives and loss of wages may be set down as not less than $500.00 each, thus representing a loss of $302,500 to this promise alone, during the past three months equal to a tax of only fifteen cents per head of the populaion in which the deaths occurred—a sum which would have erected six sanatoria capable of accommodating at least 600 patients.

Here is witnessed the deplorable fact that the public endure this continued grievous and irreparable loss with incidentally its financial drain, without an effort being made to prevent it—they spend $300,000 every three months in caring for and mourning the loss of 600 relatives and friends without making any effort to provide for the stemming of the progress of this disease.

Contrast this with the death of 600 head of cattle from glanders, where the financial loss would have been only about $50,000 and minus human suffering and privation, yet what a cry human avarice would have aroused demanding instant action being taken in the interest of farmer and capitalist.

Even the fraternal societies and insurance companies of this country are infected with the inertia and must during the quarter have paid out many thousands of dollars for sick and funeral benefits on behalf of those who have died of the white plague, while many more must have been paid to the relatives on account of death claims. All this—and more too, for the full tale can never be told and yet the grim reaper claims his increasing quota of consumptives.

The one bright spot is the fact that the County Councils of Perth, Wellington, Oxford, Waterloo and Brant have appointed representatives to confer upon the erection of a sanatorium at a suitable place in one or other of the counties, upon which to erect buildings which will be adequate to care for the indigent consumptives, and already a sub-committee has conferred with the Hon. the Provincial Secretary and received from him expression of the most hearty approval of the plan, and he assured them of financial aid in the erection and equipment of the sanatorium.

As further proof—That the question of the suppression of Tuberculosis is receiving more attention than has heretofore been accorded it, I have pleasure in submitting the minutes of the proceedings of The Senate of Canada of July 12th, 1905, when the Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons was considered and adopted.

The Honourable Mr. Edwards, from the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons, appointed for the purpose of considering what further steps should be taken and what suggestions can be made in the direction of the suppression of Tuberculosis in Canada, presented the First Report.

Ordered, That it be received, and

The same was then read by the Clerk, and it is as follows:—

THE SENATE,
COMMITTEE ROOM No. 8,
TUESDAY, 11th July, 1905.

To the Honourable the Senate of Canada:—

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons appointed for the purpose of considering what further steps should be taken and what suggestions can be made in the direction of the suppression of tuberculosis in Canada, with power to send for persons, papers and records and to report, have the honour to report, as follows:—

1. The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis, and various organizations of the same character in Canada, and prominent medical men were invited to make such suggestions as they might deem advisable on the question which was the subject of reference to this Committee, and valuable suggestions and a large amount of information have been received, and have been made use of by your Committee.

2. Until quite recently tuberculosis was regarded as generally hereditary and incurable, but modern discoveries have established that it is a communicable disease, and to a large extent curable as well as preventable.

3. There is in Canada a permanent corps of consumptive invalids, numbering at least forty thousand persons, of whom over eight thousand die annually. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec it is an ascertained fact that the deaths from tuberculosis alone are more than twenty-five per cent. greater than from diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles, and whooping cough combined. Apart from the humanitarian considerations involved in the question, the financial loss alone entailed upon Canada by such an annual mortality is enormous, estimated by competent authorities at over $8,000,000 a year, which makes it imperative for the State to adopt the best possible measures of prevention and cure.

4. The problem of tuberculosis involves a social movement which does not affect one province, but all provinces; one district, but all districts; one class, but all classes in the community, in country as well as in town. It is a movement of so wide a character that, for it to have adequate practical results, the co-operation of the central Government is absolutely essential.

5. The principle involving the interference of the Dominion Government for the suppression of diseases of this kind was recognized immediately after Confederation, and is embodied in the statutes of 1868, 31 Victoria, Chapter 63, from which the following is extracted:—

"7. Whenever Canada, or any part thereof, appears to be threatened with any epidemic, endemic, contagious or infectious disease, the Governor may, by proclamation, make such regulations as he thinks proper and necessary to prevent the introduction of such disease from beyond the limits, or to prevent its spread within the limits of Canada, and otherwise protect the public health, and he may, from time to time, revoke or amend the same, or make others in their stead in like manner, and may impose penalties, forfeitures and punishments for the breach thereof, and such regulations

shall be published at least twice in the *Canada Gazette*, and the production of copies of the *Gazette* containing such proclamation, shall be evidence of the making, date and contents of such regulations.

"9. By such regulations the Governor in Council may appoint for any specified time, one or several 'Central Boards of Health' and may name the members thereof, and also such medical and other officers and such servants as he may deem necessary to assist such boards, and the powers and duties of the said boards shall be such as are affixed to them by such regulations, and may be exercised by any number of the members thereof mentioned in the said regulations, as constituting the quorum thereof; and the powers and duties of such boards shall cease on the revocation or at the time of the expiration of the regulations aforesaid.

"10. When, and so long as such regulations are in force, it shall be the duty of every Municipal Corporation or County Sessions within Canada to organize a 'Local Board of Health' for the limits of their respective jurisdictions, and such 'Local Boards' or any three members thereof, shall have power to act under the regulations aforesaid, and the direction of any 'Central Board of Health,' designated in such regulations, and the duties of such Local Boards of Health shall be to enforce generally all sanitary measures required, and to carry out the regulations of the Governor in Council, and such orders as may be issued by the 'Central Boards' in pursuance of the provisions of such regulations.'

"11. In the case of Municipal Corporations or County Sessions neglecting or refusing to appoint a Local Board of Health as aforesaid, or in the absence of any such authority in any locality, the Governor in Council may nominate persons within the limits of such Municipal Corporation, county or locality, to constitute such Local Boards of Health."

6. The problem of preventing and curing the disease is exceedingly complex and necessarily entails a very large expenditure. The work may be taken hold of by the Dominion Government or by the Provincial and Municipal authorities with the aid of the Dominion Government.

7. In the opinion of your Committee the Federal Government should be prepared to contribute yearly to each province a considerable share of the annual cost of dispensaries, inspections, the erection and maintenance of sanatoria and whatever other agencies may be found necessary to secure the desired end; the Province, municipalities, individuals and benevolent associations contributing the balance; the Federal Government to prescribe the conditions upon which the several institutions shall be entitled to their share of the subsidy and also to have the right of inspection of each institution and of its books at any time, and also power to withhold its contribution in respect of any institution not fulfilling its requirements.

8. Your Committee further suggest that unless the Dominion Government feels prepared to take hold of the matter itself, a conference should be held at as early a date as possible, between the Federal and Provincial authorities, for the purpose of determining the best action which should be taken in the premises.

9. Your Committee suggest that the recommendations embodied in the present report be presented to the Governmnt by a joint delegation of both Houses; and that their attention be again called to the resolutions passed unanimously by the Senate and by the House of Commons respectively, of which copies are hereunto annexed.

All of which is respectively submitted.

Wm. C. Edwards,
George H. Perley,
Joint Chairmen.

Resolution of the Senate. Passed Thursday, 6th April, 1905.

That in the opinion of the Senate the time has arrived when the State should take some active steps to lessen the wide spread suffering and the great mortality among the people of Canada, caused by the various forms of tuberculosis, and that a conference between the Dominion and Provincial Governments should be had at the earliest possible moment in order that the best mode of action in the premises be adopted.

Resolution of the House of Commons. Passed Monday, 20th February, 1905.

That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when Parliament should take some active steps to lessen the wide spread suffering and the great mortality among the people of Canada, caused by the various forms of tuberculosis.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Sir William Hingston, it was

Ordered, That the said Report be adopted.

With leave of the Senate.

The Honourable Mr. Edwards moved, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Béique,

That a delegation of the Senate be appointed to wait upon the Government, together with a like delegation from the House of Commons, to present a copy of the Report which has been adopted this day in connection with tuberculosis, and

That the said delegation be composed of:

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., the Honourable Sir William Hingston, Kt., the Honourable Messieurs Beique, de Boucherville, Casgrain (Windsor), Edwards, Ellis, Fiset, Godbout, Kerr (Toronto), McMillan, Robertson, Sullivan, Wilson and Young.

The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was resolved in the affirmative, and

Ordered accordingly.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Edwards, seconded by the Honourable Mr. Beique, it was

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons by one of the Masters in Chancery to inform that House that a delegation of the Senate has been appointed to wait upon the Government, together with a like delegation from the House of Commons, to present a copy of the Report which has been adopted this day in connection with tuberculosis, and

That the said delegation be composed of:

The Honourable Sir Mackenzie Bowell, K.C.M.G., Sir William Hingston, Kt., the Honourable Messieurs Beique, de Boucherville, Casgrain (Windsor), Edwards, Ellis, Fiset, Godbout, Kerr (Toronto), McMillan, Robertson, Sullivan, Wilson and Young.

It is mainly due to the efforts of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis that this question has been taken up by both Houses of the Dominion Government, and it is to be hoped it will cause in some definite line of action being suggested which will result in Government aid being given to municipally owned and managed sanatoria and dispensaries—removing for ever the care of the consumptive from the hand of charity and placing it upon the line of a municipal responsibility, leaving, however, a large field open for those desirous of providing for that large class which is able to pay for their treatment in well equipped and properly managed private sanatoria, which, however, should be under Government supervision without state aid.

Before leaving this most important subject I would wish to refer to the fact that it is being falsely represented to municipal authorities, that the voting of a few hundred dollars by them towards the endowment of a bed for one year in what is called the Free Hospital for Consumptives, which is for the use of one indigent patient, is a solution of the question of municipal responsibility re the care of consumptives. The experiment has simply to be made, when it will be found that it is far from satisfactory and the fact being known that a particular municipality has endowed (?) one bed brings out at least a score of applicants each with influential friends who are convinced of the fact that theirs is the most deserving case.

The treating of the question in this manner is not along the lines as laid down in the Act of 1900 re Municipal Sanatoria, and which the Government is prepared to stand by, it is merely a poor travesty of this important question. Witness the City of Toronto being recommended to grant $2,000 for the care of its indigent consumptives, merely the interest on the $50,000 which was voted some years ago towards the erection of a municipal sanatoria by the City.

Medical Inspector. The work of Dr. R. W. Bell, Medical Inspector of the Board has been of such a character as to carry him to the extreme western limits of the Province, and his time has been fully occupied not only with the diagnosing of suspected cases of Smallpox and the directing of municipal health machinery, but in many other ways as set forth in the report which he will personally present.

The Laboratory. The work during the quarter has been of the usual routine character, but additional interest is apparently being taken by medical men generally in the opportunities afforded by the bacteriological (diagnostic) work. Of the special scientific experiments under way Dr. Amyot will report upon in detail.

Miscellaneous.

The following items of interest to the Board having presented themselves during the quarter may be mentioned.

An Act to amend the Public Health Act.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. *The Public Health Act* is amended by adding thereto the following section:

72*a*. No person shall keep or store any rags, bones or other refuse in any building used as a dwelling, or upon any premises within the municipality unless the same are kept or stored in a suitable building, approved of by the Medical Health Officer.

Municipal Control of Slaughter Houses. From the experience of both your Secretary and the Medical Inspector there would appear to be a great need for a more careful oversight of slaughter houses throughout the Province generally, for not only have we found marked instances where there has been apparently a marked disregard of the by-laws as found in Schedule "B" of the Public Health Act in so far as they relate to the same, but in many municipalities blood offal and meat of dead animals are fed to hogs without having been previously boiled or steamed as required by sub section 8, section 108 of the same Act. This unsatisfactory condition results, as might be expected in an unsanitary condition, and too often is it the case that meat offered for sale has been slaughtered and dressed in environment the most disgusting and in a manner which possesses none of the elements which would indicate that even the first rules of cleanliness were observed by many of those carrying on the business.

Sewerage and Water.

Installing of Systems without Approval. Your attention was directed some time last year to the growing tendency on the part of both sanitary Engineers and Municipal Authorities to install either or both kind of systems without having first received the approval of this Board as per section 30 of the Public Health Act.

I now desire to submit for your consideration three instances where the plans as submitted have been submitted to the Board and failed to secure its approval, yet in both instances the Board has been ignored. Palmerston made application for the approval of a plan for a sewerage system which was disapproved. (See Report No. 13, (1904), Committee on Sewerage.) And yet the municipality and engineer have installed the system.

It will be remembered that Rat Portage similarly applied for permission to drain into Laurenson Creek and was refused. From a memorandum received from the Inspector it would appear that the municipality has ignored the Board and run the sewage into the creek at a point lower down the stream than proposed instead of running it into the general system. See Report No. 15, Committee on Sewerage, 1904.

The third case which I would bring before your notice is that of Burk's Falls, which has installed a public water supply without this Board having had plans, etc., submitted to it. It appears that Dr. Bryce visited the town and together with some of the municipal authorities went over the ground and informally approved of a certain scheme whereby he personally was of the opinion a good supply of water could be obtained. The Town Council never submitted plans to the Board, but proceeded to install the system on the plan recommended by Dr. Bryce.

It is now found that the water during the winter months is unfit for domestic purposes by reason of its peculiar odor, and as a result many of the inhabitants refuse to use the same. The municipal authorities having made application for an investigation of the system, Dr. Amyot visited the town and his report will be considered at this meeting together with his recommendation.

These examples of breaches of the Act are, I think, sufficient to indicate that this Board should have the power of inflicting a fine upon those municipalities who do not comply with this requirement of the Health Act.

Prophylaxis in Mental Diseases. With particular pleasure the fact is to be noted that there is good reason to expect that a new departure will shortly be made in what may justly be claimed as belonging to preventive medicine, viz., the providing for the care of patients suffering from those nervous conditions which are now known to be the prodromata of chronic mental diseases.

The question was presented to the Ontario Medical Association by Dr. D. Campbell Meyers, and a committee was appointed as a deputation to present the claim before the Hon. Mr. Whitney. Two of your members had the pleasure of being present on that occasion when it was pointed out how provision in the way of special hospital wards would not only fill a long felt want, but would often prevent the progress of certain nemotic affections to chronic mental ones and in this manner considerable expense would be saved the province in the way of permanent asylum provision.

In view of the fact that 876 "lunatics" were admitted into the Provincial Hospitals for the Mentally Diseased during 1904, and the average daily population the same year had been 5,500 and that there were now 14 insane in every 5,000 of the population of the province, it is nothing but proper that the Board should give expression of approval to this proposal so properly brought before the notice of the Government, the profession and the public by Dr. Meyers.

A Warning re Typhoid Fever.

Water Supplies. For the benefit of the Province generally I wish to warn all that the closest inspection should be made of drinking water no matter from whatever source it is derived. Be not deceived by the fact that your drinking water is clear and cool and from a spring, or that the situation of the well is all right, or that the town or city water has always been good, pollution will, and does take place by reason of surface pollutions, by animal or man, by underground infection from cess-pool or pit, and in the case of municipal supplies by both the above causes and through the impregnation of the water by sewage, either before reaching the intake pipe or at some point in the line of pipe particularly so when the water is drawn in by suction and does not reach its destination by gravity or force.

It, therefore, behoves both the public and the physician to keep the closest watch on the water supply by collecting and sending suspected samples to the laboratory through the M. H. O.

At the same time the Local Authorities should provide the necessary forms upon which physician should be required to notify of all cases of enteric fever.

I would recommend that the article on the use of septic tanks and subsurface irrigation for the disposal of the sewage of farm houses, etc., lead by Mr. M. Quinn, before the executive Health Officers' Association of Ontario, last year be printed and distributed throughout the farming districts through the various Institutes and Associations.

Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. When reporting last quarter upon epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis several fatal cases were reported as having occurred in Russell County.

I have now to report further upon the subject, having recently visited Carp, in the County of Carleton, upon the invitation of Dr. Groves, who has attended during the past few weeks eleven cases, four of which have proved fatal. The disease has prevailed almost entirely amongst children.

From the symptoms present in the cases seen in consultation with Dr. Groves, there could be no doubt as to the diagnosis, the typical symptoms being present, and, so far as I could learn, the physicians in charge of the cases agreed.

The report received from Dr. Groves indicates there have been in his practice alone, eleven cases with four deaths, and as M. H. O. he states there have been several others in the districts.

The cases seen in consultation were under quarantine, the local authorities having availed themselves of the powers of section 85 of the Act and have placarded the houses in which the cases exist, and I would recommend that this Board by resolution approve of similar action being taken wherever this fatal disease exists.

I shall at the earliest opportunity present a more detailed statement regarding the outbreak.

Milk Preservatives.

A short time ago considerable discussion occurred in the public press caused by the discovery of the M. H. O. of the City of Brantford of the use of preservatives by the milk dealers of that City. The particular adulterant was a proprietary article sold as "Frezine."

After an interview with the M. H. O. and Solicitor of Brantford, a letter was sent to the M. H. O.'s of the cities of the Province, and from the replies received it would appear that, speaking generally, the milk supply of our cities is good and free from adulterants.

It is a fact, however, that certain proprietary preparations are on sale in the Province which are of the nature of adulterants, and therefore if the Department of Public Health, and that of the Inland Revenue at Ottawa, were fully alive to the situation, the importation of such preparations would be prohibited.

The attention of the Dominion Authorities might be directed to the necessity for prompt action along these lines.

I have much pleasure in submitting to the Board the belated report of the M. H. O. of the City of Toronto. Acting as he does for a municipality containing one tenth of the total population of the Province, his report will be read with interest, particularly as it affects the health of the largest urban population in Ontario.

The chief points of interest are,—

(*a*) The advantages of a special hospital for contagious diseases.

The doctor's remarks on—

(*b*) Diphtheria—its variation in percentage, mortality, origin chiefly from pre-existing cases, variation of length of the disease.

(*c*) Scarlet Fever, its mild form, communication by families; length of infectivity.

(*d*) Disinfection, method adopted; formalin.

(*e*) Police court cases, 144.

(*f*) Report of Inspector of Food.

(*g*) Report of Dr. G. Tweedie, Med. Sup. of Isolation Hospital.

(*h*) Report of Bacteriologists on water supply and infectious disease.

The Report is most complete and interesting from a sanitarian standpoint, as it is descriptive of health work and the difficulties met with its administration in our largest city.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Toronto, July 31st, 1905. CHAS. A. HODGETTS, Secretary.

CASES AND DEATHS OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BY QUARTERS FOR 1905.

First Quarter.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	34	0
Scarlet Fever	600	36
Diphtheria	905	129
Measles	541	11
Whooping Cough	103	12
Typhoid	142	56
Tuberculosis	559	534
	2,884	778

Second Quarter.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	124	2
Scarlet Fever	342	18
Diphtheria	644	98
Measles	1,794	39
Whooping Cough	117	21
Typhoid	111	47
Tuberculosis	625	605
	3,757	830

1905	Small-pox		Scarlatina		Diphtheria		Measels		Whooping Cough		Typhoid or Malaria		Tuberculosis		Total Deaths	Townships
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		Rate per 1,000
January	10	0	223	12	412	67	268	4	27	4	69	21	174	169	2,216	13.1
February	8	0	209	16	270	35	119	2	22	3	43	19	177	165	2,265	14.0
March	16	0	168	8	223	27	154	5	54	5	30	16	208	200	2,417	14.9
April	70	2	157	7	212	27	494	27	45	4	37	10	211	198	2,164	13.6
May	35	0	89	6	220	31	880	1	89	9	31	18	204	200	2,148	13.1
June	19	0	96	5	212	40	420	11	40	8	43	19	210	207	1,933	11.2

Average population reporting 1,974,260, being 90 per cent of the Province.

Laboratory Reports

By J. A. AMYOT, M.D,

PRESENTED AT THE QUARTERLY MEETING HELD AUGUST 2nd AND 3rd, 1905.

To the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report to you as follows on the routine work done in your Laboratory during the quarter beginning April 1st and ending June 30th, 1905.

	Diphtheretic Swabs				Tuberculous Sputa		Typhoid Bloods		Miscellaneous Specimens	Waters		Total Number for Month
	Release		Diagnosis									
	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—		Chem.	Bac.	
April 1905.	29	23	37	61	62	129	9	38	9	0	41	438
May 1905 .	12	21	23	44	58	127	13	36	9	0	68	411
June 1905 .	13	18	16	37	50	134	12	49	18	0	47	394
	54	62	76	142	170	390	34	123	36	0	156	1243
	334				560		157		36	156		

There were examined besides the above specimens

Toronto sewage	224
Toronto waters chemically	28
Disinfectants	5
Other chemical waters	8
Stratford sewage	6
Meat under question	10
Total specimens examined	1524

The numbers of specimens examined during this quarter outnumbers these examined during the whole of 1901 by narly 300.

The experiments in connection with the action of carbon monoxide is being vigorously pushed forward. We hope in the course of some months to be able to make you a very interesting report on our findings.

During the quarter forty-nine specimens of tap-water on as many days were examined especially for colon bacilli from the Toronto water supply. These organisms were found on three occasions, viz., on May 8th, May 30th and on June 23rd, 1905. Practically 6 per cent: were infected. Eleven specimens were done in April, twenty-one in May and seventeen in June. During the first half of this year there were 19 deaths from typhoid fever in Toronto, and this at the portion of the year least visited by this disease.

During last year fourteen per cent. of the samples examined showed these intestinal bacteria. The city authorities admitted the necessity of filtration of the city water and yet no move has been made to forward the movement. It is a pity that fifty one deaths from typhoid fever, a wholly preventable disease, should not have more effect on those authorities. These 51 deaths do not of course show the loss and suffering of the 500 cases of the disease that were amongst us last year. This condition is increasing from year to year.

There follows a table showing the number of specimens and their denomination from the various counties of Ontario, examined.

Report from Laboratory of Provincial Board of Health.

For Quarter Ending June 30th, 1905.

County.	Municipalities	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.	Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous Specimens.	Waters		Total number for month.
		Release.		Diagnosis.						Chemical.	Bacterial.	
		+	−		−			−				
Algoma	3				1	2	1				5	9
Brant	5					3	6					9
Bruce	10			1	1	4	13		3			22
Carleton	5	6		1	2		3					12
Dufferin	1					1						1
Elgin	3										21	21
Essex	12				2	6	15					23
Frontenac	13	9	25	6	19	13	45	4	11	9	5	146
Grey	25			3	1	5	21	2	2			34
Haldimand	9					5	4		1	5		15
Haliburton												
Halton	3			1			2			1		4
Hastings	18		2	1	5	10	14		3			35
Huron	7			1	1		1		6			9
Kent	13					8	13	2	3		1	27
Lambton	19			2	1	5	16		1	1	3	29
Lanark	9			1	2	4	4			1		12
Leeds and Grenville	18	3	2	6	6	8	10	2	11		2	50
Lennox and Addington	15	1		9	1	1	16		1	1		30
Lincoln	11				3	7	9		1			20
Middlesex	5		1	1			2				12	16
Muskoka	8	2			1	4	9		1			17
Nipissing	7			1		5	6		1			13
Norfolk	10					4	10		1	1		16
Northumberland and Durham	23	5	6	6	10	5	10	2	2		4	50
Ontario	11					7	7	1	1		4	20
Oxford	15			1	1	6	17	1	10		2	35
Parry Sound	9				1	3	9	5	4		8	30
Peel	6			1	4		4				5	10
Perth	2			1			1					2
Peterboro'	5			1	3	4	7		1	6		22
Prescott and Russell	1									1		1
Prince Edward	2						2					2
Renfrew	15				3	5	5		2			15
Simcoe	21	1		1	1	5	15	1	12		5	40
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	13						7	12			3	22
Thunder Bay	2						1				5	6
Victoria	8			2	4		2		1			9
Waterloo	18	1	3	4	4	5	12				2	31
Welland	7				2	1	4		1		2	10
Wellington	21	7	5	5	11	3	17	1	4	?	12	65
Wentworth	9				4	2	3		4			14
York	25	19	18	21	50	22	46	13	38	6	55	287
Rainy River	1					1	1					2
Totals		54	62	76	142	170	390	34	123	36	156	1,243

Medical Inspector's Reports.

By R. W. BELL, M.D.

PRESENTED AT AUG. MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Mining Camps Cobalt.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

Gentlemen,— On march 6th I visited the Mining Camps at Cobalt in the Temiskaming District. As these have only been in existence a few months and permanency uncertain, the buildings and accommodation were not found quite up to the requirements of the Public Health Act. The prospects now having improved very much and more buildings being erected, I arranged with the Managers to provide more and less crowded accommodation for their employees. With the exception of crowding the health provisions were satisfactory. Four Camps are in the immediate neighbourhood, two employing about 30 men and the others 8 to 10 each with a likelihood of

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

April 3rd, 1905.

Outbreak Diphtheria, Tp. East Whitby.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Owing to an outbreak of diphtheria in Cedardale, Township of East Whitby, and adjoining the town of Oshawa, and reported negligence on the part of the municipal authorities, I visited the place on March 11th last.

I found a most deplorable state of affairs in the house of Rich. Harris, a laborer. His wife and two children, aged 12 and 8 years, were confined to bed with diphtheria. One boy aged six years had died two days previously after four days' illness. Four more younger children were in the house, as also the father and two boarders. The father had only worked two days in two weeks, and had been looking after the household duties, cooking, caring for the children and nursing the sick. The boarders, two men, forced out of their employment, were quarantined with the family. All neighbours were afraid to go near the place, and the house was in a filthy condition. Dr. Belt, who reported the cases, had brought them to the notice of several kindly disposed ladies in Oshawa, who had sent in provisions, and having raised money, had the evening before my visit, secured a nurse from Toronto, who was trying to get the place cleaned up and patients made more comfortable.

I drove out and saw the Reeve, who is Chairman of the Board of Health. He showed no inclination to assist these poor people, nor to take the necessary steps to prevent a spread of the disease, but rather gloried in the township escaping the expense by the Oshawa ladies' help.

He knew all about the cases, as there had been a meeting the previous day of the Board of Health, attended by himself, the clerk and one other member, and they had decided not to appoint a Medical Health Officer, as someone from Oshawa would attend them, for self protection, and East Whitby did not need to, nor have to appoint one.

The last named member of the Board was anxious to do everything necessary to suppress the disease, and had sent a short telephone message about it a few days before, to your Secretary, and the other members refused to sanction payment of it.

I cannot speak too strongly of the utter disregard shewn by Reeve Cooper for the requirements of the Public Health Act, and the indifference to the welfare of a ratepayer of the township in affliction and distress.

I served on him a notice from the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, requiring the appointment of a Medical H. Officer forthwith. Even that he talked of setting at defiance, but three days later notice was received of the appointment of Dr. Hoig as M. H. O.

The main object of the neglect or refusal to act in this case, appeared to be to save expense to the municipality, which is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the Province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, April 3rd, 1905.

Smallpox at Blanche River.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—A complaint having reached this office that there were many cases of smallpox not properly quarantined, and not receiving necessary medical attendance and medicine, besides being improperly housed at Blanche River, the present terminus of track laying on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Ry., I proceeded there on April 8th. This place I had visited on March 4th last, when there was only one case in the camp. Now I found seven; all well on to recovery, although one man was still in the pustular stage and suffering very severe pain in one ear. All were able to come outside the isolation building and anxious to get away.

The building was much too small for seven patients and a nurse, being only 18x15 feet and 8 feet high, with only four bunks in it. With that exception the complaints were entirely unfounded. A good quarantine was kept on the building, for while the nurse and patients were out doors daily, they did not mingle with the camp.

All food was taken from the kitchen and emptied into dishes outside the hospital and no interchange of vessels. The door had been reported as the only means of ventilation, while I found two windows 2½x3 feet which could be opened; the doctor, whose headquarters is at this camp, was away up the line several miles, but the patients themselves said he visited them whenever he was in camp, probably twice a week and they got all medicine required and not "tangle-foot" whiskey only, as had been reported. They had no complaints whatever to make, except at being quarantined.

The report about decaying vegetables in the sleeping camps, causing an unbearable stench was grossly exaggerated. There was nothing of the kind during my visit in March, but I now learned that some bags of turnips had spoiled and were immediately thrown out on this being discovered.

I arranged with the Contractor's representative to have increased hospital accommodation immediately supplied, and all refuse about the camp burned.

I learned that after my last visit a large number of vaccine points had been obtained and freely used. As all the patients here had come from many miles up the line, I gave orders that no more were to be brought down, but must be quarantined where found or at the various headquarters of the physicians up the line and hospital accommodation be provided in readiness for future cases. These instructions were also given to the contractors and chief physician at New Liskeard, and notice also given that all cases must be reported.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, April 14th, 1905.

Smallpox in Rayside Township.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Having been requested by your Secretary to investigate a report in regard to the prevalence of smallpox in the Township of Rayside, I reached there on April 6th, accompanied by Police Magistrate Brodie from Sudbury. ...

On making enquiries in the neighbourhood of Azilda, we concluded there had been many cases of a mild type in the township during the past winter, but rarely, if ever, a physician employed. The people give information with much reluctance.

There are only three school sections in the township, but in one of these we were informed that the teacher and scholars all had smallpox at the same time; but of such a mild type that the school was never closed. This I could not verify, as the teacher had removed to another part of the Dominion.

We visited one house where there had recently been eight cases, the mother and seven children. All were recovered, but the mother still showed marks resulting from it. Here the children had been kept from school.

It was, however, evident that but few precautions had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the township, and no disinfecting whatever resorted to. As there had been no Medical Health Officer appointed, I interviewed the Reeve, and insisted on one being appointed at once, who should make a house to house visitation and find out where the infection had been, disinfect houses and clothing and vaccinate all unvaccinated persons. He promised to call a meeting of the Council within forty-eight hours and have the matter attended to. This he did, and has reported that Dr. Gagne of Chelmsford had been appointed M. H. O. to look after the necessary work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, April 31st, 1905

Smallpox in Pembroke and Township Westmeath.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN,—Smallpox of a severe and fatal type having been reported from the Town of Pembroke and Township of Westmeath in Renfrew Co., I proceeded there on April 26th to confer with the health authorities.

It had been first recognized in the family of one Sullivan, who had a fruit and confectionery store, living over it, in the business part of the town, on the 9th of April and followed by Mrs. Sullivan's death next day. No less than ten occupants of this house had the disease, and all were quarantined over the store, which was closed. Another store owned by Sullivan in the eastern part of the town, and attended to by a girl who slept at Sullivan's, was also closed, and the girl quarantined at her mother's. Neither store had to the present time been disinfected, nor had any exposed person been vaccinated. It was supposed the disease had been brought from a lumber camp by a brother of Mrs. Sullivan, who came there with a rash on him some weeks before, and slept with a brother who lived at Sullivan's, or from another brother and companion who came from a different camp with some skin disease, and for whom Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Sullivan's mother, washed clothing and then visited her daughter's. In any event, the disease also attacked the Munro family in the country, and proved fatal in one case, which current report called "Black Measles," and which was registered as "Measles" after death.

With Dr. Sparling, M.H.O., I visited a family named Gilbert on the east side of the river and found there undoubted smallpox in four children and house quarantined, but not placarded, and there had been a similar case in the adjoining house. These cases did not seem to have any connection with the Sullivan cases, and I could not trace them to their origin.

In the evening I met with the Local Board of Health, and arranged with them to remove the infected persons from the thickly populated portion of the town to the exhibition grounds, and there have them cared for under canvas until well, and the infected houses and contents thoroughly disinfected, or destroyed when necessary. Vaccination to be carried out vigorously in the schools, and the authorities thoroughly aroused to the necessity for stamping out the disease.

Next day I visited Cobden and the Township of Westmeath. At the former place I found Dr. Mair, M.H.O., alert, and with three persons quarantined who had been exposed with the Sullivan's. Dr. McLaren, M.H.O., also had suspects quarantined in Tp. Bromley.

At Snake River, in Westmeath, Dr. Graham was taking active measures to prevent the spread of the disease, where it apparently has a foothold from Munroe, whose death was previously spoken of.

So far as I could learn, neither of the persons in whom the disease proved fatal, had ever been vaccinated. These cases of a hemorrhagic type go to prove that although the epidemic may be of a mild character in most cases, out of the original modified cases severe cases of the worst type may develop in those unprotected by vaccination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. BELL,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, April 28th, 1905.

10A S.J.

Smallpox Investigations during May and June, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—During the months of May and June it has been necessary for me to visit several localities in connection with outbreaks of smallpox. In several of these cases and in others mentioned in previous reports, the disease had been mistaken for chickenpox, and it is marvellous the reluctance exhibited to taking the necessary vigorous measures to check and stamp out the trouble when once it is definitely recognized. Even medical men ofttimes shew more or less indifference, not wishing to admit their diagnosis had been wrong, although not always discreditable to them, owing to the great similarity between modified smallpox and chickenpox in appearance, and inexperience with the former disease, several medical men admitting these were the first smallpox cases they had seen. In some cases a physician has not been called at all to see the cases, but prescribes for "chickenpox" on the strength of statements by friends that a member of the family is so afflicted. In other cases I fear the correct disease is suspected, but called or allowed to be called "chickenpox" where placarding for smallpox might interfere with the business of the family or community, and possibly recoil on the practice of the attending physician who desires to do what is right, but dreads the result owing to unscrupulous actions of others who are less conscientious, and willing to mislead the public and take the risk owing to the mildness of the disease.

Fortunatey for the patients, but unfortunately to some extent for the general public, the disease has been as a rule of a very mild type, and almost ignored, while had it been of a severe type it would have been dealt with as it deserves and been stamped out. Almost daily I see more and more the necessity for having County or District Health Officers on respectable salaries, who can deal wih contagious diseases and the general health of their communities, without suffering pecuniary loss, through the displeasure of their patients, who may take offence at individual hardships requisite for the general good.

Lindsay. May 3rd I saw a young man who arrived the previous day by train from Victoria Road and who imagined he had chickenpox, but on consulting Dr. McAlpine. M.H.O., smallpox was at once recognized, and he was immediately placed in a pest house and the car quarantined. This was a well marked case and came from the Tp. of Digby. The car was thoroughly disinfected before being released for further use. The same evening I proceeded to Victoria Road and arranged with Dr. Grant for the quarantining and disinfecting of the hotel where this patient had slept, and also for similar precautions at this residence, etc., in Digby. I have since learned that the Digby authorities had a great deal of trouble with his relatives, who tore down placards and drove the constables away with clubs.

Again, on June 16th I was called to Lindsay, to confer with the Board of Health regarding an outbreak in the Benson House, the leading hotel of the town. The day before, Dr. McAlpine, M. H. O., had diagnosed smallpox on one of the dining-room girls on his first visit. The rash had been out two days, and consequently many persons exposed. The patient was at once removed to the pest house, and six other employees who had been most in contact with her, were quarantined in an isolation tent. This was also a well marked case, and was supposed to have become infected from her sister. who visited her two weeks previously from Fenelon Falls, and remained two nights in Lindsay and at that time developed a rash, other members of the family having previously had it. The dining-room, kitchen, and domestic

sleeping apartments of the hotel, had been closed and disinfected, and no guests taken for two days. As one of the quarantined girls who had been in contact with the patient was a chamber maid, and had visited one of the flats in the front portion of the hotel, I arranged for a thorough disinfection of the whole premises before reopening for business again. The promptness with which the Lindsay authorities act is most commendable.

The following day I visited Fenelon Falls, and was informed many cases of chickenpox had existed there. I saw the two little sisters of the Lindsay patient from whom it was supposed her case originated and from the marks still visible, I have no doubt about the nature of their disease. I met the M. H. O. and Board of Health and arranged for the necessary precautions to be taken to prevent further spread.

Township of Downie. Dr. Sheard, M. H. O. Toronto, having informed us of a case of smallpox in the city, the patient having come from Avonton, in the County of Perth, where he said chickenpox was prevalent, it was deemed expedient thatI should visit that locality and investigate.

On May 5th I reached Stratford and enquired from the M. H. O. and others, but they had not heard of any infectious disease in the neighbourhood. I drove to Avonton and there found the family where the case which developed in Toronto had originated, thence to St. Paul, and traced up in this township, about ten cases, of undoubted smallpox in seven families. None of the patients had been seen by a doctor, except one in the early stage some months before, and too soon to recognize the disease. Several of these patients had got medicine from doctors in St. Marys who were consulted by other members of the family, who reported to them that they had chickenpox.

Besides the patient who brought the disease to Toronto, two others had gone to Hamilton, and I fear were the means of carrying the pest there. Another patient had also gone to the Western states before completely well, but I could not trace him. At the time of my visit a patient not nearly free from the rash was in St. Marys for the day.

Next day I sought Dr. Nichol of Sebringville, M. H. O. of Downie, and communicated to him my discoveries. No less than three school sections were in touch with the infected area, so that I arranged with him to vaccinate all children and exposed persons, and quarantine all necessary, until, thorough disinfection had been carried out. A few days afterwards Dr. Nichol reported seeing one well marked case, but vigorous measures being resorted to, there was no further spread of the disease.

A few days afterwards, on May 10th I was required to again visit St. Marys, to confer with the M. H. O. regarding the steps to be taken, because of a case which had just developed in Nissouri, in a man who had stayed two nights with his brother in a boarding house in St. Marys, after arrival from the Temiskaming District. All requisite precautions by quarantining, etc., were taken and nothing further developed.

Milberta. On May 16th a letter dated May 8th, and signed by 14 employees of the Rideau Lumber Co. from a river driver's camp six miles beyond Milberta, was received, making complaint that smallpox had broken out in their camp on April 6th, and so far, four cases had developed, proper quarantine had not been maintained, nor medical attendance given.

On the 18th I reached New Liskeard and there learned that at the time of the outbreak Dr. Young had seen the case and ordered quarantine and had one visit since, but the matter was in the hands of the Board of Health of township of Kerns who had provided a pest house at Milberta. Dr. Field had been appointed M. H. O. of Kerns the previous week and had been to the camp on Monday 15th inst. On 16th he had some blankets burned and some disinfected, men bathed and the camps broken up. Most of these men

who had signed the letter I saw, and they all expressed their satisfaction at what had ultimately been done. The infected men being well, had been discharged at Milberta this morning, and the only complaint was, that the Board of Health had been rather slow in acting.

In New Liskeard there were some suspects in quarantine, which was not being as effectually enforced as it should have been, but measures were taken to have this rectified at once.

Sault Ste. Marie. On May 20th I reached the "Soo" where I found two cases of smallpox and one suspect, in isolution camps, outside the town. Both of thesecases had come across from the American Soo, although possibly one of them had originated on the Canadian side shortly before, as he came from Spanish, which was placed under quarantine as a precautionary measure. The Soo has been rather unfortunate, owing to its proximity to the United States, in having to care for cases of infectious diseases coming into Canada at this point, there being no quarantine officers maintained by the Dominion Government to prevent such entries, while on the American side, the closest watch is kept to prevent these cases being sent back or others entering there from Canada. The Soo is put to considerable expense in caring for these unfortunates who do not belong to them, and while protecting themselves also protecting the Province from a spread of the disease. I think the Dominion authorities ought to be asked to maintain a constant quarantine officer here, as it is one of our great danger points.

Township of Rayside. Here I found on May 27th that instructions given to the Reeve and Chairman of the Board of Health, on April 6th last, *re* disinfecting of many infected houses in the municipality, had not been carried out. The Council had at first appointed as M. H. O. a physician who was not registered, and on being notified that he could not act, Dr. Dutrizac of Blezard Valley was appointed, but there the matter dropped. This township as I reported previously, had been overrun last winter with smallpox, and no cleaning up had been done. At the present time I found Dr. Shepherd of Chelmsford with cases on hand, he having recently settled here. I conferred with Dr. Dutrizac, who has also recently settled in the township, and he promised to make a thorough investigation at once, and see to the disinfecting of all houses where smallpox had been. I also visited the Reeve and Clerk of the township, and insisted on the M. H. O. being given all the assistance necessary.

Merlin, County of Kent. Reports of suspected cases having reached us from Merlin, I visited the village on June 27th, and found a family named Livingston who had arrived on May 13th from Ireland via S. S. Lake Champlain. They were visiting relatives named Mason. Enquiries elicited the facts that the Livingston children a few days after arrival developed a rash which was called chickenpox. About the end of the month Mr. Mason's daughter and son, adults, contracted the disease, and both of them now shew well marked signs of having had smallpox, one of them having a good many pits after a heavy rash on the face. Another family of Masons two miles out in East Tilbury township, where the Livingston children had visited, also developed the disease, and at the time of my visit were just recovering from it. With Dr. Oliver I saw these cases, and he undertook to at once have patients bathed, houses disinfected and every precaution taken to prevent further spread of the disease.

There is reason to suspect this disease came from the ship, the papers from which sent to your Board of Health stated there had been smallpox on board, and then "small" ruled out and "chicken" written over it, on several sheets, and that one case of chickenpox had been landed at quarantine. Mrs. Livingston also told me that while a child was said to have been left at the quarantine station with chickenpox, the mother was left there because

she had not been vaccinated. I think further enquiry should be made into this case, as I fear there has been laxity in allowing something more than chickenpox to escape from the ship, and it is difficult to say how many centres of infection may result from it.

I believe there have been several other points in the Province from which smallpox has been reported to your Secretary, and so far as necessary dealt with by correspondence, but the above constitute all I have had to deal with personally. With the exception of the cases previously reported from Pembroke, which ended fatally, all have been of a modified type and required but little medical attendance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Toronto, June 30th, 1905. Provincial Board of Health.

Helen Mine Camps.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen.—On May the 24th I visited the property of the Algoma Commercial Co. known as the Helen Iron Mine, near Michipicoten, on Lake Superior, and here I found the sanitary conditions very satisfactory.

Several large frame buildings for sleeping camps are situated high above the works, 700 feet above the lake. Each building has a large central sitting room with bedrooms around it, while the upper story is divided into rooms about 12x14 ft. with two beds in each for four men. All rooms lathed and plastered.

In an adjoining building are three large dining rooms, and kitchen with fine cooking ranges, and everything exceedingly clean and tidy. A splendid supply of water is obtained from a lake still higher up and beyond contamination, while there is perfect sewerage into a lake lower down, where the water is not used at all.

There is a good hospital building in charge of Dr. Proctor, who is in the employment of the Company and giving his whole time to this camp. He has only been out from the camp once in a year, and is well spoken of by those in residence. Only one patient was in hospital at the time of my visit, with a trifling cut above the eye.

Everything about the camp was as clean as can be expected about an iron mine, although I saw it at its worst, in a perfect downpour of rain.

Certainly the conditions here do not bear out the charges made of lack of consideration for the comfort of the men, either when well or during illness.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Toronto, June 15th, 1905. Provincial Board of Health.

Sanitary Conditions of Espanola.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

Gentlemen.—On May 26th I visited the works and premises of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. at Espanola, soon to be operated.

Thirty-four brick cottages have been erected for the use of the employees, on the high ground to the south of the river and west of the mills.

A water supply is gathered from springs on the hill side, partly below the cottages and conducted into a well from which it is pumped to a tank high above the houses to be supplied. As there are no sewers, I feared the sewage would soak through the soil into the springs. I therefore advised with the manager of the works, Mr. W. J. Hickey, to have a new well placed further west and clear of any possibility of contamination from the cottages, as the trend of the hill is eastwards towards the river. This he foresaw the necessity of himself, and undertook to have it remedied at an early date. All other sanitary conditions were quite satisfactory.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,

Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, June 16th, 1905.

Report on Water Supply and Sewers, Rainy River.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

Gentlemen,—While visiting the town of Rainy River on Feb. 22nd last, and again on June 5th, I found the water (particularly at the latter date) so bad in the hotel where I was domiciled, that I deemed it wise to investigate the source of supply. It was little better than soakage from a manure pile, abominable for washing with, and certainly unfit for drinking or culinary purposes.

The town, which has a population of about 1,500, is situated on the north bank of Rainy River on a flat 10 or 15 feet above the water level, and has sprung into existence during the past four or five years, owing to the large lumber mills here situated and the crossing of the Canadian Northern Railway. It is likely to develop into a fair sized town. There is as yet no municipal water system, the citizens being supplied from wells and from the river. The wells mostly contain surface water, and I found that dysentery of a very severe and prolonged type was prevalent, probably due to impure water supply.

The C. N. Ry. has a four inch supply pipe from the river to their tank a distance of 600 or 700 yards up Fourth St. and then angling across their property to the tank opposite Second St. Three hotels, Drewery's grocery and liquor store, the Rat Portage Lumber Co's. general store, and at least one private residence have connection with this supply, and get their water directly from the river while the pump is going (three or four hours daily), or by gravitation from the elevated tank.

From the railway there runs a 12-inch cemented tile sewer to carry off overflow, and wash water from the engines, etc., to the river, emptying about 20 feet below the intake pipe, almost in dead water about 20 feet from shore. The hotels and others have connections from their sinks and closets with this sewer, thus contaminating the supply close to the intake. At Second St. about 200 yards up stream is the outlet of a slough, into which closets are emptied by box drains, and there is soakage from others, especially from the school closets on east side of the street. The railway people are not supposed to drink this water, as I was informed that on the engines a keg was carried for obtaining a pure supply from Mine Centre and other points where there are good springs, but there is very little doubt that more or less of this water is used, and drinking tanks in the cars are filled here if empty, and also supplied with ice taken from the river between

First and Second Streets. This I have on the authority of local railway employees.

In conversation with several citizens, I urged the abolition of the present supply for domestic use, and the installation of a municipal system which would not be expensive, as no rock cutting is required, and to get a supply above First St., or better still above the R. R. Lumber Co's. Mills, but there is opposition to this by the largest users, the hotels, etc., on score of expense, as they are getting cheap water now. Sewers could be put in very cheaply as only soft digging would have to be done.

In the meantime I urged on the Mayor and the M. H. O. that immediate action be taken to improve the supply, by having the tank cleaned out, and sewer outlet turned some distance down stream, and until such was done that Board of Health should stop its use. If this has not been done, I certainly advise the Provincial Board to prohibit its use for domestic purposes and for drinking on the railway trains.

If the use of present supply is prohibited I have no doubt the citizens will soon make provision for a proper supply, as since making my notes I have been informed that Mr. Ruttan, C. E., of Winnipeg, had been in Rainy River two or three days previous to my last visit making an estimate of the cost of a water works and sewerage system.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,

Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, June 17th, 1905.

Slaughter House—Macaulay Township.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

Gentlemen,—Application having been made to your Board in accordance with section 73 of the Ontario Public Health Act, on behalf of the Township of Macaulay, to investigate and report upon a slaughter house in said township, I proceeded to Bracebridge by the request of your Secretary on 21st June.

The slaughter house complained of is situated a few yards outside of the town of Bracebridge, and is used by S. H. Armstrong, who makes use of it two or three times a week during the year, except in winter. It is on a three cornered lot, with travelled roads on two sides, one of them much used, being a leading road into town. The lot is of such a size that it is impossible to comply with the requirements of the Act, Schedule B, section 8, and get at least 70 yards from a highway and 200 yards from a dwelling. As now placed, the house is about 25 yards from the boundary road between Monck and Macaulay, and about 100 yards from the leading Muskoka road into Bracebridge, while there are three dwellings within 150 yards. One of these families makes no complaint whatever as to the slaughter house being a nuisance, but this one is well sheltered amongst trees and to the west, the other two being more exposed and to the east, while westerly winds prevail, suffer most. They complain bitterly of the offensive odor, and say it is impossible to leave the doors or windows open in warm weather, that raw offal is thrown out to the hogs, and decomposes in the sun, also blood is run out to the hogs; that frequently bones and decomposing offal is burned causing terribly disagreeable smells; also that the animals are frequently killed by shooting while running about the lot, which is dangerous, and the moans of the dying animals is heartrending.

Some of these statements are denied by Armstrong, who declares that all blood and offal is boiled before being fed to hogs, and all bones burned, but even this is offensive. Enquiries about Bracebridge from various citizens goes to show that the place is considered a nuisance by many people, who have to drive past, and whose horses sniff the decomposing blood and take alarm.

On visiting the place on the evening of the 21st inst., I found evidences of recent clearing up and the place had shortly before been flushed out, while the immediate yard to the rear was as clean as could be expected. Inside the slaughter house were a couple dozen hides which created rather a bad smell. Outside was a box with three beef and sheep heads decomposing and smelling badly. In a gully close by, through which a small stream flows, were about 25 to 30 hogs wallowing in the mire.

I again visited the place about 11 a. m. on the 23rd inst., and found the stench very offensive, as several more heads had been added to those previously seen and were literally covered with flies in the hot sun, while in the adjoining yard was a head being devoured by the hogs as also a trough nearly full of blood.

Water for the slaughter house has to be carried up in pails from the streamlet at the foot of the hill, and therefore it does not get the thorough cleansing which such a place should get. With the number of hogs on the premises I cannot see that the place can be anything else but offensive and prejudicial to the health of those living nearest to it, but Mr. Armstrong has a certificate from four parties living a little further away saying they do not consider it a nuisance. I might add that the creek in which the hogs are wallowing runs through some fields a little further down, where, I am informed, milch cows are pasturing and drinking this polluted water.

Mr. Armtrong says he was granted permission by the municipal authorities to erect a slaughter house on this lot, but admits this was withdrawn before the building was erected. The township authorities say nothing more than verbal permission was given, conditional upon complying with the Public Health Act, but finding the lot not large enough to comply with the Act, a formal resolution was passed and served on him forbidding it. This was in 1903, but he went on and was fined in 1904 for maintaining a nuisance, and still refuses to abate it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, June 24th, 1905.

Inspection of Port Stanley Wells.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

Gentlemen,—Owing to complaints from the Health authorities in London, about the condition of the water supply in Port Stanley last season, and to the contamination of which they attributed the large number of cases of Typhoid Fever which developed, it was deemed expedient that samples of water from the various sources should be obtained for examination, before the tourist season opened, as this place is visited weekly by many hundreds of people during that period.

On May 9th, therefore, I proceeded there and collected samples from nine different wells, but from several others I could not get them, as they

were not in use, and pipes were disconnected, the tourist and picnic season not having yet commenced.

The well supposed to have been the worst last year, at west end of Fraser House, had been filled and abandoned. The cement tank at east end, and filled from the well down on the beach was empty, and pipes disconnected, neither was water obtainable from this lower well, at present and pump out of repair. The hotel, which is at present occupied only by the permanent residents, is supplied from a well near the stables, which is a covered spring in the hillside, dug out about 12 or 15 feet deep, and bricked up, but bricks were loose and much surface water in it. The owner stated his intention of cleaning it out, and having it thoroughly repaired with cement, etc., within two or three weeks. A sample of the water, however, was taken.

At Erie Rest, I took a sample from Mrs. Abraham's well, where I found the water running from a pipe in the hillside, and through a sunken box. The earth around it was stained, as if from iron rust. Across the road to the north, I got a sample from Stuart's well, also on the hillside, but which is dug out, over a spring, and curbed for several feet in depth.

In an adjoining lot to the west (Mitchell's), no water was obtained as the well was not at present in use, the pipes disconnected and no pump. The board covering over this well was in bad condition, the water stagnant, and some dead dog or sheep could be seen in it. This well, I understand, has been much used in past years.

From wells on the streets, situated near Bell's cafe, the Franklin House, Russell House and Taylor's boarding house, I took samples as all much used. The Russell House well, I was informed, had been thoroughly cleaned and rebuilt since last fall, and Dr. Mothersill, M.H.O., told me the council had arranged to abandon and fill up those at Bell's cafe and the Franklin House.

At the Loney House are two wells; the one to the south only, being in present use, and from it I took a sample. The other is a driven well about 20 feet deep in the north yard, and is much used in summer, but I could not get water from it as the pump was broken, and it had not been in use for several months, but was to be repaired immediately.

High up on Hill Crest is an elevated tank, to supply the cottages there and in the vicinity. This is filled by pumping from the ravine close by, where are a couple of tanks or small reservoirs, into which water is piped from springs on the hillside. Here the pipes were also disconnected, and the tank empty, while the water in the reservoirs was stagnant, and not in use, but all was to be put in good order before summer residents arrived.

From "Stanton's well," 19 feet deep, in his garden, a short distance from the foot of the hill, near Orchard Beach, I took a sample, as it is also much used. I fear contamination of this well as it is too near the sewage from the house, and drainage is rather towards than from it.

It will be noted that my visit was at too early a date, as several wells much used in the tourist season were not now in use, and had not been for months. The others were filled with surface water. As all, except the one on the beach, are either spring or seepage, I fear their contamination from the pit closets and sewage.

Supplementary Report. On June 28th I again visited Port Stanley, and obtained samples of water from some of the same wells examined before, and from the others now in use, while I found two abandoned and filled up, the others had been cleaned and repaired. The well on the beach below the Fraser House, and which is supplied by Lake Erie water filtering through the sand, was being cleaned out at the time of my visit by the P. M. Ry. employees. Mr. Le Seur, their Engineer, told me it was to be curbed

with brick, and cemented inside and on top, as soon as cleaned, and put into the best possible condition. From this source the cement tank (which has been thoroughly cleaned), at west end of the dancing pavillion on Fraser Heights, will be supplied, and from it the Fraser House.

At Sprinkbank (Stuart's), Mrs. Abraham's, the Russell House and Loney's south well, I found little change from my last visit, except that the surface surroundings were cleaner, and neighbouring refuse had been removed.

At Mitchell's well the covering was still in bad repair, and very open. I was informed by neighbours, that it had been cleaned out recently, and I found an iron pipe connected, which led into a trough a few yards distant, for the cattle pasturing, but water not readily obtained by visitors.

At Hill Crest, the storage tanks had been cleaned, and connection made with the elevated tank, which was soon to be replaced by a new and larger one, which was on the ground ready for the change.

The Loney house driven well was also in use, and surroundings clean. From these last three, which were not in use at the time of my previous visit, I took samples. At the Fraser House, the well near the stables had been cleaned out, re-bricked and cemented, all re-covered, and the house over it closed and locked. A pump in the stable yard draws water from this well, and it is much used by visitors, and is at present being used in the hotel, until the "railway beach well" is in operation.

The wells on the street at Bell's cafe and the Franklin House have been abandoned and fillled up since my last visit on May 9th, and the latter house is now supplied from a spring high up on the adjoining hillside, and water piped down into the house.

A sample taken here, as well as all others, was collected strictly according to instructions, immediately packed in ice and sawdust, and shipped to Dr. Amyot, Provincial Analyst, for examination.

The local board of health with the M. H. O. apparently are acting energetically and doing all possible to see that good water is obtainable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

June 29th, 1905.

Sanitary Conditions of Jackson's Point.

To the Chairman and Members, Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—On July 8th inst., I visited Jacksons Point, which is quite a popular summer resort on the south shore of Lake Simcoe, and inspected the sanitary conditions of the larger boarding houses.

The "Lakeview House," H. W. Saunders, proprietor, consists of three large 3-story frame cottages with accommodation for about 150 guests, and is situated about 200 yards back from the lake in handsome grounds, a much travelled road passing in front, and a small park intervening between it and the lake. The buildings are probably 20 feet above the lake level, one facing the lake and to the north, the other two being to the west front and facing east. The water supply is taken from 300 feet out in the lake, and pumped up by an engine near the shore, into two elevated tanks, one in the park and the other east of the Main Cottage.

These supply the cottages by gravitation for all purposes, and ice is used in the drinking water. There is a well to the east of the main cottage, but it is not much used in summer.

There is a water closet on the 1st floor in each building, and two large 3-seated ones in rear of the western cottages, all new and only in use two weeks. So called septic tanks are close outside each of these closets, with drain tile across the side lawn one foot down. The tanks are 4 by 8 ft. and 4 feet deep, two compartments and covered with planks and sods but as the proprietor informed me there was no bottom to them but the earth, they are only cess-pools. Until a bottom put in and cemented, I advised the free use of copperas. Kitchen garbage is fed to the hogs far back by the barns. All other surroundings are excellent.

"*Pine Plaza.*" I. A. Lake, Proprietor. This is a large frame building facing south with many trees about it, and a small lawn to the east, between it and the lake about 100 yards distant, and has accommodation for from 100 to 150 guests. The water supply is here pumped by a windmill from 200 feet out in the lake to an elevated tank at west end of house, and holding about 600 gals., thence piped by gravitation to different parts of the house and used for all purposes. A well about 20 feet deep, close to the back of the house was full at the time of my visit, but it is said not to be used, unless for washing vegetables, etc.

There are water closets on the 1st floor, flushing well, and have been in use 3 years. A septic tank is close to the back of the house, well cemented. 3 compartments and 5 feet deep. The tile are in three rows one foot under the lawn, to the east of the house. The tank is cleaned out each Spring. Kitchen slop is caught in pails and emptied into the septic tank. All garbage is carted away daily to hogs not on the premises. There is an outside pit closet, which can be used in case of necessity, but it is rarely used and is kept well limed. All other surroundings good.

"*Glen Sibbald.*" Jos. McNeil, proprietor. Here are two, 2 story frame cottages with lawn in front and road close to the lake with steep bank of 10 feet to a stony beach. Accommodation for 50 guests. The water supply is from 400 feet out in the lake, and pumped by a windmill to an elevated tank, but not used for drinking as no ice supply. A creek, always running, from the south, passes close behind and to the west, emptying into the lake as a small streamlet. This stream passes through a swale 10 to 20 yards wide with high grass and weeds, and this extends behind the main cottage and a few yards east of it. On the northerly side of this swale, and a few yards from the kitchen, is a well 20 feet deep, said to have good water in it, but it is 10 feet deeper than the swale into which the kitchen slop water runs, and also the soakage from the barns 150 feet to the south east, with decided slope to the swale. Pit closets are on a high bank draining into the swale, west of the main and south of the smaller cottage, distant 20 yards, and thence discharging into the lake, a hundred yards away. I fear contamination of this well which furnishes the drinking supply.

"*Springwood.*" Chas. Martin, proprietor. This resort consists of two 2-story buildings, one rough cast with large frame addition and the other all frame, with accommodation for 60 guests. The main building is about 30 yards from the road which runs quite close to the lake, and the barns about 120 yards south of the cottages. The water supply from the lake is pumped from 200 feet out, to an elevated tank in centre of front lawn, and thence to the cottages and barns. Drinking water is obtained from a well 13 feet deep, and with now 4 feet of water in it, about 40 feet in rear of the main cottage. The soil consists of 4 or 5 feet of sand with stiff clay below, which does not allow the lake water to filter through, nearby deep wells going dry. Box closets are situated outside between the rear

portion of cottages, and are said to be emptied and contents buried at least every second day, but generally every day. Waste water from sink only, is run through sewer pipe to the garden, while all other wash water, etc., is carried out and poured on surface of ground. Garbage is fed to hogs at the barns. All other surroundings are in good condition.

At all the places described I would strongly recommend the adoption of properly constructed septic tanks, as they are admirably situated for their construction and at a minimum of expense.

The same might also be advised for the private cottages, as the soil being here of a sandy nature there is considerable risk of the wells being contaminated from the pit closets which are in general use.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

July 12,th 1905.

Sanitary Conditions of Grimsby Park.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—Grimsby Park, a popular summer resort, situated on the south side of Lake Ontario, was visited by me on July 15th and 16th with the object of looking into its sanitary condition, and the provision made for the health of the 800 to 900 residents there during July and August, together with the almost daily addition of several hundred picnic visitors. The park, consisting of about 100 acres with a fine sand and pebble beach, and high bank back of it, forming an ideal camping ground, is owned by a company which leases small plots of ground for the erection of cottages, manages the two hotels on the premises, furnishes entertainments, looks after the sanitary condition, and with rigid rules and regulations, administers the affairs through one of its Executive officers as Manager.

A considerable portion of the northern part of the park, particularly the grove adjoining the lake is laid out with narrow streets or avenues, and along these, cottages to the number of nearly 200 have been erected, about as close together as it is possible to build them, sides and backs frequently almost within arms length of each other, rendering a community system of closets necessary, at inconveniently long distances away (for sanitary reasons), so long as a general sewerage system is not in vogue, and also much inconvenience in the disposal of kitchen and bedroom slop.

A number of springs in the grounds furnish a good supply of drinking water. Near the north central and most densely populated portion of the park, a pier or wharf extends about 100 yards into deep water. At the inner end of this pier is an engine house, from which is supplied electric light and water for the whole community, the latter being drawn from about 200 feet out in the lake on the west side of the pier, and pumped to 3 elevated tanks from which are connections to all the cottages. This water is used for all domestic purposes except drinking, and probably also for drinking by many who have an ice supply.

There is, however, great danger of contamination, as the outlet of a sewer from the "Lakeview House" into which the vault of their closets and another one from the rear are flushed, is only a few feet out into the lake about a 100 yards west. With a westerly or north westerly wind blowing, this sewage would be retained right in the vicinity of the intake pipe. I

was informed by the Secretary and Manager of the Park Co. that this sewer was only flushed when the wind was blowing steadily off shore.

During my visit an evident flushing took place, and the wind veering around to the north west, the odor in the evening on the balcony of the hotel was very unpleasant, and down about the outlet of the sewer it was unbearable. The pipe was also leaking and sewage was running down the bank and over the sand on the beach a few yards below the hotel. Another short sewer or drain from the "Park Hotel" discharges into the lake a short distance east of the pier. This is primarily for the kitchen and has no privy connection, but I understand a receptacle into which the bedroom slop of the hotel and a number of cottages is thrown, is connected with it. Private closets for the cottages are not permitted, except about a half dozen where modern patent odorless pail ones are used and frequently emptied by the garbage man. To get over the necessity for sewers, a number of compartment privies are erected over large stone and cement vaults, at considerable distances from the cottages, for general use, large quantities of disinfectants being used in them, and these are said to be emptied late each fall or after the contents are frozen. The vaults at the "Lakeview House" and one a short distance in rear of it, I am told are the only ones flushed and sewered to the lake. Further south and in the neighbourhood of the picnic grounds are two pit closets without cemented vaults, which are reported as cleaned yearly, the pits being filled and new ones dug further on every two years. Bedroom slops are not emptied into any of the privy pits, from the cottages, but carried to separate receptacles.

Disinfectants are used freely everywhere. All kitchen garbage is collected daily, and carted away from the park, and notwithstanding the congested condition of the residential portion, everything seems in excellent order, and every effort appears to be made with the system in vogue to keep it so, but a change to the septic tank system for the disposal of the sewage is much to be desired, and will add greatly to the sanitary condition of the Park.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector,
Provincial Board of Health.

July 17th, 1905.

Port Stanley Water Supply.

By Drs. HODGETTS AND AMYOT.

We beg to report as follows on the water supply of this village the population of which is 600, with an assessable value of $160,000.

The village must be considered from two standpoints, viz., the permanent residential district, and that occupied solely by summer residents.

The former is situated on the lower lying ground on the banks of Kettle Creek, which divides the village, and the latter on the bluffs lying to the east and west.

The present water supply is that derived from wells or springs, many of which are to be found scattered over an area stretching from east to west for nearly a mile and a half.

An analysis of the samples taken shortly after our inspection is herewith submitted, from which it will be seen that nearly all show evidence of bacterial infection, and many show a marked excess of chlorine.

After a careful examination we are of the opinion that owing to the possibility which must ever exist of pollution taking place from cesspool, stable and sub-surface washings of the water of the wells and springs now in use, their use must be prohibited, and there must be substituted some public system.

It appears to us that the supply of good water could be obtained by either sinking a well or by driven pipes on the sandy beach west of the park and slightly to the east of the Junction Railway. The water being pumped to a concrete reservoir on the ridge to the west of the village—the village service being by underground pipes—and some cheaper system whereby pipes laid on or slightly below the surface of the ground, would supply the cottages at Erie Rest on the west, and those in the extreme east end.

This system presents, we believe, no engineering difficulties, and we would recommend that the Municipal Council at once secure the services of a competent engineer to prepare plans along the lines just suggested, or some other that may appear more feasible.

In the meantime the local Board of Health should by public notices, order the boiling of all water used for drinking purposes.

LABORATORIES OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, May 23, '05.

Report on waters, collected by Dr. Bell, Med. Inspector, at Port Stanley and received by us on May 10, 1905. Analyses were begun on same day.

Laboratory numbers.	Sender's numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
1302	24	Bell's Cafe	None.	None.	None.	Present.	22
1303	x48	Spring at "Erie Rest," Mr. Abraham	None.	None.	None.	None.	6
1304	39	Loney's south well	None.	None.	Present.	None.	66
1305	52	Springbank Cottage, "Erie Rest"	None.	None.	None.	None.	2
1306	x40	Taylor's well	None.	None.	None.	None.	24
1307	x39	N.E. of Fraser House stables	None.	None.	None.	None.	54
1308	x4	Wm. Stanton's, Orchard Beach	None.	None.	None.	None.	284
1309	3	Franklin House	None.	None.	None.	None.	65
1310	x2	Russell House	None.	None.	None.	None.	32

No. 1305 is from a surface source and should be regarded with suspicion. All the others showing chlorine above 8 per million are chemically polluted. 1302 and 1304 are in addition already infected with intestinal bacteria. The chemically polluted ones not already infected should be regarded with suspicion, for they are ripe for infection if it should come their way, and that is likely.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

LABORATORIES OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, July 6th, 1905.

Report on waters received from Port Stanley, sent by Dr. Bell, Prov. Med. Inspector, on June 30, 1905. Analyses were begun on same day.

Laboratory numbers.	Sender's numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli	Colonoid Bacilli.	Clorine in parts per Million.
1789	x44	Well, Springbank.....	None.	None.	Present.	None.	3
1790	15	Well, Mrs Graham.....	Present.	None.	None.	None.	4
1791	x11	Well, Mitchell's.....	None.	None.	Present.	None.	2
1792	3	Well, Fraser House stable.	None.	Present.	Present.	None.	85
1793	56	Hill Crest Tank.....	None.	None.	Present.	None.	8
1794	x42	Stanton'e well.....	None.	None.	Present.	None.	287
1795	x20	Russell House well.....	None.	None.	Present.	None.	31
1796	x33	Lorry's yard well.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	44
1797	x46	Lorry's South well.....	Present.	None.	None.	Present.	64
1798	x39	Franklin House well.....	None.	None.	None.	Present.	6

Nos. 1792, 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797 show marked chemical pollution. No. 1796, though showing chemical pollution, is not yet infected.

All the other chemically polluted ones are at the same time infected with dangerous bacteria. These waters are potentially dangerous.

Nos. 1789, 1791, 1793 show colon bacteria and should be regarded with suspicion.

No. 1790 shows suspected organisms as also does 1798.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Laboratories of the Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, July 27, 1905.

Report on waters received from Dr. Mothersill, M.H.O., Port Stanley, on July 18th and 20th, 1905. Analyses were begun on same days.

Laboratory numbers.	Sender's numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.	Remarks.
1988	2	Pretoria Cottage	None.	None.	None.	Present.	6	Suspicious.
1989	6	Tank, Fraser Grounds	None.	None.	None.	Present.	7	Suspicious.
1990	3	Hazel Brae Bar on Lake bank	None.	None.	None.	Present.	2	Suspicious.
1991	1	Spring Bank Cottage	None.	None.	Present.	None.	3	Dangerous.
1992	0	Mrs. Spitt at Drive well on beach	None.	None.	None.	Present.	12	Chemically polluted and suspicious bacterially.
1993	8	Mr. Price well	None.	None.	Present.	None.	17	Dangerous both ways.
1994	7	Well on beach	None.	None.	None.	None.	7	O. K.
1995	4	A. E. Pavey well	None.	None.	None.	None.	30	Chemicallypolluted, doubtful.
1996	x42	Miss Hanson, closets close	None.	None.	Present.	None.	18	Dangerous both ways.
1997	No. 2	Mrs. Nolan	None.	None.	None.	None.	51	Chemicallypolluted, doubtful.
1998	5	Grove Cottage	None.	None.	Present.	None.	8	Dangerous.
1999	x0	Mrs. Abraham	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	O. K.
2020	..	Mrs. Jennings	None.	None.	None.	Present.	8	Suspicious.
2021	14	Hillcrest	None.	None.	None.	Present.	8	Suspicious.
2022	..	Mr. Glover	None.	None.	None.	None.	32	Chemicallypolluted, doubtful.
2023	21	Mrs. Taylor	None.	None.	None.	None.	28	Chemicallypolluted, doubtful.
2024	12	Swim hole	None.	None.	Present.	None.	18	Dangerous both ways.
2025	15	Dr. Mothersill	None.	None.	Present.	None.	26	Dangerous both ways.
2026	13	Mrs. Hunt's	None.	None.	Present.	None.	11	Dangerous.
2027	18	Bell's well	None.	None.	Present.	None.	267	Very dangerous both ways.
2028	11	Mrs. Brown J., spring	None.	None.	Present.	None.	2	Dangerous.
2029	17	Mr. Leighton	None.	None.	Present.	None.	104	Very dangerous both ways.
2030	16	Mr. Moore	None.	None.	None.	None.	19	Chemicallypolluted, doubtful.
2031	19	Mrs. Payne	None.	None.	Present.	None.	26	Dangerous both ways.

The standard for surface waters at Port Stanley is from 2 to 3 of chlorine to the million.

The standard for deep well waters at Port Stanley is from 7 to 8 of chlorine to the million.

Increases above these show chemical pollution in proportion to increase.

Colonoid bacilli are suspiciously intestinal in origin. Colon Bacilli are intestinal.

J. A. A.

Second Report of the Outbreak of Enteric Fever in London.

By Drs. HODGETTS AND AMYOT

It will be remembered that a report on this subject was presented and adopted at the first quarterly meeting of the Board. Shortly thereafter a copy was forwarded to the municipal authorities of London and Port Stanley.

As certain statements have been made by some of the officials of London in the public press, we deem it proper and in the public interest to refer to some of these, particularly as the statements are, to say the least, a misrepresentation and distortion of the facts regarding which we have spoken truthfully and without reservation, and are the conclusions arrived at after careful and repeated examinations of both the water and sewerage systems of London and the well waters of Port Stanley, notwithstanding the insinuations to the contrary.

We wish to reiterate the conclusions arrived at in our previous report regarding the impurity of the Port Stanley waters, and the suspicion which rests upon them as being factors in the London outbreak of enteric fever, but at the same time we would repeat the statement that the London water supply was not free from grave suspicion as being the other and perhaps the more important factor, and we would add that our further investigations only strengthen us in those deductions as far as they relate to the London water supply.

We would point out that the gentlemen interviewed simply state that our report is erroneous, as if this mere expression of opinion by any or all of them was a contravention of the facts as stated in our report.

The statements of the Chairman of the Board of Health are, to say the least, very contradictory and misleading.

He seems to be particularly aggrieved that the report does not coincide with the deductions made by himself—(see Appendix "A")—wherein he argues that 107 cases of enteric fever reported between August 2nd and Sept. 29th were due to the drinking of the water of one of the wells at Port Stanley, viz., that of the Fraser House, and that too upon a given date, July 20th. He sets aside the fact that both the wells and one of the ponds of the London system on October 29th, 1904, showed the presence of bacteria of the same variety as were found in the wells at Port Stanley—(see Appendix "H")—and upon the presence of these bacteria he bases his conclusions, that the wells of Port Stanley were the only cause of the London outbreak. The doctor must remember that we arrive at our conclusions by reason of the bacterial infection of the water of both municipalities backed up, however, in the instance of the London waters by the existing bad condition of affairs as found at Springbank, and it is only proper to draw attention to the fact that at times the London water supply had the same kind of infection as was found in the well waters of Port Stanley; and the pollution is found at a point in the system which is more serious than if found at any other, namely, the wells from which the whole water supply is pumped.

The ignoring of this report showing the infection of the wells, (Appendix "H"), and basing all his arguments on the Laboratory Report of May 8th, 1905—(see Appendix "A") of this Report, makes it appear that the Chairman of the Board, while incidentally admitting the ideas advanced in

our report, that there may be some ground for suspicion as to the London water supply, belittles what the report points out—and desires the public to think there is "no danger," and to gain his point ignores the Laboratory report Nov. 4th, 1904, and lays stress on that of May, 1905 (see Appendix "H." The Chairman is supported in his contentions and arguings by the worthy Mayor, who, dealing in platitudes, states the Report is erroneous, though in what manner he does not indicate, and holds up to derision the conclusions of those he is pleased to honor as specialists, though in the next paragraph advancing his personal claims for that distinction. As for ourselves we make no claims.

From the general tenor of the reported interviews, it seems that the usual course adopted is to question the laboratory reports in so far as they reflect upon the purity of their own water supply—yet accepting the reports of the same investigators as far as they relate to the wells of Port Stanley; and then to intimate that your officers are guilty of making statements in the report regarding their system, which are not the result of careful investigation. We would here state that the negligence of the London authorities in respect to the pollution of the River Thames by raw sewage is, in our opinion, deserving of the severest condemnation, for after the removal of coke from the contact beds the raw sewage has been run direct into the river and that portion immediately above the dam and close to the pumping station has been the receptacle for the accumulated sewage of the city. This condition has existed for nearly two years without any effort being made to replace the coke which was used to heat the city offices. The neglect to replace this coke and the pouring of the raw sewage into the River Thames in our opinion amounts to criminal negligence.

The authorities of London show but litte understanding of either the duties of your reporters or the functions of the Board in stating that the report makes no recommendations—none were made because it was not within our province—but it was the duty of the Local Authorities when defects were pointed out to investigate and to endeavor to remedy the same. As to how far this has been done our report of another visit to Springbank, made last month, will show. Of the truth of this visit we would refer the doubting ones to Dr. Hutchinson, M.H.O., who kindly accompanied us, and to whom we were personally known.

Upon this visit we were able to secure information which only confirmed our previous report.

As to their being a fifth "pond or pool" across the river, we found that a little below the dam and close to the end of the foot bridge there is a cistern or well, the existence of which had been denied over and over again by Dr. English. We would apoligize for designating it a pool. This well is sunken in the earth and receives the water collected by underground tiles distributed for nearly a quarter of a mile on that side of the River. The estimated daily flow is 300,000 gallons, and this gravitates to one of the ponds on the opposite side through an iron pipe laid either on or under the river bed. This is the supply to which we referred in the previous report, but owing to its being impossible to cross the bridge on the previous occasion, we mis-stated as being a "pool," in many instances it is worse than what we called it.

We were not able to inspect the pipe or the cut off which is situated on the proximal bank under the river level close to the lower well, so cannot state if leakage of river water at any time is possible.

Upon enquiry we found that the wells had not impervious bottoms, but the height of the water therein was influenced by the height of the water

in the river, whether it was the height above or below the dam, could not be ascertained; the fact, however, only further confirms the conclusion arrived at regarding them, and this river influence may account for the presence of colon bacilli in them in October, 1904.

We found that the manner in which a portion of the surface water collected to the east of the pumping station in its passage to the river is conducted across the conduit which conveys the water from the eastern pond, is such that it is possible for admixture to take place of some of the former with the latter.

A closet was also in use above the east pond just referred to.

We would further point out that the protection of the ponds from the entrance of small animals is extremely defective.

In conclusion, we would note with pleasure that certain very objectionable closets referred to in our previous report have since been made more or less water tight, having been converted into dry earth closets from which the contents, we are informed, are shovelled out at intervals—also that the construction work on the retaining wall in the central long pond has been completed and teams now no longer drive into it.

LABORATORY OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, May 8, 1905.

Report on water received from Dr. Hutchinson of London on May 2nd, 1905. Analyses were begun on same day.

Laboratory numbers.	Sender's numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
1188	x46	Pond 4, Spring bank	None.	None.	None.	None.	4
1189	x44	Pond 2, Spring bank	None.	None.	None.	None.	3
1190	39	Fulton Well, across river at Spring bank	None.	None.	None.	None.	1
1191	x31	Well 2, Spring bank.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	1
1192	x20	Pond 1, Spring bank	None.	None.	None.	None.	4
1193	23	Well 3, Spring bank.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	1
1194	15	Pond 3, Spring bank	None.	None	None.	None.	3
1195	x34	Well 1, Spring bank	None.	None.	None.	None.	1
1196	x36	Reservoir, Spring bank....	None.	None.	None.	None.	1

The variations in the chlorine content would indicate a source not uniform for each of these waters or chemical pollution. The bacterial examination shows no infection in any of them.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

LABORATORIES OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, Mar. 15th, '04.

Ices received Mar. 14, 1904, from Dr. Hutchinson, London.

Analyses of Waters from Dr. Hutchinson, London.

Colon B.	Strepto-cocci.	Staphy-lococci.	No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Ox. Cons.	Chlor-ine.	Nitrites and nitrates.	——
—	+	—	(1) 563	.045	.09	.16	1	.....	Coal.
—	+	—	(2) 564	.035	.075	.26	1	.....	S. end pond.
—	+	—	(3) 565	.045	.075	.35	1	.....	Middle pond.
+	+	—	(4) 566	.045	.075	.8	1	.....	N. end pond.

GEO. G. NASMITH.

LABORATORIES OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, Feb. 23rd, '04.

Analyses of Waters from Dr. Hutchinson, London.

No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Ox. Cons.	Chlor-ine.	Nitrites and nitrates.	——
(1) 387	.025	.015	.....	1	.....	.....
(2) 386	.03	.015	.....	1	.....	.....
(16) 391	.17	.04	.....	1	.....	.....
(3) 392	.675	.611	.....	1	.....	.....
(5) 393	.16	.65	.....	1	.....	Full of blue-green Algae and water fleas.

GEO. G. NASMITH.
JOHN A. AMYOT.

LABORATORIES OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, Jan. 14, 1904.

Analyses of Waters from Dr. Hutchinson, London, Ont.

Total Hardness.	Colon B.	Staphy-lococe.	Strepto-cocci.	No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Ox. Cons.	Chlor-ine.	Nitrites and Nitrates.	——
235.5	—	—	—	67	.065	.045	.....	1	.....	Spring bank pond.
.....	—	—	—	68	.045	.28	.....	11	.....	Cove.*
219.0	—	—	—	79	.075	.105	.....	1	.....	Ox Bow creek.
220.0	—	—	—	70	.01	.045	.....	1	.....	Crow creek.
.....	—	—	+	71	.19	.34	.....	6	.....	N. branch Thames.*
.....	—	—	+	72	1.04	.32	.....	13	.....	Clare's pond.
.....	—	—	—	73	.31	.095	.....	9	.....	S. branch Thames.*

+ Present, — Absent.

GEO. G. NASMITH.
JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report on Disposal of Sewage by Public Charities in the Northern Portion of London.

By Dr. HODGETTS AND AMYOT.

When in the City of London an examination was made into the manner in which sewage of the several Public Institutions situated in the northern section of the city was disposed of. Dr. Hutchinson, M. H. O., of the city, kindly accompanied us.

We are pleased to state that we found the sewage of the following Institutions had been run into the common system.

Mount Hope Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Hospital, and Protestant Orphan's Home.

While that of the McCormick Home for aged is at present run into cesspools from which it is pumped, and then distributed by surface irrigation to the land situated to the rear, and in such a manner as must frequently cause a nuisance in the immediate neighborhood.

We were informed by the Lady Superintendent, that it was contemplated to construct septic tanks and distribute the effluent by subsurface tiles.

The sewage of the building now occupied by the sisters of St. Joseph, late Hellmuth College, is at present run into the north branch of the Thames River, the outlet being just above the Richmond Street Bridge.

We would recommend that the proposed system of the McCormick Home for aged be installed forthwith, under the supervision of the Local Board of Health, and that the owners of the old Hellmuth College be ordered by the Local Board of Health of the Township to discontinue the present method of sewage disposal, as it pollutes the waters of the north branch, from which a portion of the ice supply of the city is taken.

And we would recommend that septic tank and sub-surface distribution be forthwith substituted. Action should certainly not be deferred longer than the first of October.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.
JOHN A. AMYOT.

Reports of Committees.

PRESENTED AUG. 2nd AND 3rd, 1905.

Report of the Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West) Re North Bay Sewerage System.

REPORT No. 1, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN.—Your committee having met and considered the plans and specifications of the proposed sewerage sytem of the Town of North Bay as submitted by Mr. L. O. Clarke, C. E., O. L. S., dated March 25th, 1905, by which it was proposed to carry the sewage to two septic tanks, one in the west end at the foot of the Tenth St., and the other in the east end at the foot of Regin St., both tanks being situated close to the shores of Lake Nipissing upon which Lake the town is situated.

The present population of the town is between three and four thousand, and as no manufactories of any importance are established therein, the sewage will be chiefly of the class known as "household."

As the source of water supply is a most important factor in the consideration of the disposal of sewage, your committee would point out that the present source of the town supply is Lake Nipissing at a point a little further west of the proposed westerly outlet; but as this Board had approved of the source being changed in Trout Lake, (see Report of 1904, page 172) the particular point at which treated sewage is discharged into Lake Nipissing becomes very simplied and is one to be settled mainly from an engineering standpoint.

Under the conditions stated above your committee approves of the plans, but would recommend that the approval shall be subject to the following provisos,—

First. That the Trout Lake water supply be in operation and the present source be abandoned before the contemplated system be installed.

Second. That the septic tanks shall be constructed as part of the system and the operation of the system shall be dependent upon the use of the same from the time of inception.

Third. That the septic tanks be extended from time to time so that the capacity will always be equal to at least one day sewage flow.

Fourth. That should the Board at any time require further purification of the sewage by contact beds or other means, the municipality shall so provide for the same upon receiving notification from the Board.

Fifth. That the Town Council shall adopt a Plumbing By-law, similar in its provisions to the Model Plumbing By-law issued by this Board in 1897, a certified copy of which shall be filed with the Secretary of the Board, together with any changes and additions that may be made from time to time by the Municipal Council.

Sixth. That the Town Council shall provide for the inspection of all work done under the contract.

Seventh. That house connections shall be made under the supervision of the Town Inspector.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, J. J. CASSIDY, M. D.,
ALEX. THOMPSON, M. D.,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M. D.

REPORT No. 2.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN.—Your committee having heard Report No. 2 read by your Secretary on a nuisance complained of by the residents of Mount Forest, and having read the evidence submitted to establish the charge, would advise that the Inspector of the Board, Dr. Bell, be requested to investigate the complained of nuisance and report to the Board as soon as possible.

Signed,

J. J. CASSIDY,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

Port Carling, August 3rd, 1905.

REPORT No. 3.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee on sewerage, West, having read the correspondence in reference to a proposed cemetery at Bothwell, recommend that a member of your committee, Dr. Thompson, and the Inspector of the Province, Dr. Bell, examine the site of the proposed cemetery and report on the same as soon as possible.

Signed,

J. J. CASSIDY,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

August 3rd, 1905.

Report of the Committee on Sewerage and Water (East).

REPORT No. 2.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee on sewerage, East, to whom has been referred the question of Belleville sewage, beg leave to report, that they have carefully considered the matter and suggest that as the Secretary and Dr. Boucher have been requested to visit Napanee in reference to health matters, that they also make a thorough examination into the proposed changes and additions to the Belleville systems of both water and sewerage, and that in the meantime the City Authorities be requested to have the plans prepared with a view to the future disposal of sewage by septic tank or otherwise, when required by your Board. At the same time we would recommend that your committee be requested to enquire into the water supply and sewerage of the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,

R. P. BOUCHER,
W. OLDRIGHT.

Port Carling, August 3rd, 1905.

REPORT No. 3.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,— Your committee having seen the Report of the City Engineer of Toronto re Woodbine septic tank and bacteria beds and heard his verbal remarks and explanations before your Board at its current meeting, recommend that they approve of the same, with the further suggestion that sand filter beds be tried as part of the system, a few such beds taking the place pro tanto of some of the contact or bacteria beds.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,
R. P. BOUCHER,
W. OLDRIGHT.

August, 1905.

REPORT No. 4.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee having examined the report and plans of the Engineer of the City of Toronto regarding the construction of a storm water overflow on Roncesvalles Avenue and having heard his explanation of the same before your Board, recommend that you give your approval to the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,
R. P. BOUCHER,
W. OLDRIGHT.

August 3rd, 1905.

Report on Inspection of the Source of Water Supply of Ingersoll.

By Dr. JOHN A. AMYOT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of the Town Council of the Town of Ingersoll, Dr. Hodgetts sent me to look into the water system of the Town.

During 1904 several specimens of the town water, which is supplied by a private Company, was sent to your Laboratory for analysis. Many of these showed infection with colon bacilli and streptococci. The Medical Health Officer, Dr. Coleridge, and the Local Board of Health of the town have been trying to find the cause and to devise means to correct the defect.

The water is collected in the open country (rather thickly populated and stocked farm land) from some three or four springs and the low lying swampy land in a shallow valley to the south-west of the town. The source is about one and one-half to two miles in length, the water being carried by an open creek to a small collecting basin, from it it is carried about one and one-half miles in addition by a wooden pipe eighteen inches in diameter

to the pump-well on the bank some twenty feet above the level of the Thames River, there being a fall of about twenty feet in the three or three and a half miles from the head spring. A blue print showing the water shed is appended.

The source of colon bacilli and the other organisms found is not far to seek, in fact the surprising thing would be their absence in any continued run of samples. So far the town has not suffered to any great extent from typhoid fever. There is no means provided in the system to hold back infection if typhoid should ever break out on any of the farms draining into the collecting stream.

The system at the present time should not be an expensive one to run. The water all gravitates to the pumping station, the town is not elevated to any height in any part of its extent above the pumping station, and the pumps are partly run by water power with ten feet fall supplied by the overflow from the collecting system. Coal is not necessarily carted a long distance to supply the engine when steam is used. The staff is small. No part of the system is frilled and the Company charges consumers a good high rate for water, more a good deal, I was assured, than is charged in St. Thomas where the running expenses for pumping, and in addition filtering are much higher.

There is a general distrust of the water amongst the citizens in the town, tempting them to use the old fashioned back-yard well. The sub-soil is coarse and gravelly, making the danger the greater.

The Company expresses a willingness, even an eagerness, to do much to correct the faults of the system.

There are two courses open,- *First*, to build water-tight wells around each of the springs and connect these up by impervious piping with the present water intake pipe. It is questionable though if there would then be sufficient for the requirements of the town (average 500,000 gallons per day) if the ground and swamp water were excluded. Again the ground has a good deal of coarse gravel in it. They could never, in my opinion, feel absolutely safe as to infection even then. The wooden conduit would be another source of doubt, and besides the cost would be considerable.

At the time of my visit the ground was covered deeply with snow so that it was impossible to get a correct idea of the arrangement of the geological strata of the water-shed, and this is important in judging of the probable chances of the infection of the water in the springs.

The other course is filtration. There is land in the neighborhood of the pumping station where a filter could be ideally situated and the water could be carried to it by gravity. Good sand could be got in the Thames valley which is right at hand, so there would be no difficulty in handling the effluent from the sand washers. The water to be filtered coming from a sandy district is rarely very turbid and there is besides not much organic matter in it, so that a high rate of filtration would be possible (4,000,000—5,000,000 gallons per acre per day).

Situated as it is, the town is not likely to increase very rapidly in population and much could be done to prevent the present excessive waste of water so that a very small area of filtration would be required. Again, if filtration was done, piping in the water-bearing area would not have to be done.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, JOHN A. AMYOT,
Bacteriologist.

On July 10th a second visit was made to Ingersoll in connection with their water system.

On the 6th and 7th of July the Company in charge of the system were telephoned to announcing the visit. None of them came.

The gathering basin was visited in company with the Medical Health Officer and the Board of Health. The purpose of the visit was to ascertain when the ground was uncovered with snow the topography, to see approximately what the springs supplied, what was general surface water and what were the possibilities of pollution.

I am of opinion that the springs could not give a sufficient supply of themselves. The results of the chlorine examinations would seem to bear this out. The springs show each 4 parts of chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water. (This quantity would indicate that the source is not deep-seated.) The water in the pump well and in the town tap show each three parts in a million. Surface waters usually show about 2 parts in a million. If this be so here, then the springs supply only one half of the water.

The surface water has to be taken in in order to procure a sufficient supply. The number of farms, etc., in the neighborhood will be a constant menace to the surface supply especially. I am more convinced than ever that this water to be safe should be filtered before distribution to the town, and this by the slow sand filtration method. All the physical conditions are favorable for this to be done economically, almost ideally.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,
JOHN A. AMYOT.

TORONTO, July 27th, 1905.

LABORATORIES OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, July 27th, 1905.

Report on waters received from Mr. Duncan, of Ingersoll, on July 24th, 1905. Analyses were begun on same day.

Labratory numbers.	Sender's numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colonoid bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
2061	30	North Spring.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	4
2062	27	Harris Spring.....	None.	None.	None.	Present.	4
2063	28	Gathering Basin.....	None.	None.	Present.	None.	3
2064	26	Pumping Well.....	None.	None.	Present.	None.	3
2065	32	C. P. R. Tap.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	3

The Harris spring shows infection with suspiciously intestinal bacteria. Both the gathering basin and the pumping well specimens show colon bacilli.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

LABORATORY OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TORONTO, Dec. 21, 1904.

Report on waters received from Dr. Coleridge, of Ingersoll, on Dec. 9, 1904. Analyses were begun on same day.

Laboratory numbers	Sender's numbers	Where collected from	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon bacilli.	Colon-old bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million
3654	24	Gathering Basin	None.	None.	Present.	None.	2
3655	33	C. P. R. Tap	None.	None.	Present.	None.	2
3656	42	Head Spring	None.	None.	None.	None.	2
3657	28	Harris Spring	Present.	None.	None.	None.	2
3658	52	North Spring	None.	None.	None.	None.	2

Nos. 3654 and 3655, also 3657, are infected with disease-producing bacteria.

JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report on Burk's Falls Public Water Supply.

By Dr. JOHN A. AMYOT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN,—During the summer of 1904 the authorities of Burk's Falls, backed by an overwhelmingy large majority of citizens, installed on the personal recommendation of Dr. P. H. Bryce, a gravity system of water supply.

The water is taken from Reazin Lake, a lake of 3¾ acres surface area, twenty-five feet deep and situated at the bottom of a well wooded basin, probably one-half mile wide by one mile long. Its wall is deficient at the western end. The basin is about 50 feet deep to the surface of the lake. The geological formation of the basin is such that it will probably never be inhabited by man, not even by animals. The land is not arable, besides it is difficult of access, so that it will seldom be visited. It is situated to the south of the village and at a level of about 300 feet above the Magnetawan River, on which is situated the village of Burk's Falls.

I could not find out the exact length of the water main, but it is estimated at 16,000 feet to the foot of the stand-pipe, which is 160 feet lower than the level of the lake. The stand-pipe is 70 feet high. The usual pressure in the town is 90 lbs. The pipe from the lake for the first 2,000 feet is a six-inch one. From there it is gradually reduced until at the river it is a one-inch pipe.

The supply from the lake was estimated as 40,000 gals. per day without lowering the level. This is from five to six times the daily consumption of the village, the consumption is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000 gals. per day. The mills in the town pump their own water from the river.

On the face of it the system is an ideal one and presents chiefly the following advantages:—

1. It is the closest lake supply to the town.
2. It has a higher fall than could be got from any other possible source in the district.
3. The quantity is ample even for an extreme fire call.
4. There is practically no running cost.
5. The cost of installation was at least one-third less than it would have been from any other lake source.
6. The nature of the supply basin is such that it is not likely to be polluted or infected by such diseases or organisms as are usually guarded against in providing water supplies.

The stand-pipe is situated on a bye-way from the main, and is not habitually used. There seems to be an idea prevailing that it should be used only to increase the fire pressure. When no consumers are taking water, the water lies dead in the pipes. There is no constant outflow tap, and in consequence of this the water in the stand-pipe last winter froze and put it out of commission until spring if they had needed to use it.

From certain standpoints, unfortunately the water is not good.

1. It is excessively dark brown in color. In passing to the lake from the surface of the basin it passes through moss and bog for some hundreds of feet from nearly the whole circumference of the lake. This bog is thickly wooded and undergrown. The lake itself has a deep mud bottom and is full of rotting trees and vegetation.
2. It smells strongly swampy even in the summer time.
3. It tastes quite swampy, almost acrid.
4. All these three disadvantages are markedly intensified in the winter time when the ice forms and prevents the dissipation of the gases of decomposition.
5. The intake pipe being near the bottom some of the mud gets into the pipes, and this standing with its high organic content in the pipe, gives rise to considerable slime formation, which is decidedly objectionable looking.
6. There is general discontent in the village against the water. They cannot understand how it can be free from pathogenic bacteria when it looks and tastes so badly. One doctor who is particularly strong in his objection thinks it might cause typhoid fever.
7. This general discontent causes many of the people to go back to their sweet-tasting wells, where the water looks nice; but the wells in Burk's Falls are especially dangerous, the rock being so very close to the surface in so many places. Their last severe outbreak of typhoid fever was confined to a small section of the town, an unrecognized case of typhoid living above this well area probably infecting all below. There has been no typhoid in the village since the system was installed. The town authorities told me that only one or two had cut off their town supply.
8. There are a number of very beautiful lakes in the neighbourhood and these are generally easy of access. The water in nearly all of them is nearly colorless and is clear. Immediately invidious comparisons are made and this serves to augument the discontent.

In company with Mr. Lehmann, who has charge of the water system, I visited three of the lakes that are being spoken of in connection with this question, viz., Horn Lake, Pike Lake and Three Mile Lake.

Horn Lake is a very beautiful lake formed on a small scale very like Lake Joseph of the Muskoka Lakes. It is several miles in length and has many bays and islands. It is a great hunting resort and fishing place. The

water is clear white and deep. The bottom of the lake is rocky. There is considerable land about it that will later be taken up for farming purposes. At the point at which it was proposed to take water there is a considerable saw-mill and some farms draining. There would always be chances of pollution and infection. To get a gravity system from this lake the pipe line would have to wind about in a very circuitous manner, probably ten miles. The pipe would in consequence have to be of considerable diameter.

This lake is situated to the north west of the town about three miles. There are three ridges between it and the town. The closest one to the lake rises about 40 or 50 feet above its level. If the pipe was carried across this it would mean pumping to this height. The water would then flow down to the town in spite of the other ridges, by gravity.

Both of these projects I would judge beyond the financing power of the town, especially since filtration would probably be necessary from hygienic reasons.

Pike Lake. This is a lake of about 200 acres area almost circular. The water is beautifully white and clear. The bottom is chiefly rock. There are some two or three farms bordering on it. On its south shore a nickle mine is in course of development. It may possibly be worked. This draining into the lake along with the drainage of the farms now discharging into it would make it risky hygienically and might necessitate filtration.

This lake is situated to the south east of the town about two miles distant. For a gravity system this lake would, according to Mr. Galt, require the putting of an eight-inch main and the main would have to be about 24,000 feet long. This would possibly make the cost one third to one half more than the present one, and besides they could not get the same pressure as the lake is some ninety-five feet less elevated than Reazin Lake.

It is a question if the town could have afforded this outlay. Still this it seems would have been the better place to take it from.

Three Mile Lake. This is a lake of about 100 acres, narrow and long, with a fairly white water, not so clear as the others. There is arable land all around it. It would seem to me to be about 40 feet lower than Pike Lake from which it is south. This lake, runs considerable risk from a hygienic point of view, pasture lands and farms being so close to it. Besides, it would not be situated high enough to give a gravity system.

On the whole, Burk's Falls seems to have got a municipal water system from a source within its means. The other sources, with the exception of Pike Lake, would seem to be beyond their reach from the cost involved.

I am of the opinion that the present system could be improved at a very small outlay, and with this in view would recommend as follows:—

1. That provision be made to have a continual flow through the mains by providing an outflow at the river level. This would help to flush out the slime now accumulating from the pipes.

2. That the stand-pipe be used habitually. In this way some aeration and ventilation would be got, and freezing in cold weather would be avoided.

3. That frequently the hydrants be opened to flush out the pipes.

4. That water in sufficient quantity be let off from the lake to lower its level some six or seven feet so that the shores of the lake could be got at in order to remove any projecting logs. That all the logs possible be removed from the lake. These logs and the continually adding vegetable matter are keeping up the supply of organic matter to putrify. Again, if the water is lowered, the neighboring bog will be dried out, the water

will lie at a lower level and not infuse out so much coloring matter from the vegetation.

5. If after this is done the improvement is not sufficient, resort ought to be made to areation and afterwards slow sand filtration. Two million gallons of such water could be filtered to one acre of sand bed, to the extent of making the water nearly colorless and practically odorless and tasteless.

The filter required for Burk's Falls when the quantity of water required would not exceed 10,000 gallons for some years to come, would not need to be a formidable affair and would be quite within the means of the town. It would be too bad to lay up all the money now sunk and make it non-returning, when the expenditure of a comparatively small sum would make the system an ideal one.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed,

JOHN A. AMYOT.

TORONTO, May 31st, 1905.

Quarterly Report of the Secretary.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.

Presented to the Meeting of the Board, held October 24th and 25th, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report as follows for the quarter ending September 30th, 1905.

The period has been marked by a decrease in both the cases reported and the deaths occurring from the notifiable contagious diseases, as will be seen from the tables as compiled by the chief clerk.

The fact that smallpox continues in our midst is undoubtedly due to the indifference shown by a large number of our citizens to avail themselves of the protection afforded by vaccination, thus showing themselves far inferior either in good sense or judgment than their compliance with other less important laws which lead the casual observer to believe, and at the same time indicating themselves to be slow in availing themselves of a long tried and well proven scientific procedure, which by adoption such countries as Germany and France have forever placed themselves as free from its disfiguring and death dealing influences.

We hope that before long this Province will have upon the statute books an Act similar in character to the wise provisions now in force in the two European countries just mentioned, where not only primary vaccination but secondary or revaccination is compulsory before manhood and womanhood have been reached. Failing this sanitary ordeal, those municipalities in which the present law is enforced as regards vaccination of school children, should be protected against financial losses incurred by reason of having to aid, medically, patients coming from other portions of the Province where the law is not enforced.

It would be particularly noted that at the present time an outbreak of smallpox exists in the townships situated on the eastern border of the counties of Northumberland and Peterboro and the western border of the county of Hastings. That such is unfortunately the case is due to the fact that some physicians have failed to diagnose the disease, either from ignorance of its true character or from a desire to suppress publicity. The result of this is seen in the fact that City of Toronto and other municipalities have been put to considerable expense and much inconvenience. The conditions of this in the sections just referred to is shown by Dr. Bell in his report on this disease.

It requires no words of mine to indicate to this Board the many examples which prove the truth of my contention that smallpox can be prevented by vaccination only, and given an enforcement of the law as just laid down the necessity for quarantine with all its expense to municipalities and irksomeness to individuals would be done away with.

The question of tuberculosis is necessarily one ever present before the public, and the 469 deaths during the past quarter accentuate the fact referred to in each of my previous reports, that, no municipality has as yet attempted to grapple with this White Plague. It is gratifying, however, to note that the City of Hamilton has taken up the question in apparently

all seriousness, and the establishment of a local organization with funds to the value of $25,000 gives us hope that ere long this progressive city will have established a sanatorium for the care of the tuberculous poor, and become the leader in availing itself of the provisions of the Act *re* Municipal Sanatoria. It is sincerely hoped the good example will be followed in the near future by other cities as also by the counties, for with a number of sanatoria throughout Ontario the opportunity will not only be afforded for the care of the indigent, but many will be instructed how to live without infecting others; some will be placed in a condition of health as to permit of their continuing as wage earners, and it will be found that the onward progress of the scourge will be checked.

The attention of the Board is directed to the increase of outbreaks of enteric fever in the Province. I would particularly mention the following as reported during this year:

Cases and Deaths from Enteric Fever for September.

Place	*Cases*	*Deaths*
Toronto	42	7
Toronto Junction	16	0
Parry Sound	20	2
Pembroke	20	1
London	11	0
Brantford	10	1
Kingston	2	0
Brockville	5	1
Hamilton	8	0
Guelph	12	2
Port Arthur	15	1
Fort William	12	3
Bracebridge	7	0
Copper Cliff	9	1
North Bay	3	0
Harley	3	0
Haldimand	3	0
Cramahe	3	0
Uxbridge	2	0
Tillsonburg	6	0
Peterboro	3	0
Hintonburg	3	0
Rochester	4	0
Raleigh	2	0
Chatham Tp.	2	0
New Liskeard	4	2
Rainy River	8	0
Kenora	2	0
Cobden	7	0
Chesterville	3	0
Clarence	2	0
Nottawasaga	3	0
Galt	2	0
Guelph Tp.	4	0
Etobicoke	3	0

Places having only one case not included.

It is just possible that if physicians complied with the Public Health Act and notified each case that the outbreaks would be more numerous and the cases in those already reported would be larger than stated,—for example, the M.H.O. of Toronto reports:

The increasing frequency with which municipal authorities ignore the provisions of section 30 of the Public Health Act calls for some definite action of this Board if the health not only of the inhabitants of those municipalities controvening the Act, but citizens of our Province generally is to be conserved.

I refer more particularly to section 30 of the Public Health Act, which requires that not only the plans of public sewerage systems must be submitted by the council of any city, town or village to this Board before their adoption by the council, but "Whenever the construction of a common sewer is contemplated," it is the duty of the council of any city, town or village, to submit to this Board before their adoption all plans in connection with said common sewer.

The need for the enforcement of this wise provision becomes more apparent with the increased growth of our cities and other urban municipalities. and also from the fact that in some instances municipalities have installed systems in direct opposition to the decisions of the Board. Further instances can be given where municipal councils have approved of the construction of sewers by manufacturing firms, etc., where there is no municipal system, and as a consequence streams and water courses are to-day polluted in a manner which this Board knows but little of. The fact, however, remains the same, that in many instances the health of the general public is endangered, for in these days of rapid transit and commercial and social interchange the limit cannot be placed upon the definition of "public." This being the case, it is necessary for this Board to take such action as it deems necessary in the public interests, to prevent the construction of common sewers in the cities, towns and villages of this Province without the Board having first approved thereof. Further, any common sewer built since the passing of the Health Act, should be inspected and reported upon by an officer of the Board, and where necessary, in the interests of the public health, such alterations should be ordered as are proper.

Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

I have again to direct your attention to the continued presence of this disease in various portions of the Province during the past quarter, those of which I have official knowledge are Eganville, 6 cases and 2 deaths; Mountain, 4 cases; Nipissing Tp., 2 cases; Huntley Tp., 2 cases; Monteagle and H. (Hastings), 1 death; Powassin (Parry Sound), several cases, and several new cases reported in the districts surrounding the village of Carp.

As bacteriological examinations show that the specific organism is present in the secretions of the nose and mouth for a period of two weeks after the onsent of the disease, and further, they have been found in the same secretions of those nursing patients, it does appear that the Board should make some definite pronouncement on the disease for the guidance of health authorities.

To this end I would suggest the issuing of an order to the municipalities referred to in the Act requiring their compliance with the statute, and at the same time they be informed what this Board considers a "common sewer."

In this connection, I would recommend that the present Public Health Act be amended whereby powers similar in character to those possessed by the Local Government Board of England be vested in the Provincial Board of Health, whereby the approval of all sewerage and water systems must be given before the money can be raised for the carrying on of the work.

In conclusion, reference should be made to municipal councils and boards of health. The increasing number of complants which reach this office, many of a trivial character, indicate the apathy and indifference on the part of the local authorities to grapple with questions which should be dealt with under the powers given them under the Public Health Act. This is particularly the case in the towns and villages, where it would appear the Boards are afraid of enforcing the law, being apparently overawed by a something which they will not name. This unsatisfactory condition can only be remedied by the appointment of a County or District Boards of Health with salaried Medical Health Officers.

Comparative Table of Infectius Diseases.

The Third Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1905, with the same month, 1904.

Diseases	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Smallpox	30	2	29	2
Scarlet fever	109	5	325	25
Diphtheria	402	52	485	58
Measles	148	8	30	38
Whooping Cough	313	51	75	30
Typhoid	612	105	540	126
Tuberculosis	489	441	538	513
	2,038	664	2,022	729

Laboratory Reports

By J. A. AMYOT, M.D.

Presented at Quarterly Meeting held October, 1905.

To the Chairman and Members of the Board of Health of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to present you the following epitomized report of the work done in your laboratories during the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1905.

Summary of the specimens examined in the Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health during the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1905:

Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous Sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for month.
	Release.		Diagnosis.									
	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−		Chemical	Bacterial	
July, 1905.....	8	28	20	44	57	98	16	66	18	..	69	424
Aug., 1905.....	6	11	16	41	60	81	36	104	10	..	65	431
Sept., 1905.....	6	26	17	23	67	93	38	113	11	12	136	541
	20	65	53	108	184	272	90	283	39	12	270	1396
	85		161		456		373		39	282		
	246											

Diphtheria exudates	246
Tuberculous sputa	456
Typhoid bloods	373
Miscellaneous	39
Waters	282
Total	1,396

Besides the above, there were examined for the City of Toronto:

Sewage	98 specimens
Water chemically	14 specimens
	112

Total number of specimens examined during quarter, 1,508.

The last set of Toronto sewage samples are yet to be examined. A report on our findings in this respect will be presented at the next quarterly meeting.

Notes arising out of above Examinations.

1st. There were examined from the City of Toronto's water supply 61 specimens of water on as many days. Thirteen of these specimens showed infection of a probably sewage origin. Seven times colon bacilli were found, five times bacilli suspiciously intestional in origin, and on one occasion stoptococci were found.

In July 12 specimens were examined with no infection, in August 24 specimens were examined with eight infections, in September 25 were examined with 5 infections.

The days of infection were as last year in groups of days, *i.e.*, Aug. 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 and 24, September 14, 25, 26, 27 and 29.

This is a condition which should not be tolerated in a wealthy and boasting city like Toronto. It shows a lack of interest in the citizens, a lethargy, and lack of an appreciation of their duty in those shaping the policy of expenditure in the city.

Typhoid fever is more abundant than for some years. It is not being reported. There is suspicion even that the fact is being suppressed.

During the quarter 87 specimens of suspected typhoid blood were sent in by Toronto physicians, and of these 23 were shown to be typhoid fever in origin.

2nd. Two specimens of organs were examined for suspected anthrax during the quarter. One of these proved positive. The case is from Collingwood in a man who had skinned a beast that had died from the disease. This gives us another tannery section with anthrax.

3rd. Based on analyses made in the laboratory and on an inspection subsequently made, Brampton instituted suit against one Dyer for allowing barn-yard refuse to run into the lake, the source of supply to the town. The case was laid before the magistrate on the Health Act. The defendant was fined one dollar and costs and ordered to abate the nuisance.

4th. Ingersol is endeavoring to force the company supplying them with water to put in a system of filtration, in order to purify their supply. This is also as a result of the analyses and inspection subsequently in connection with same water supply.

5th. Several other towns of Ontario are being stimulated to the procuring of more hygenic water supplies, from the prodding they have got from the laboratory, viz., St. Catharines, Owen Sound, Burk's Falls, Parry Sound, Toronto Junction, Fort William, Cobalt, Bying Inlet, Peterborough, Merritton, Port Dalhousie, Sturgeon Falls, Dundas, Sault Ste. Marie, Steelton, Aurora, Guelph, Brockville, etc.

6th. More physicians are taking advantage of the facilities offered by the Board through the laboratories, for the diagnosis of infectious diseases, the examination of waters, etc., and yet not anything like the number that should are doing so. This means either they do not know of these facilities, which are free to them, or else they have already begun to lose interest in their work or are not doing their duty to their patients.

Summary for Quarter Ending September 30th, 1905.

County.	Municipalities.	Diphtheretic Swabs.				Tuberculous sputa.		Typhoid Bloods.		Miscellaneous specimens.	Waters.		Total number for quarter.
		Release.		Diagnosis.							Chemical.	Bacterial.	
		+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—				
Algoma	4				1	2	1	1				10	15
Brant	1						1						1
Bruce	11			1		3	5	2	4			9	24
Carleton	3	1		1		1	1		1	1		2	8
Dufferin	3						5		4				9
Elgin	2			4	5	5	9	2	2			24	51
Essex	18			2		1			9	5		2	19
Frontenac	16	7	20	15	15	19	40	9	28	7		2	162
Grey	10			2	1	3	14		2	6		23	51
Haldimand	6			1	1	1	4	2	1				10
Haliburton	0												0
Halton	6			4	1	5	2	1	2				15
Hastings	12					6	9	1	6			2	24
Huron	3					2	3		2			1	8
Kent	10					11	5		3				19
Lambton	10				1	1	9	4	13	1		1	30
Lanark	8	3	3	2	7	1	2	1	3	1			23
Leeds & Gren.	26				3	9	17	3	3	4		10	46
Lenn. & Add.	17	1	1	2	1	5	8	1	4	1		2	26
Lincoln	8					1	9	2	3			2	17
Middlesex	4				1		1		5				7
Muskoka	10	1	3	2	3	4	1	1	8			13	36
Nipissing	3				1	2	2		1			4	10
Norfolk	7					6	5		4	1		2	18
North. & Dur.	17				2	7	8	1	3	1		1	23
Ontario	12				1	6	7	1	7				22
Oxford	14			1	2	11	8	3	18			16	59
Parry Sound	9				1	2	9	9	22			33	76
Peel	4		2	1		1			1			3	8
Perth	5			1	2	2	1		1	1			8
Peterboro	8				1	3	7	1	1	1		5	19
Pres. & Russ.	3					2			1				3
Prince Edw'd	1				1								1
Rainy River	3				5		1						6
Renfrew	7		1	1		2	4	1	1	1		3	14
Simcoe	25		2	1	8	10	12	9	7	1		3	53
Stor., D. & G.	10				5	6	8			1		1	21
Thunder Bay	3						1	2	2				5
Victoria	5	1	19	1	14		2	2	3			3	45
Waterloo	19	1		1	4	6	10	4	10	1		11	48
Welland	8			1		1	3		1			3	10
Wellington	16		1		7	5	5	2	11	1		2	34
Wentworth	8					5	3		6		12	13	39
York	29	5	13	9	14	27	30	25	79	4		64	270
Totals		20	65	53	108	184	272	90	283	39	12	270	1396

Report on Dundas Water System.

By Drs. HODGETTS and AMYOT.

The present supply of water of the town being inadequate the authorities have been looking around for a source from which to secure an additional supply which will be sufficient for domestic, manufacturing and fire purposes.

It has been found by Mr. John F. Armour, C.E., acting on behalf of the corporation, that the springs on the high lands above the town are diminishing in volume, the spring with the largest flow having diminished 75 per cent. in twenty years. Under these conditions, it is no wonder the Water Works Committee have been considering the future.

The following statement prepared by Mr. Armour shows the estimated consumption of water for the year 1904:

(Population of Town assumed at 3,500.)

21 Domestic services (metered)	472,045 gals		
91 Domestic services (flat rate)	4,091,360 gals.		
		4,563,405 gals.	
10 Commercial services (metered)	4,937,406 gals.		
23 Commercial services (flat rate)	546,911 gals.		
		5,484,317 gals.	

Municipal.

High and Public School building (estimated)	50,000 gals.	
Armoury	50,000 gals.	
Drinking fountain	100,000 gals.	
Street sprinkling	2,500,000 gals.	
Fire purposes	1,250,000 gals.	
		3,950,000 gals.

Summary.

	Gals. per year.	Gals. per day.	Gals. per head per day.
Domestic	4,563,405	12,502	3.57
Commercial	5,484,317	15,026	4.29
Municipal	3,950,000	10,822	3.09
Loss and waste	7,975,250	21,850	6.25
	21,972,972	60,200	17.20

From this estimate it would appear that while only 12,502 gallons are required each day for 3,500 persons, or 3.57 gallons per head per day, yet 21,850 gallons or 6.23 gallons each per head per day are computed for loss and waste, or an excess of 9,248 gallons per day of waste over domestic consumption, a fact which should receive the careful consideration of the Committee, for such a proportional waste can only be accounted for by either structural defects in the present system or carelessness on the part of the inhabitants, both preventable to a large degree.

The two sources from which the authorities have thought it possible to secure their water supply are, (*a*) the Dundas Creek, which arises in Beverley Township situated in the northwest corner of Wentworth County and flowing through the Townships of Beverley and Flamboro West, the watershed being of about 100 square miles in area. (*b*) The basin of the Desjardines Canal adjacent to the town.

From an engineering standpoint the use of the creek water taken from a point near Greensville would mean simply a gravity system, while recourse to the canal water would necessitate the installment of a pumping plant.

As viewed from the more important standpoint, viz., the securing of an adequate supply of potable water, we are of the opinion that in either case in will be necessary for the corporation to provide for the filtration of the water, as the waters of the creek are polluted by numerous paper, cloth and other mills situated thereon it; while the waters of the canal receive a portion of the sewage of the City of Hamilton, although the City has now under consideration plans for the erection of septic tank and contact or sand beds for the treatment of the same.

We would recommend that the town authorities carefully estimate the amount of water which could be supplied at a suitable point near Greensville, and also take legal opinion as to claims that might arise from holders of so-called riparian rights; and if the engineer is satisfied as to permanency of quality that they then consider the installing of a gravity system, having as a part thereof the filtration of the water by slow sand filters, and that the storage reservoir be made of ample capacity and properly protected.

Failing in this as a source of supply, we see no other alternative than to filter the canal water and pump it to the reservoir, or consider the advisability of entering into negotiations with the City of Hamilton for an adequate supply from the city service.

We beg to append the Laboratory Report on samples collected by the town officials.

Report on Waters received from John F. Armour, Town Engineer of Dundas.

On September 14th and 16th, 1905,

Laboratory Numbers.	Where collected from.	In parts per million			Steptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Remarks.
		Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Chlorine.					
2689 and 2702.	Dundas Creek near Morden's quarry	.07	.155	3	None.	None.	Present.	None.	
2690 and 2700.	Lock dam	.07	.155	2	None.	None.	None.	Present.	
2691 and 2699.	Wallace well	.01	.045	6	None.	None.	Present.	None.	
3692 and 2701.	Dundas reservoir	.05	.175	4	None.	None.	Present.	None.	
2693 and 2703.	Wm. Clark's dam	.03	.14	2	None.	None.	Present.	None.	
2694 and 2697.	Vinegar Hill bridge	.055	.22	2	None.	None.	Present.	None.	
2695 and 2698.	Enright's spring.	.025	.085	4	None.	None.	Present.	None.	
2721 and 2731.	East end canal basin	.20	.275	20	None.	None.	Present.	None.	
2722 and 2728.	Half mile east canal basin	.145	.36	21	None.	None.	None.	None.	
2723 and 2727.	Desjardin's canal half way between basins	.25	.23	19	None.	None.	Present.	None.	
2724 and 2729.	Dundas Creek at marsh	.11	.215	13	None.	None	Present.	None.	
2725 and 2730.	West end canal basin	.14	.375	20	None.	None.	Present.	None.	

The canal water shows a very considerable pollution chemically which is most likely animal in origin.

Practically all of the waters are infected with intestinal bacteria. None of these should be drunk without being previously boiled. None of them can safely be used without efficient filtration for a town supply. The upper seven would show best result.

Analysis of Water from Dundas, October 14th, 1905.

No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Ox. Con.	Chlorine.	——	
2697	.055	.22	....	2		Creek at Vinegar hill bridge.
2698	.025	.085	....	4		Enright's spring.
2699	.01	.045	....	6		Wallace well.
2700	.07	.155	....	2		Lockbinn's dam.
2701	.05	.175	....	4		Reservoir.
2702	.07	.155	....	3		Dundas creek.
2703	.03	.14	....	2		Wm. Clark's dam.

Analysis of Water received October 18th, 1905.

No.	Free NH_3	Alb. NH_3	Ox. Con.	Chlorine.	——	
2727	.25	.23	...	19		Desjardin's canal.
2728	.145	.36	....	21		E. end canal basin
2729	.11	.215	....	13		Dundas creek.
2730	.14	.375	....	20		W. end canal basin.
2731	.20	.275	....	20		Desjardin's canal, ½ mile from basin

Report on Water received from Dr. Bertram, of Dundas.

On March 30th, 1905.

Analysis was begun on same day.

Laboratory Number.	Sender's Number.	Where collected from.	Strepto-cocci.	Straphy lococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
0831	24	J. Brown's well	None.	None.	None.	Present.	24

This water shows chemical pollution and at the same time infection with a suspiciously intestinal bacterium. It is not a safe drinking water.

Report on Napanee Nuisance.

By Drs. BOUCHER and HODGETTS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee begs to report as follows, upon the question of the Napanee nuisance, referred to it at the last quarterly meeting.

A visit was made to the town on October 17th instant, when the site of the nuisance was carefully inspected in company with the chairman and members of the Local Board of Health, and Dr. Cowan, M.H.O.

The facts are briefly as follows: Mr. Greeves, who carries on the business of a milk dealer, and lives in one of the more thickly populated blocks of the town, has for some years kept, during the late fall and early spring months, a number of cattle variously estimated at from 20 to 30 stalled in sheds in the rear of his premises. During the balance of the year the cattle are pastured, but his custom is to milk daily throughout the year upon these premises.

It will thus be seen for nearly seven months in each year, so large a number of cattle are stalled upon the premises.

The property owned by Mr. Greaves has recently been filled in, and at the present time is a foot or more above the surrounding property in the block, which is soft and presents every evidence of having once been a swamp; upon this newly made land, new cow sheds are in process of erection; while upon the next lot to the south, rented by Mr. Greaves, are some old and dilapidated sheds used as cow sheds.

We found every evidence that these premises had recently been cleaned up, but from the appearance of the ground of the rented lot, as also from the condition of the adjoining lots, we are of the opinion that there has been considerable seepage from the sheds, etc., such as would at times readily create a nuisance. This was evidenced by the pollution which existed at the date of inspection.

The stables are situated less than 100 feet from the nearest of Mr. Greave's neighbors.

It would appear that complaints having been made to the Local Board of Health, that body investigated the nuisance and having decided the same existed, forthwith ordered its abatement within two days, but upon Mr. Greaves refusing to obey the order of the board, it was further decided to prosecute him, but here a difficulty arose, no one would lay the complaint,

and we were informed by the board that the police magistrate intimated a conviction could not be obtained, the result being that Mr. Greaves taking advantage of the indecision of the local authorities, proceeded to erect a new shed, in which he proposes to keep the cattle this winter.

Before meeting with the Board a visit was paid to the premises of three other milk dealers.

Our instruction to the local Board of Health was, they having the power to prosecute where a nuisance existed, it was their duty to prosecute; and under the circumstances we were of the opinion the case did not come within the Province of the Provincial Board.

In conclusion we would state that the instance was one illustrating a lack of judgment and decision on the part of the local health authorities who seem to have been overawed by the owner of the cows.

Report on the Belleville Sewerage System.

By Drs. BOUCHER and HODGETTS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been instructed to visit the City of Belleville and report upon the system of sewerage which it is proposed to install there, we would report as follows:—

The present area of the city is less than four square miles, while the population is 11,000, slightly more than one half of which live on that portion lying to the east of the Moira River, at its junction with the Bay of Quinte upon whose shores the city is situated, and parallel to which most of the residential streets run, the intersecting ones paralleling the river.

The geological formation to the west of the river is chiefly lime stone similar in character to that forming the river banks and bed, while the land to the east is sand and gravel with the hard pan found at varing depths. The natural lay of the land is toward the river and the lake front.

The portion of the city at present seweraged is bounded by the river on the west, Bridge street on the south, Charles street on the east and Hotel street on the north, the outlet being at a point just below the lower bridge, the discharge being through a 12 inch pipe.

It is now proposed to lay a trunk sewer on Dundas street for the portion of the city to the east of the river, and one on Coleman street for the portion to the west, the outlet for the former to be in the deep water of the river; while that on Coleman street would be carried south and be extended into deep water off the point south of the junction of Coleman and Water streets. The scheme provides for the extension of the sewers upon both sides of the river, the most northerly point to be drained being the property of the Grand Trunk Railway.

We have been informed that the present system has the following connections, and the sewage as seen emptying into the river was typically domestic.

In addition to the present system we find that many of the stores situated on the west side of Front dt. run their sewage directly into the river, while some of the private houses on the west bank have private drains emptying similarly in this manner, the sewage from stores and houses finds separate entrance, permission in some instances having been asked and given by the council.

After going over the districts to be sewered in company with the mayor and other representatives of the council and board of health, also the city clerk and commissioner Hulme, to whom we are indebted for much valuable information and for many attentions shown during our brief visit, we are of the opinion that the general plan to install a system of sewerage is a good one, and with the exception of considerable rock cutting in the western district will present few engineering difficulties. This portion of the plan we would approve of, but the proposal to empty the sewage into either the river current or bay is one presenting serious objections. Municipal authorities generally have been led in the past to believe that it was the right and proper thing to discharge sewage into water, more particularly running water, hence all schemes of sewage disposal for urban municipalities adjacent to river or lake have presented this as the scheme "par excellent."

With our present knowledge of the possibilities of sewage disposal by means of one or other of the accepted systems of treatment, together with our knowledge of the danger of pollution of water supplies, by reason of the constant and long continued discharge of raw sewage into both lake and river, even where the same is at some distance, and in the latter case often below the point from which the water supply is taken, it would be wrong for us to recommend to you that portion of the scheme which has for its object the pollution of the waters of the bay by discharging therein the sewage in an untreated condition.

We would, therefore, suggest that the corporation secure the services of a competent engineer to prepare plans for the construction of a trunk sewer, which would convey the sewage to a point where treatment could be properly provided for.

To permit of this being done it may be necessary to syphon the sewage from the west side of the river and carry the trunk sewer to a point east of the river.

After suitable treatment of the effluent, it may then be carried to the bay, east of the mouth of the river.

We would further recommend that the council close all the private services emptying into the river, and that the practice be forthwith prohibited.

Re Application of F. W. Galbraith, Port Hope.

This is an application to the board asking for its sanction to convert an existing drain into a closed sewer, the outlet of which would be in Smith Creek at a point where there is a depth of two and a half feet.

Having inspected the site of the present drain and considered the relation of the property which it is proposed to drain to the existing sewers, I am of the opinion that the application should be disallowed for the following reasons:—

(a) The present drain should be maintained solely for the purpose of carrying off the surface and spring waters.

(b) Its conversion into a sewer would be to create a nuisance at the outlet.

(c) It is possible to drain into one or the other of the sewers on North and Bedford streets, and for this purpose a sewer should be constructed on Brown street, as there are houses on both sides of the road, to the inmates of which a sewer is of vital importance as it is to Mr. Galbraith.

Further, after careful consideration of the whole question of the sewerage of the town of Port Hope, I am of the opinion this Board should inform the corporation of the Town of Port Hope, that all private sewers with outlets in Smith's Creek must be removed, and that the town be recommended to prepare a general system for the approval of this Board, having for its object the treatment of the sewage, as the Board can no longer approve of a continuance of the present system.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.

TORONTO, October 20th, 1905.

Report re Pollution of Grand River.

Brantford Sewage.

The present system of sewerage of the City of Brantford has some 1,500 house and factory connections, and the daily discharge at the outfall is computed by Mr. Jones, City Engineer, to be 1,000,000 gallons.

The point at which the sewage reaches the river is narrow as compared to the points immediately above and below, and the volume of the river at this point is estimated at 144,000,000 gallons daily.

At the time of inspection (August 30th), the sewage seemed to present the characteristics chiefly appertaining to that classed as domestic, and there did not exist in the immediate vicinity along the shores of the river anything that could be considered a nuisance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS.
JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report re Tavistock Woollen Mills.

The Local Board of Health of the Township of East Zorra having referred to this Board the question of the measures to be adopted for the abatement of the nuisance caused by the improper manner in which the factory waste is disposed of by the proprietor of the above mentioned woollen mills, we beg to report as follows:—

The effluent from the mill is roughly screened and then run by an open ditch into the creek which flows through the adjoining pasture and farm lands, and we are of the opinion it must at times create a nuisance and may possibly be a source of danger to cattle drinking of the polluted water.

We would recommend that the proprietor of the mill be instructed to discontinue the present methods of disposal, and provide for treatment of the factory effluent by screening and tankage equal in capacity to at least 24 hours outflow, and subsequent treatment either by contact or filter beds. The tank should preferably be constructed of concrete. This method, we are of the opinion could be put into operation at a comparatively small cost.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS A. HODGETTS.
JOHN A. AMYOT.

Report of the Special Committee.

Composed of the Committees on Sewage Disposal and Water Supply, East and West,

On the Sanitation of the Muskoka, Kawartha Lakes and other Summer Resorts.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee herewith submits the reports of Drs. Hodgetts, Amyot and Bell, endorsed by your Committee together with a resolution of your Committee as follows:—

Moved by Dr. Cassidy, seconded by Dr. Boucher. That a sub-committee be appointed to prepare a circular pamphlet containing directions in detail for the disposal of refuse under varying circumstances in summer resorts, and that copies of this circular pamphlet be eventually printed, after submission to the Board at its next meeting, with the object of distributing to owners, house holders and others, through all the health resorts in the Province, to township clerks, hotel keepers and others in the Kawartha, Muskoka and other tourist districts; and that the same sub-committee adopt a series of regulations to be enforced throughout the Province; and that the secretary and Dr. Oldwright be this sub-committee.

All of which is respectfull submitted.

(Signed) WM. OLDRIGHT,
Chairman.
J. J. CASSIDY.
R. P. BOUCHER.

Report on Inspection of Musokoka Lakes.

By Drs. HODGETTS and AMYOT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit the second report on the sanitary condition of the Muskoka Lakes.

The inspection was made during the first and second weeks of September, at a time when perhaps the best opportunity was afforded for judging of the manner in which a large number of "the cottagers" left their premises at the end of the season, and also of personally ascertaining the care taken by hotel proprietors during the season of their buildings and premises.

The inspection this year included the towns of Bracebridge and Gravenhurst and the Village of Port Carling, also the hamlets of Rosseau and Bala Falls with 554 hotels and private houses. Speaking generally we found evidence of an increased interest on the part of the residents in sanitary affairs, and we would express the pleasure we felt in the many words of encouragement and expressions of approval of our mission from the cottagers with whom we came personally in contact.

It is not proposed in this report to give in detail a criticism of each place inspected, but to confine ourselves to generalities and lay down principles which will aid in the formulating of rules applicable to all summer resorts in the Province, for we are of the opinion that there are many summer resorts the residents of which have been less alive to sanitary matters

than those of Muskoka, consequently the disposal of household wastes and the selection and protection of water used for domestic purposes is more neglected than in Muskoka.

The sanitation of a summer resort may be considered under the following heads: —

(a) Water supply.

(b) The disposal of human excreta.

(c) The disposal of kitchen and other waste, (1, destructable; 2, non-destructable.)

(d) House sanitation.

Water Supply.

This we found to be taken either from a lake, well or spring, the former being that from which the majority draw their supply. Speaking generally, the well and spring waters are unsafe, owing to the fact that the possibilities of pollution were found to be greater than in the case of the lake supplies, although in many instances the cool, limpid and non-tasteful water was deceptively subtle. Exceptions do exist, however, in the district, of instances where the spring water is good, particularly is this the case at the Monteith House, Rosseau, where the gathering ground of the spring is carefully preserved from pollution either by man or animal. We found instances, however, where, the summer resident runs considerable risk by taking the well or spring water without boiling it.

The method of supplying the water to the house is by pail, hand pumps, force pumps, ram hot air, and steam engines, tanks being frequently used as reservoirs; indeed many of the hotels and some of the private houses have a complete water system, which includes hot and cold water, fixed wash stands and all the convenience found in a modern hotel or home.

The Disposal of Human Excreta.

It is found that this question is regulated largely by the means of the owner or tenant, and secondly by his æsthetic taste based upon sanitary knowledge or inclinations.

We thus find the following methods in operation: the water closet, the dry earth closet (pail or box), and the cesspool, and in a few instances the emptying of excreta directly into the waters of the lake.

In those instances where the septic tank system with disposal by means of subsurface tiles has been introduced and is intelligently cared for, the water system was found to be giving satisfaction, and we would strongly recommend this system for use by all hotel and boarding house proprietors where a system of water works is in operation; and when the means of the owners of private houses will permit, such a method should be used, indeed it would be well to prohibit the installing of a water system without the accompanying sewage disposal plant.

A number of private houses are supplied with dry earth closets, a pail or box being used, the removal being daily weekly, or often only at the end of the season. We found it almost a universal custom to use ashes instead of dry earth, consequently the disintegration of excrement is retarded, and this is further prevented by the use of dry or liquid deorderants and disinfectants.

The primitive cesspool is most commonly used in Muskoka, even being found at some of the hotels and boarding houses where large accumulations were found. The depth of the closet is usually regulated by the depth of

the soil, but whether shallow or deep, the strata of rock of is soon reached and after each rain fall there must be considerable pollution therefrom. Fortunately the period which intervenes between the summer seasons, affords an opportunity for disintegration to take place, but with the increase in population there must be an increase in the possibility of pollution of the water supply.

The empyting of excreta directly into the lakes needs no words of condemnation from us for such a procedure is in our opinion criminal and should be stopped forthwith.

Kitchen and other Waste.

Where the summer residence is situated adjacent to a farm much of the kitchen waste is kept in a receptable and removed daily by the farmer and fed to hogs. In more isolated places, however, "the slops" are thrown into a pit either natural or artificial as remote as possible from the house, and covered from time to time by the more careful householder with earth to which is often added chloride of lime or some deoderant. An improvement in this system is found in the collecting of the solid portions apart from the liquid and the subsequent cremation thereof.

The non-destructible refuse which consists mainly of the empty tins used as containers for meat, fruit and vegetables give the housekeeper more trouble, at least their presence is more seen than felt, and so the tins are committed to the deep—out of sight out of mind—but a more casual scrutiny of the shores of many of the islands evidences the frequency of this custom, and in the neighborhood of some of the hotels "the dump" was evidence that more than empty tins found a final resting place in the limpid waters of the lakes. We found that a few of the "cottagers" took the trouble to bury their tin ware and in so doing were adding to their possessions.

While generally speaking the surroundings of the houses were clean and tidy and bore evidence of considerable pains being taken to make and keep the premises inviting and healthy, yet, there were many instances where the property, more especially the portion surrounding the kitchen, was littered with discarded wearing apparel, empty tins, packing boxes, straw, etc., which accumulating year after year not only mar the beauty of a summer home, but soon make filth and dirt.

House Sanitation.

A few words in regard to the space allowed for bed-room accommodation. In some of the houses visited we are convinced that too many persons are croweded into the bedrooms. This no doubt arises from the fact that during the months of July and August the number of guests far exceed the space required for the family. The fact seems to be lost sight of that even in camps too many persons may be crowded together in such a manner as to prevent each having a sufficient supply of fresh air. To overcome this, additional sleeping space for visitors should be provided in tents, preferably erected on moveable platforms. The attention of local health authorities should be directed in this particular to the hotels and boarding houses, nearly all of which are offenders.

A measure which the hotel proprietors at present have not adopted is the providing of fire escapes. This may not seem so important as if they were open in the winter months, but with the introduction of gas and the careless handling of oil lamps, the danger of fire is more or less present, and iron steps and landings at suitable places should be erected.

There is one important and at the same time perhaps the most difficult question to deal with in this and other summer resorts similar in character to Muskoka, i.e., the pollution of the waters by the vessels plying on its waters.

At present, kitchen waste and slops are thrown overboard and go to feed the birds that may be seen following in the wake of all steamers—while the excrement from the closets and urinals are most conveniently deposited in the lake, although it is impossible in the case of two of the steamers, a portion at least of this sewage undergoes septic action in tanks provided for this receptacle. Both of these sources of pollution should be discontinued. The solid kitchen waste should be cremated in the furnace, while the liquid portion and the excrementation matter might be retained in proper receptacles and transferred to the land at convenient points.

Conclusion and Recommendations.

We would recommend the adoption of a series of regulations by the Board applicable to all summer resorts in the Province. The same to deal with the following subjects:—

(*a*) The water supply, its selection, protection and annual examination.

(*b*) The disposal of sewage.

(*c*) The collection and disposal of human and animal excreta.

(*d*) The disposal of garbage and waste of all kinds.

(*e*) Special rules which would prevent steamers polluting the waters of lakes and rivers with either kitchen waste or excrement.

The Municipalities.

In respect to the towns of Bracebridge and Gravenhurst, we are of the opinion that greater care should be taken by the local health authorities to maintain a higher standard of sanitation than at present exists, and we would urge the discontinuance of the present method of the disposal of tannery waste at the two Bracebridge tanneries.

The Village of Port Carling calls for special mention. At this important junction point the sanitary arrangements are not satisfactory, owing to the possibility of pollution of the waters both above and below the lock. It would, in our opinion, be desirable for the town to install a public water system and in the meantime do away with many of the unsanitary conditions to be found there at present. For the credit of the village, the site of the Indian encampment should be cleaned up and a fresh site selected for their future residence.

If, as we suggest, a public water system was installed, we would then be able to recommend the erection of a public convenience at a suitable place.

From our experience, not only in this particular district, we find as a rule local boards of health and municipal authorities generally fail to recognize the importance which should be attached to a more stringent sanitary inspection of summer resorts; indeed, with but few exceptions, these authorities fail to give the attention to the enforcement of sanitary laws and by-laws which either the Public Health Act requires they should, or which the financial importance to rural municipalities, the presence of so many summer tourists, implies. Indeed, considering the increased revenue from taxes which resorts have brought and will continue to bring to this class of municipalities, and the enormous increase in value which has occurred,

especially in Muskoka District, it seems that it would only be making a just demand upon them to require the regular sanitary inspection of these municipalities, extending the same to the settlers' home as well as to the home of the summer resident.

We would note with pleasure the good work done in that portion of the district inspected within the townships of Medora and Wood mainly through the personal efforts of Capt. John Rogers, who has been a pioneer in sanitation as in other maters appertaining to Muskoka.

If the local authorities will not assume the responsibilities imposed upon them, it would seem that some such system of local self government, as that granted to the cottagers at Sturgeon Point, should be extended to other summer resorts in Ontario. Without sufficient local interest and inspection it will not be long before some of our summer resorts will lose the good reputation they now have throughout the continent, for given a few cases of enteric fever at any particular point, its reputation is blighted for many seasons. This is, however, less likely to occur where sanitary laws are properly enforced, yet it must not be forgotten that so important have become the summer resorts of Ontario to the people of the continent, that it almost becomes essential that the Province should have a more direct supervision of them than has heretofore been the case, and considering their vastness, their excellnce and increasing worth, it is essential for the maintenance of their high standard the control should be more central.

In conclusion, we would recommend that where marked individual instances of unsanitary conditions have been found to exist at the time of our inspection that those directly responsible for the same be communicated with and instructed to correct the same.

Report on Waters received from Captain Rogers, of Port Sandfield.

On September 30th, 1905.

Laboratory Numbers.	Senders' Numbers.	Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
2933	78	Old school spring, Port Carling.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	10
2934	36	Johnston's well, Port Carling	None.	None.	None.	None.	12
2935	x20	Port Sandfield Hotel tank	None.	None.	None.	None.	2
2936	87	Hanna's well, Port Carling.....	None.	None.	None.	None.	2
2937	61	Maple Leaf Hotel, Windermere	None.	None.	None.	None.	2
2938	19	Belmont Hotel	None.	None.	None.	None.	2
2939	56	Potts' spring near Port Sandfield	None.	None.	None.	Present.	4
2940	66	River at inlet of Windmill pump	None.	None.	Present.	None.	3
2941	9	Indian Spring, Port Carling	None.	None.	Present.	None.	14
2942	43	Collins' spring	None.	None.	Present.	None.	4
2943	84	Jones' well at Pinelands	None.	None.	None.	None.	2
2944	77	Wm. Hurrella spring	None.	None.	None.	None.	4

Colon Bacilli mean intestinal origin of infection.

Colonoid Bacilli are suspiciously intestinal in origin.

Only four of these specimens show infection. But this speaks only for the time being. The surroundings are the most important factors to take into consideration in judging of the wholesomeness of a water.

Medical Inspector's Reports.

By R. W. BELL, M.D.

PRESENTED AT THE OCTOBER MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Report *re* Sanitary Conditions at French River.

To the Chairman and Members, Provincial Board of Health, Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—At the urgent request of the President of the Ontario Lumber Company, whose mills are situated at the mouth of French River, and who reported an unusual prevalence of diarrhoea of late, your Secretary instructed me to proceed there at once to investigate, which I did, between Sept. 3rd and 6th.

I found the company's mill and a village composed mostly of their employees, on the east side of the river, a few hundred yards from its mouth. The total population is from 400 to 450, including a few Indians. About 120 men work in the mill, of whom about 60 are married, occupying houses belonging to the company, and about 60 unmarried, living in the boarding-house.

The cause of the diarrhoea was quite evident from the unsanitary condition of the place, and the utter disregard of the people for the most ordinary sanitary precautions, where more than ordinary care is required, to prevent pollution of the stream, because of the peculiar nature of the soil, or rather lack of soil, and rocky formation, whereby all liquids and soakage from closets, etc., are rapidly carried into the river, from which all water for drinking and domestic purposes is obtained.

Ridges of rock 10 to 20 ft. high and 10 to 40 or 50 ft. wide, run parallel with the river, each ridge a little higher than the previous one, to the 3rd ridge, with ravines 20 to 40 ft. wide between, two or three feet of earth in a few places, and in others only a few inches, being in the bottoms. Much sawdust has been spread in these ravines to level them and to make streets. Houses for the mill employees are erected on five or six of these ridges, a few yards apart.

The natural slope is south towards the mouth of the river, but occasionally in the opposite direction in some of the ravines.

There are many crevices or cracks in the rocky ridges, through which water trickles after rain falls and carries soakage to the river by shorter routes. There is scarcely any clay on the rocks, which have smooth steep slopes. The river is here from 100 to 150 yards wide, 500 or 600 yards up stream from the mill, Mr. Wabb has a store situated on a wharf, and a few yards back on a rocky ridge, his own and six or seven tenement houses. 200 yards further north is a camp of the French River Boom Company, who employ about 20 men for four or five months each summer.

This camp has just closed for the season.

The water supply for all houses owned by the Lumber Company is pumped from the river close by the mill (the intake pipe being out 40 or 50 feet, and about 15 feet deep) to an elevated tank, high on a rock behind the boarding-house, situated a little south and 200 or 300 yards east of the mill.

From this tank pipes run along the rocky ridges on surface of the ground to all the houses, but not in use in winter, when water has to be drawn in barrels from the river. The boarding-house is then closed.

The Lumber Company's dock is about 200 yards above the mill, and about 150 yards further up stream and on a high ridge is the "Hotel Coponaning," with an intake pipe from the river in front, the water being pumped by a wind mill, to a tank in the upper story of the building.

All closets, except in boarding-house and the hotel, are the *pit class*, but rarely any pit, as no soil, just erected on the smooth rocky slope, or at its base, close to back doors, and frequently opposite the fronts of other houses. Many are elevated 10 or 15 feet high, and reached by a platform from the rocky ridge. Rain runs down this rocky slope, carrying the soakage under the sawdust in the ravines to their outlet, or through crevices in the rock, from one ravine to another, until the river is quickly reached.

The "Hotel Coponaning" has two closets on a slope of rock to the north and back of the hotel, contents being washed into the ravine about 10 or 15 feet wide at ground level, but with sloping rock sides, and with 4 to 6 ft. of earth or sand in it. Two flushing water closets have been recently installed inside, and these with all house slops, discharge through an iron pipe, protruding from rear wall, three or four feet from ground, into the same ravine, all finding its way into the river one or two hundred yards north.

At Wabb's the closets are on the back of the ridge, and contents are carried to the river a few yards north.

The Boom Company's closet is on the ground, and has only a scantling for a seat. All soakage reaches the river through a few inches of soil over a flat rock, about 30 yards north.

Entering the river at the lower side of the steamer wharf, is a rapid streamlet, at present discharging a barrel of water every four or five minutes, after considerable rain. This stream comes from a pond between the rocks, 200 or 300 yards away, and runs through a hollow, which is being filled with stable manure, to make a garden for the tenant, about 60 to 80 yards back from the river. This streamlet is reported to be dry, and the pond stagnant in summer, except after heavy rain. At present this stream is manure soakage, and must also have the discharge from several closets.

The Lumber Company's boarding-house has inside flushing water closets, the sewer pipe emptying into a slip a few yards in front, and is discharged into the bay near the mouth of the river.

The closets on the vessels, frequently lying at the dock for an hour or two, are not locked, and may be in use, while garbage is thrown overboard, and adds to the pollution of the stream above the intake pipe. I, myself, saw that the closets on the "Britannic" were not locked at any port on my trip up, and I saw garbage and kitchen refuse thrown overboard at Parry Sound and also here.

The closets were not locked on the steamer "Telegram" when at the dock here on 4th instant. I warned both Capt. Wright of the "Britannic" and Clelland of the "Telegram" that closets should be locked while in port, and met with a short curt answer from the latter, who said "he knew nothing of any law requiring it, and if anyone had complaints to make, they could go on making them." "He had never locked up before and would not do so now." Capt. Wright was willing to aid in any way in improving matters, but points to the difficulty, when a lot of passengers on board and no accommodation provided for them on the dock. I pointed out that there should be a septic tank system on board or dry earth closets, for use in port.

I took samples of water, which Dr. Amyot has examined, and in three of them, taken close to the intake pipe, from 50 yards below the steamer wharf and from the streamlet, colon bacilli was found and much chemical pollution in the latter. The other samples from the taps in the boarding-

house and Hotel Coponaning, and from in front of Wabb's dock, are reported as being all right.

To remedy matters, my recomendation is dry earth closets for all, except the boarding-house, where the sewer to the slip is satisfactory at present, and at the "Hotel Coponaning" where a septic tank would be preferable, as tile may be laid along the ravine. As dry earth is not obtainable, dry sawdust in abundance can be used. There is likely to be difficulty in getting individual attention to the matter, and it may be necessary to employ a scavenger continuously, to put sawdust daily in the closets, and keep up the supply, also to remove the contents weekly, and have it burned either in the mill furnace, or in one provided in rear of the village, in some rocky hollow, as there is no place within reach with earth enough to bury.

Mr. Wabb agreed to convert all his closets into dry earth at once, and do anything recommended, to improve the sanitary condition.

As there was no hospital building ready for use in case of emergency, I consulted with Dr. Leeson, the Lumber Company's physician at this point, and he stated that there was a building now used as a storehouse, near the store, which can be used for non-contagious diseases at a couple of hours notice. There are two small buildings, occupied by Indians at present, at sufficient distance back from the boarding-house, either of which might be repaired and cleaned up, and made ready for use if required for any contagious disease, and the other can be vacated at an hour's notice any time.

Since my return, I have communicated my findings and recommendations to Mr. Cook, President of the Lumber Company, and he declared his intention of at once carrying out the suggestions in regard to abolishing all pit closets, and substituting dry earth therefor, and have a company scavenger look after them; also to have the necessary hospital accommodation provided and held ready for use.

Laboratory of the Provincial Board of Health.
Toronto, Sept. 22, 1905.

Report of Waters received from Dr. Bell, Medical Inspector.

Collected from French River, September 8th, 1905.

Laboratory. Numbers.	Senders' Numbers.		Where collected from.	Streptococci.	Staphylococci.	Colon Bacilli.	Colonoid Bacilli.	Chlorine in parts per million.
2610	1	61	Dock surface S. A. Wabbs	None.	None.	None.	None.	2
2611	2	34	Intake pipe	None.	None.	Present.	None.	2
1612	3	77	Below dock	None.	None.	Present.	None.	1
2613	4	55	Streamlet	None.	None.	Present.	None.	20
2614	5	73	Top in hotel Cuponairy	None.	None.	None.	None.	1
2615	6	78	Boarding house	None.	None.	None.	None.	2

The streamlet shows much chemical pollution, and at the same time is infected with colon bacilli.

John A. Amyot.

I would suggest that the owners of the various passenger vessels plying on the Georgian Bay and our inland lakes, be communicated with, in regard to he closing of closets and emptying of garbage overboard, while in any of our ports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

September 28th, 1905.

Report re Sanitary Conditions, etc., of Cobalt and adjacent Mines.

To the Chairman and Members, Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

Gentlemen,—Doubtless you are all aware of the recent discoveries of silver and other valuable metals in the Temiskaming District, mostly in the Township of Coleman, 103 miles north of North Bay, on the line of the T. & N. O. Railway. As a result there has been a sudden influx of prospectors, miners, etc., and on the shore of Cobalt Lake, a mining camp or town has within a few months sprung into existence.

I visited this place on March 6th, when there were only four mines in operation, and again passed through in early April, and also in the middle of May. At the latter date, there were not more than half a dozen small board or log buildings on the present town site.

Owing to communications received, regarding the rapid growth of the camp and its unsanitary condition, it was deemed advisable for me to visit it again this month. I reached there on 14th inst., and found a population on the town site, of about 600, sheltered in about 60 or 70 houses, mostly shacks, and as many tents. Many of these people are engaged in prospecting, and are independent of those actually engaged in the mines, while many avocations are represented. Two banks (one doing business in a tent), about a dozen general stores, with several restaurants, pool-rooms, barber shop, photograph gallery in a tent, two drug stores, and numerous other places of business were in full swing.

So far no sanitary precautions had been taken. About a dozen closets of the pit class were in use, and about as many more were in course of erection. Several houses were situated on what since the survey a few weeks ago, will be streets, and have to be moved.

A visitor walking about the place between the houses and stumps, had no way of telling whether he was on a street or private lot. The town site is on the shore of Cobalt Lake, which is about a mile long and 300 or 400 yards wide, the railway track running close along the bank, ten to twenty feet above the water, while the location rises rapidly and very roughly immediately beyond the railway track. The natural drainage, therefore, is all towards the lake, which along the shore is badly contaminated. There is only one natural "spring well" in the place, from which the whole local domestic supply of water is obtained, and it is so situated at the base of a rock, as to receive much surface water, and much filth. The owner was taking steps however to have it thoroughly cleaned out, and protected as far as possible from contamination, and going to have it closed in, and charge a fee for its use. This will, therefore, cut off the free use of any but the lake water, from the citizens.

With the Provincial constable, Mr. Caldbick, recently sent there by the Government and who is Sanitary Inspector, I made a thorough inspection of the place.

The erection of pit closets was at once stopped, a slaughter house in a most undesirable place, with hogs devouring raw offal in rear, was ordered to be removed; also a large manure pile both a nuisance and a menace to health, as well as unsightly, and which turned out to be on a street in the most thickly populated portion. The Sanitary Inspector was instructed to prosecute any persons committing or placing unsanitary nuisances, where they might prove detrimental to health.

A meeting of the citizens was being held in the reading tent, the first evening of my visit, for the purpose of organizing a School section, and I seized the opportunity of addressing those present, about twenty in number, in regard to sanitary matters. The following day, I caused the following notice to be posted in several conspicuous places.

Notice.

By order of the Provincial Board of Health, the use of pit closets in Cobalt and vicinity, is forbidden. The conversion of those already in use, to dry earth or other satisfactory kind, is at once required.

The deposit on the ground, of kitchen and other garbage or refuse where it may contaminate the water supply or prove a nuisance, is forbidden. Boxes or other suitable receptacles for it, must be provided, and emptied at a place approved of by the Sanitary Inspector, at short intervals.

Sewers or drains which may pollute the water supply or prove a nuisance, are also forbidden.

(Signed) Geo. Caldbick,
Sanitary Inspector.

Cobalt, Sept. 15th, 1905.

Soon after my return, I obtained from your Bacteriologist, a report of his examination of samples of water shortly before sent him, from spring furnishing most of the drinking water of the town, and also from Cobalt Lake. His report says, "The spring shows infection with intestinal bacteria. The lake shows infection with suspiciously intestinal bacteria. Neither of these waters should be used without previous boiling."

As these were the only sources of water supply convenient, and as they were still subject to much contamination, several copies of the following notice were sent to the Sanitary Inspector, to post in conspicuous places, for the information of the citizens.

Notice.

Samples of water from Cobalt, taken from the spring near Clark's, and also from the lake, have recently been examined by the Analyst of the Provincial Board of Health, and both have been found to contain germs which render their use dangerous. The public are therefore warned that these waters should be boiled, before they can be safely used.

By order of the Provincial Board of Health.
Toronto, Sept., 1905.

Having taken these steps to get the sanitary condition of the town improved and started right, I turned my attention to the immediate location of the mines. I learned there were about eighteen mines being worked, and all within a radius of about three miles from Cobalt. I visited several of them, and found a decided improvement in the accommodation provided the employees, since my visit in March.

Nearly all had made contracts for medical attendance on their men, with either Dr. Field or Dr. Young of New Liskeard, who both had representatives at Cobalt, but there seemed lack of hospital accommodation as required by the regulations. As the largest of the camps at present consists of 60 or 70 men, and they vary from that number down to 8 or 10, these smaller ones could scarcely be expected to erect a hospital building at their individual mines. I therefore decided to call a meeting of the mine managers, to consider the matter, and sent the following letter to every mine manager whose name I could get, and several prospectors, some twenty-two in all.

Cobalt, Sept. 15th, 1905.

Dear Sir,—You are requested to attend a meeting of the Mine Managers of the Cobalt District, in the reading tent, Cobalt, on Tuesday, Sept. 19th, at 1.30 p.m. sharp, for the purpose of considering the most desirable method of providing hospital accommodation and medical attendance for your camp, as required by the Public Health Act.

(Signed) R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

At the time appointed only seven responded to the call. To those present I explained the regulations, and pointed out that they were required to provide a suitable building for a hospital, and in it provide board and nursing for their employees, in case of illness or accident, as well as contract with a physician for attendance. I suggested that all, or any number who desired, might unite in the erection and maintenance of a hospital at Cobalt, the most central point, and within easy reach of most of the camps.

Six of those present announced that they had contracts with physicians at New Liskeard for medical attendance, and that they had provided hospital accommodation and board at the same place, and without any fee being charged to the men, beyond that authorized by the regulations for medical attendance. This statement was corroborated by Drs. McLaren and Aikins, the local representatives of the New Liskeard physicians who held the contracts. I stated that I did not think the hospitals at New Liskeard would be satisfactory to your Board, as too far away, but some of the managers said the outlet from their mines was via Haileybury, and when there, they were as near New Liskeard as Cobalt. The manager of the Buffalo mine, said he had no contract with a physician, and would not make one, and if we wished to prosecute him for refusal to obey the regulations, we could "put on the screws as quick as we liked." He took this ground because he had some grievance against a physician at a mine where he had been formerly employed. Afterwards he stated, if the Provincial Board wished to build and maintain a hospital at Cobalt, he would give two hundred dollars, or a car load of lumber towards its erection. As I was not erecting or soliciting subscriptions for a hospital in your behalf, I had to inform him, his offer was respectfully declined, but that he had better erect a building at his mine, which is inside the town site, or unite with others to do so, and otherwise conform to the sanitary regulations. He again very curtly and abruptly refused to do so. I suggested to those present, that they should appoint a committee, and confer with the absentees, and try to come to some united action, as I felt sure the cost to each would be much less, than if they were compelled to build separate hospitals, and the fact of the contract physicians, placing their representatives at Cobalt, showed they did not consider New Liskeard a near enough point, from which to operate the Medical Department. However, they did not feel disposed to take any action, and the meeting broke up.

As the fee for medical attendance and medicine charged to each man is only fifty cents per month, it seemed almost incredible, that the contracting physicians would without further payment, provide on behalf of the mine owners, hospital accommodation and board, with trained nurses as was asserted.

I requested those present, to send to your Secretary, copies of their contracts, so you might have proof, that the regulations even at the distance of New Liskeard were being so generously carried out.

Before taking further action, I deemed it best to return and confer with your Secretary, and as a result, the following letter was sent to each of the mine managers on September 23rd, instant.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find amended copy of Act and Regulations for sanitary control of Unorganized Districts in Ontario. Your attention is called to all its clauses, but particularly to clauses 2, 4, 8 and 12.

Kindly let me know by return mail, the name and address of the physician with whom you have contracted (clause 12), also what provision you have made for hospital accommodation for the men in your camp (clause 4).

Dr. R. W. Bell, Medical Inspector of the Board, who has just returned from your district, reports the majority of the camps are in the immediate vicinity of Cobalt. Should you desire to join with one or more of the mine owners, in the establishment and maintenance of an approved hospital in Cobalt or close vicinity, it will be acceptable to this Board.

The fact of the physicians at New Liskeard, with whom I understand several mine owners have contracts, having representatives constantly at Cobalt, would clearly indicate that that is the most desirable or convenient place for a hospital.

The utilizing of private hospitals at New Liskeard, miles away from your mines, is clearly not in the interests of your employees, nor in compliance with the Act.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. A. HODGETTS, M.D.,
Secretary.

I know from conversation with several of the mine managers, that although they think they are technically complying with the Regulations by providing hospital accommodation at New Liskeard, still they admit that Cobalt would be a much better point.

Some others in the neighborhood of Kerr and Giroux Lakes, say, Cobalt is as difficult to reach in summer as New Liskeard, and would prefer a hospital at Haileybury.

The difficult at present is to get the responsible parties sufficiently interested in the necessity for hospital accommodation, as they are all so engrossed in getting their mining operations into shape.

Fortunately, so far, there has been very little illness, and no serious accidents, and until there are, it will be difficult to get them to waken up, unless the penalties provided by the Act are enforced for non-compliance. I would like specific instructions in regard to this matter, and especially in connection with the defiance of Mr. Wells, manager of the Buffalo mine, whose action I fear, if allowed to go unnoticed, will be the cause of trouble in the future.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. BELL,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

September 29th, 1905.

Report re Smallpox at Hoard's.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario:

GENTLEMEN,—In the latter part of August, a request was received from Dr. Carlow, M. H. O. of the Township of Seymour, that a provincial officer should visit Hoards, where an outbreak of smallpox was reported, and assist in the diagnosis.

On August 30th, therefore, as requested by your Secretary, I visited this place with Dr. Carlow, and there found a Mr. Douald, a cheesemaker,in bed, undoubtedly suffering from smallpox. The rash was now beginning to dry up. He had taken ill on the 15th of August and ceased work the same day. Between August 15th and 20th he was seen several times by Dr. Bissonette of Stirling, while he had a high temperature, but smallpox was not suspected. On August 20th a rash appeared and the temperature fell to nearly normal. The nurse wrote Dr. Bissonette to this affect, but as he had been taking bromides the rash was attributed to them, and only on August 24th did Dr. Bissonette again see him, when smallpox was suspected and Dr. Carlow of Campbellford, M. H. O., was notified, and saw him next day in consultation, agreeing in the diagnosis. Immediately the cheese factory, and all employed therein. as well as several exposed persons living in the locality, were quarantined.

It was found that a Mr. Frost, living nearby, and who had been the milk drawer for the factory, had been taken ill on July 25th, but not so seriously as to stop work. About August 1st a rash appeared on him, and from this case it was suspected that Donald had contracted his disease. I found Dr. Carlow had full notes of Fronst's case as described by himself. However, I visited Frost, and from his own lips had a confirmation of the course his disease had run, although he persisted in asserting it had only been chickenpox and that he had visited Dr. Zwick of Stirling on 6th of August, who asked, onseeing the rash, if he had been poisoned by ivy, but on being assured not, he "pronounced it chickenpox and gave something to rub on, and take inwardly to scatter it." "The rash lasted for a week or more after this." Frost all this time and up to August 25th was drawing milk to the factory, also milking cows, with the rash on his hands, arms, etc., and taking this milk to the factory. All this he admits, and at the time I saw him, the bluish red marks were still quite distinct on his legs, arms, face, etc. There was every indication from the symptoms as described by him, that he had had smallpox of a mild type. For several weeks past, Frost had been frequently visiting his father who was paralysed, near Stockdale in the Township of Murray, ten miles distant, and he stated that a family named Smith lived in the house, and that Mrs. Smith was ill with a rash, said to be chickenpox.

In Hoard's cheese factory were 140 cheese made between August 10th and 25th, all from milk handled by Frost, and first five days also by Donald, also seven or eight made previously for patrons of the factory. All others made previous to August 10th were shipped on that date. This information was obtained from the assistant cheesemaker who is in quarantine.

I advised Dr. Carlow, M. H. O., and Mr. Johnston, Chairman Board of Health, to urge the factory managers to destroy the cheese, but the Local Board of Health to act as they saw fit in the event of refusal, as I felt they were the proper parties to deal with it and not your humble servant, although urged to pronounce definitely what should be done.

I understand Dr. Scherk saw Donald's case on August 25th, and Dr. Frederick saw both Donald and Frost on August 27th, and they also agreed in the diagnosis of smallpox.

A long letter dated August 28th, from Dr. Bissonette of Stirling to Dr. Carlow, discusses the whole case after careful consideration, three days after their diagnosis, and in this letter he speaks of scabs being still on Frost as late as August 25th. Frost reports Mrs. Smith, where he was visiting, as having recovered several weeks ago and no other cases known to him.

I fear these cases have arisen from ones of mistaken identity, like many we have had in the past, but why people will persist after the truth is known, in trying to blind themselves and their neighbours, is beyond comprehension.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

September 1st, 1905.

Supplementary Report re Smallpox at Hoard's.

As the stockholders of the cheese factory have been asserting that there has not been smallpox amongst their employees and inducing others to cast doubts on the diagnosis, your Secretary requested me to again visit Hoards, and see the patients and their present condition, and if possible trace the cases back to their origin. This I did on September 11th.

I found the cheese factory still quarantined and cheese not yet destroyed, the stockholders being determined to sell it, if they could in any way get the better of the Local Board of Health. Several of the leading stockholders I met, and had to listen to anything but complimentary language used towards all who dared say there was smallpox in the community, a marvelous indifference to the risk of spreading the dread disease if they could only sell the cheese and pocket the few dollars, the product of such a horrible crime. On good authority I was informed that the greatest loss to any one individual by its destruction, would be less than sixty dollars.

I visited Donald in his residence and found him convalescent, but several crusts still on him, especially about his ankles. He expressed a wish to go out of doors in his garden, which I thought not objectionable as the weather was fine, but I was afterwards informed by his neighbours that he had previously been out sitting at a corner grocery nearby, and notwithstanding the fact that they were all in one breath denying the existence of smallpox in the community, in the next they were threatening the Board of Health with dire vengeance, for not having a constable on duty to watch and prevent the patient from coming out.

Frost, who was present with several others, now alters most of his previous statements to me in regard to his symptoms and the course of his disease, all now an effort to disprove the smallpox diagnosis. He boldly asserted there was not a mark visible on him after August 9th, three days after he visited Dr. Zwick, and this in the face of Dr. Bissonette having seen crusts as late as August 25th, and my seeing many distinct marks on August 30th, and now to disprove his statements, making him roll up his shirt sleeves and shew fully twenty quite visible marks below his elbows.

I spent this and the following day in tracing these cases back to their origin. At Jas. Smith's in Township of Murray, where Frost had been visiting, I learned that Mrs Smith, her stepson, aged twenty-five, and two chil-

dren 7 to 9 years old had all been ill with a disease very typical of smallpox, especially as described by the son. There was an apparent desire to conceal the nature of the disease at this house.

At H. Smith's near Chisholm's Rapids, I found there had been four cases, viz.: Mrs. Smith, Jr. brother-in-law, aged 18, and her children aged 16 and 14. The youngest child, age 14, I saw, and also Mr. Smith Sr., all others being from home. Mr. Smith gave me a very clear description of all the cases which was quite typical of smallpox, and from this house Jas. Smith's family were supposed to have caught it.

Dr. Simmons of Frankfort had seen the eldest girl in this family once with the rash in papular stage, and not the other members of the family. Dr. Farncomb of Trenton, I was informed, had seen Mrs. Jas. Smith once at his office prior to any rash appearing, and once at her home the first day of the rash.

Dr. Simmons visited with me the home of L. Foshay in Township of Sidney, from which place the H. Smith family was supposed to have become infected. A clearer and more typical description of smallpox, in the cases of these two people, it would be almost impossible to get, so that the further the cases were traced, the more pronounced were the indications that smallpox had been rampant for several months. Most of these cases were in adults, unvaccinated, and several stated they had had chickenpox many years before.

Beyond Foshays I could not trace the disease. He had been to Trenton, and Belleville several times prior to his illness, and there probably contracted the disease, possibly from transient visitors. So little was seen of any of the cases by the medical men who saw the Smiths and Frost, that it is not surprising that an error in diagnosis was made, but with the modified form of smallpox prevalent in many localities, which has been mistaken for something else, it behoves those practitioners who are not familiar with this dread disease, to exercise extra vigilance, and nip it in the bud, and so prevent its spread until it results, possibly in loss of human life, but certainly, as in this case, in heavy financial loss, for which the doctors, who detected and checked the spread of the disease, are being abused and maligned, while those who failed to recognize the earlier cases, (possibly through lack of opportunity to follow them up and study the symptoms,) are lauded to the skies as the only ones worthy of credence.

I have just learned that as the owners of the cheese, which was possibly infected, refused to destroy it, the Local Board of Health had to step in and destroyed it on 25th September, and are now threatened with damages.

That the cases dealt with in this report were smallpox, I am certain is beyond the shadow of a doubt as the fuller detail in my notes will show.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,

Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

September 28th, 1905.

Report re Smallpox.

To the Chairman and Members, Provincial Board of Health, Ontario:

Gentlemen,—During the past three months I have not been called to any smallpox in our unorganized districts, but there have been several cases reported in various parts of the Province, and nearly all dealt with by the Local Boards of Health.

Three outbreaks I have had however to deal with, and one of them at Hoards in the County of Northumberland, I have thought best to deal with in separate report. The others were in the Village of Stirling, and in Township of Faraday, County of Hastings.

In the former place on July 18th, I found a man who had recently returned home from Seattle in Washington State. At time of my visit there was much rash all over his face and body, on palms of hands and soles of feet, some in pustular stage, and some drying up. The patient asserted it was only poison ivy rash, and that it had been so pronounced by Dr. Zwick, his physician. Dr. Alger, M. H. O., having heard of the case and its suspicious nature, visited him and at once diagnosed smallpox, in which he was upheld by Drs. Potts and Faulkner, who were called to see the case. I am credibly informed that in the presence of these physicians, his attending physician agreed with the diagnosis, but when they were absent, asserted it was not smallpox, and went about the village boldly making these assertions. Dr. Zwick, the attending physician, was to meet me at the case, but failed to do so. Later in the evening I saw him, but he was quite unprepared to express any opinion about the case. The Board of Health, on my advice, had the patient at once removed to a tent and isolated, while several exposed persons were vaccinated and quarantined, and ere long the disease was stamped out.

The other outbreak, in the Township of Faraday, was reported by Dr. Embury of Bancroft, who stated there was a rash very prevalent and apparently infectious, in one of the schools, which he had temporarily closed. On visting the neighborhood and seeing several of the children, I concluded it was undoubtedly smallpox. In school section No. 5, where the school had been closed, Dr. Embury reported children of every family but one represented in the school, as having been affected with the rash.

We visited a union school across the border in Township of Herschell, and there found more than half the pupils, over twenty in number, either with rash now out, or signs of it having recently disappeared. This school was immediately closed.

General vaccination and the necessary quarantine, with disinfection of school buildings, etc., was at once taken up by Dr. Embury.

I was informed by Dr. Embury and also by Mr. Wiggins, Secretary of the Board of Health, that during an outbreak of smallpox in this township, three or four years ago, vaccination had been generally enforced in all the school sections except these two, where the disease is now prevalent, and that they, for some reason not now remembered, had been overlooked or neglected.

There have been so many people exposed in this neighborhood that I fear we have not heard the last of it in this or adjoining localities.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,

Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

September 30th, 1905.

Report re Pollution of Grand River.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

Gentlemen,—Having been requested by your Secretary to report upon the pollution of the Grand River at certain points, I started my investigation at Paris October 3rd.

The river as it flows through the town in summer is very shallow and easily fordable, a dam across it just below the railway bridge diverting most

of the water into a raceway, to supply the Penman Woollen Mills. Nos. 2, 3 and 7, a small grist mill and the Albastine Works. The river Nith, with considerable volume of water coming from the north-west, supplies power to the Penman Mill No. 1, then running south for a few hundred yards, sweeps to the east and enters the Grand River about opposite Penman's No. 2 mill. A dam a little above its bend, diverts most of its water into a raceway running east to the Wincey Mill, and discharging a few yards below it into the Grand River.

At Penman's No. 1 mill, I learned that there were employed about 250 hands, viz.: 75 males and 175 females. In this mill there are five flushing water closets, and two opening directly over the raceway, all discharging into the Nith, also all washings, scourings and dye waste from the Aniline dyes used in this large mill, thence south 600 or 800 yards, and east about 200 yards to the Grand River. During the day, most of this Nith water passess through the raceway, and under the Wincey Mills, to which it furnishes power.

The Wincey Mill is situated almost in the heart of the town and employs about 80 hands, viz.: 70 males and 10 females. Here there are six water closets opening directly over the raceway, which also receives all the washings, scourings and dye waste of the mill, and discharges into the Grand River about 50 yards below.

On the opposite side of the Grand River are situated as before mentioned, the three Penman Mills, Nos. 2, 3, and 7, employing about 600 hands, viz.: 200 males and 400 females. Here I learned there were 15 flushing closets, all emptying directly into the raceway, together with all washings and scourings, but no dye waste, from this large industry.

A few yards below is a small grist mill on bank of the river, but only employing three or four hands, and no pollution of the stream from it of any consequence, except from a hog-pen in rear, which has been ordered to be removed by the local Board of Health.

A short distance beyond the grist mill is an alabastine mill, employing 10 to 20 men, according to the season.

One closet from the mill, and one from the office, discharge into the river. The sweepings from the mill—calcined plaster—are deposited on the bank of the river, and swept away with the spring freshets.

There are no other manufactories on the banks of the streams, but there are a number of private closets, back of stores, and also a short public sewer on the main street, discharging into the river at the outlet of the Nith raceway, where the odor was far from pleasant. Near the traffic bridge there was also a private sewer discharging, and was quite malodorous. The water in the river is frequently quite discolored from the dye waste from the mills.

The town's water supply is not obtained from the river, but from natural springs about two miles distant, and collected in a basin close by, then pumped directly to the mains; the surplus being stored in a reservoir on a high hill overlooking the town. The supply at present is ample, and apparently of a good quality.

I next visited Caledonia, a village a few miles below Brantford, with a population of 800 or 900. Here the river was very shallow and about 200 yards wide, but with considerable current, a long bridge spanning from the main street. The village has a water system for fire purposes, and to supply the railway tank, the intake being just above the bridge, and about 600 or 800 yards below the dam. This water is not used for domestic purposes, wells 18 to 20 feet deep furnishing the domestic supply.

A sewer about 400 feet long with 18 or 20 inch tile, for surface water runs down the main street, and has several short side sewers entering it. This sewer discharges 30 or 40 feet below the bridge, into the river during high water, but at the present time on to a low bank 20 feet back from the flow of the river. The Union Hotel closet is said to be connected with this sewer. Except in wet weather, there is little or no flushing except from the hotel closet.

A roller mill is situated on each side of the river close to the dam, employing 3 to 5 hands each. A few yards below the bridge there is an evaporator and canning factory, employing about 30 hands for three months in the fall. Tomato and apple pealings, etc., are thrown out on the river bank, but the M. H. O. told me the Local Board of Health had ordered their removal and this practice to cease. There was no other contamination of the river at this point.

Driving along near the river from Caledonia to Cayuga, about 12 miles, I noticed the banks were rather low and overflowed in spring. There is a fair current, but the stream is rather shallow in many places, with a good depth in others, and navigable for small steamboats. The water is dirty and muddy in appearance.

At Cayuga the river is 600 to 800 feet wide, and deep, and is crossed from near the centre of the village by a long bridge.

The domestic water supply is obtained from wells and cisterns, some wells are dug, and others drilled through 40 feet of clay loam. Cisterns are filled from rain water and occasionally from the river by cartage. Dr. Arrell, formerly M. H. O. (no appointment made this year) told me, that any cases of typhoid fever in the past, had been in families using well water, and none among those using cistern water from the river.

A couple of sewers partly open and partly closed for surface water, from near the Bank of Commerce, and Campbell House, joined by a few short branches, empty within 100 yards of each other near the bridge. The Court House a short distance further up, gets a water supply from a well, pumped to a tank in upper part of the building, and has a flushing closet and sewer to the river in rear.

The only manufactories are a grist mill and planing mill, but neither polluting the stream. From here to Dunnville, about 15 miles, there is a fair current and moderately deep water.

Dunnville, with a population of about 2,000 is situated on a flat, five miles from the mouth of the river. A long government dam with a bridge over it, crosses the river here, which is nearly half a mile wide, and has deep water above the dam. A feeder for the Welland Canal, starts through the town just above the dam. Many wells are in use, but a town water supply is pumped from the river 100 yards above the dam. The intake is under the guide pier in the edge of the steamer channel, in 18 feet of water. The supply is pumped to the G. T. Ry. tank (10,000 gallons) near railway station, seven hours pumping daily, keeping it filled, and from there the town is supplied by gravitation.

There are several sewers in the streets taking both surface and domestic sewage, but all lead to a stone culvert, under the canal, half a mile below the town, and thence a few hundred yards, through an open drain to the lower river. No water is used from below the dam, or canal.

Two knitting mills, employing altogether about 200 hands, are situated a short distance above the dam, but all washings, scourings and closets discharge into the sewer, and are carried to the lower river. Just below the dam there is a flour mill employing 4 to 6 hands, and a little further down a woollen mill, with 30 to 40 hands, both discharging a little sewage into the river.

There is deep water, with low banks from Dunnville to Port Maitland, five miles distant at the mouth of the river, where is an entrance to the Welland Canal.

Many summer residents spend two or three months here in a number of boarding-houses, and do considerable boating up the river and canal, and probably use more or less of the water, but the Lake Erie water is used for domestic purposes.

Beyond what I have mentioned and what contamination there may be from Brantford, of which I understand your Secretary has furnished a report, there is nothing more below Paris, except the trifling quantity from the farms along the river, and in most cases the buildings are well back from the stream.

Owing to non-arrival of sterilized bottles, I was unable to procure such samples of water as I desired, but bottles have now been sent out to the Local M. H. O., with a request to collect and forward as soon as possible, samples from points which I have indicated, the result of the examination of which will be submitted by your bacteriologist.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, October 10th, 1905.

Report re Sources of Water Supply, Owen Sound.

To the Chairman and Members, Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

Gentlemen,—Owen Sound having presented two schemes for increasing the civic water supply, your Secretary asked me to look over the situation, and report as to the sources, quantity of water, possibility of contamination, relation to sewers, etc. I therefore visited the town on October 16th instant and had every information given me, by the Mayor, Town Engineer, Town Clerk, Chairman of the Water Committee, and Dr. Cameron, M. H. O. The latter kindly gave up most of a day to driving me to the various points, and furnishing me with a fund of information.

The town supply at present is obtained from four springs, situated at a height of 201 feet, and probably fed from the Sydenham river some distance south of the town. The supply is not equal to the demand, and is only about 900,000 gallons per day, and this is much decreased as only between 500,000 and 600,000 gallons with reservoir full, are are available for use.

Two mains, one a 12 inch and decreasing to 10 inch and the other 6 inch all the way, carry this supply to the town. A small reservoir situated at the corner of Union and Garafraxa streets, 40 feet below the level of the springs, is kept well filled, and from it is pumped by a wind mill, to an elevated tank close by, a supply for this higher section of the town.

One scheme to increase the supply is to secure it from the Sydenham river, about three quarters of a mile from the present source, and a little above Inglis Falls, where a dam would be placed, retaining an ample supply, said to equal 13,000,000 gallons daily. The fall would be increased to 275 feet, and give a pressure of about 100 lbs. instead of 65 to 70 lbs. This water would be passed through filter beds, (the number to be added to as required, nature having provided most suitable locations close by), and into a pipe large enough for future use, thence to the present mains.

There are no manufactories on the stream above the proposed source of supply. The river rises in the Township of Holland, and between its source and the proposed dam, the only pollution would be such as caused by running through ordinary farms with pastures on its shores, and as the current is rapid and the water tossed up more or less, it will be comparatively pure even before passing through the filters.

The other proposed plan is to obtain the supply, by pumping from the Georgian Bay, from a point about two or three miles distant, either from the west or east side. If on the latter, from beyond Squaw Point, but possibly the former, the most desirable, as from deeper water, storms occasionally stirring up the mud. Here the supply of course would be unlimited, but there is also the possibility of contamination from the town sewage, which is discharged either directly into the bay, well up to the north end of the town, or through the Sydenham river, a short distance from its mouth, and the quantity of sewage will increase as the town grows.

There is no trunk sewer in town into which the others empty, unless we can so designate the Sydenham river for a few hundred yards above its mouth. I was informed there were sewers on Brown, Baker, Division and Union streets, leading directly to the river, these are oval brick 3x4 feet, also one out Bay street 18 inches and down Connell street, directly into the bay. On Poulette street, the principal business thoroughfare, there is no sewer opposite the block in which are the municipal buildings and the Paterson House, one of the leading and largest hotels. Shops with their backs to the river have private drains into it, and those on the other side of the street drain out to Baker street. On the west side of the river the sewers empty into the Potawatamie, a small stream discharging also into the head of the bay.

The Sydenham River scheme of water supply, entirely by gravitation, the Engineer informs me will cost $70,000 to $80,000 to install, and about $500 per annum for maintenance, to clean filter beds.

The bay scheme will cost $180,000 to install, and about $7,000.00 per annum for maintenance.

I believe samples of water from both sources have been examined by your bacteriologist, and reports furnished you.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,

Medical Inpsector, Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, October 23rd 1905.

Report on Bedley's Hole, Mount Forest.

To the Chairman and Members, Provincial Board of Health, Ontario.

Gentlemen,—As per instructions given at your last meeting, I visited Mount Forest on October 14th instant, to examine a place known as Bedley's Hole, and complained of as a nuisance, by a couple of nearby residents, I found the spot complained of, in the north-western part of the town, one block from the main street, and close to the north-west corner of Elgin and Birmingham streets. It is a triangular hole about 100 feet long on Elgin street and close to side walk, about 40 feet wide across the end nearest Birmingham street, and probably 10 to 12 feet deep at its deepest point The sides are steep, especially on Elgin street. There is a general slope of the ground towards the hole from all directions, particularly the north and west. To the west, however, there is a flat for 100 yards or more, which

holds much water as it comes from the hillside, and in spring it cannot get away fast enough through the hole, and occasionally floods across the street. The soil is sandy, and probably a quick sand in bottom of the hole, through which the water soaks away rapidly, and this appears to be the only outlet for the surface water from a large area in this part of the town.

It would seem as if it will be a difficult problem to drain this area, except through this hole, as its base is lower than any street where there is a drain. In summer all is dried up, and the soil is cultivated to its very margin and even down its sides. In spring there is such an area drained through this hole that it contains many feet of water and it is several weeks before all runs off. Stagnant water does not appear to be complained of, but occasionally dead animals are thrown into it, (a cat and a couple of hens last spring) and as it dries up, many polliwigs are left to die in its bottom, and cause a stench, particularly one evening last spring complained of. A bag full or two of empty fruit and vegetable tins, with some scraps of stovepipe, etc., have been secretly dumped on its slope. All these tend to make it unsightly if not unsanitary. Some years ago it was a common dumping ground for all kinds of refuse, and then was a nuisance, but of late years this has ceased, and the parties living nearest it told me they had nothing to complain of except its appearance, and one or two, of its danger, in case of children or others falling into it and being drowned. Only the Walkers and Doans complained of the smell, which was of short duration, but they claim it depreciates the value of their property. The Chairman of the Board of Health told me they had posted up notices, forbidding the deposit of any refuse, etc., in this hole, but the notices were torn down, and something offensive occasionally thrown in under cover of darkness.

So far as I can judge the hole is not a sanitary nuisance, except for a few days at most, in early summer, but with the refuse dumped on its side is rather unsightly; on the other hand it might almost be considered a safety valve, if kept clean, carrying off the surface water of a large area, which would if this were filled up, lie on the adjoining flat and become stagnant.

A few simple precautions, and prompt action on the part of the Board of Health, in preventing any deposits there, or removing at once anything undesirable which may have escaped their vigilance, and the sprinkling of some lime over its bottom if polliwigs, etc., are left after the subsidence of the water, will, I believe, overcome all ground for complaint. The place should certainly be fenced in, to protect passers by on the side-walk from possibility of drowning or injury by falling in, and it could at the same time be made somewhat of a protection against being made a refuse dump.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,

Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, October 23rd, 1905.

Report on Walkerton Sewer.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

Gentlemen,—As directed by you at your last meeting, I visited Walkerton on the 10th inst. to enquire into the complaint of Mr. P. Heffernan regarding a broken sewer being a nuisance, and beg to report, that I find Mr. Heffernan's statements substantially true.

The broken tile (18 in.) is the outlet on Queen St., of the main sewer running west on Durham St. and fed by several smaller sewers. There is

a large volume of sewage discharging steadily from it, containing the house and closet refuse from many residences, and all is running into the Saugeen River close to the bank. Originally, tile pipe extended out into the river about 50 ft., but it is either all filled up or broken with ice, and now at the bank the tile is open in end and top, for several feet. A pool or eddy is formed behind some boulders just below the outlet and this is almost entirely sewage. Further out, the stream is swift and very shallow in summer, with rocks exposed which catch and hold much of the solids from the sewer. At the time of my visit the water was high enough to cover these rocks and carry the sewage off, but the boulders and shore line for several yards down showed sewage deposit.

A slaughter house on the bank of the river 50 or 60 feet from the sewer outlet, is said by the residents near by (five or six within a hundred yards) to be a greater nuisance than the open sewer. The property on which this slaughter house is situated is owned by Heffernan, but leased, and he wishes the town to turn the sewer down through his lot a few yards, a privilege he will grant, if they will forgo a judgment held against him for $300. There is considerable friction between them, and hence admittedly a reluctance on the part of the Council to do anything which will benefit Heffernan. I think it is a mistake to have this raw sewage enter the river at all, but until septic tank or other treatment of it can be adopted, the sewer should be repaired, and I recommend that iron pipe be laid, buried in the gravel of the shallow part of the stream (and can be easily done), far enough out to reach the deep water about two-thirds of the distance across the river.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Bell,

Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

Toronto, Nov. 16th, 1905.

Report re Kettle Creek, St. Thomas.

To the Chairman and Members, Provincial Board of Health, Ontario:

Gentlemen,—Complaints having reached our Board regarding the pollution of Kettle Creek in the neighborhood of St. Thomas, the undersigned proceeded to that city on the 13th instant, to investigate, and beg leave to report as follows:—We find this stream from which the city gets its water supply, rising in a small lake of a few acres, near Belmont in County of Middlesex, then taking a south-westerly direction, sweeps with a tortuous course around the western part of the City of St. Thomas, thence running south through the townships of Southwold and Yarmouth and emptying into Lake Erie, at Port Stanley about 14 or 15 miles distant. In the neighborhood of St. Thomas we find it running through a deep ravine about 200 or 300 yards wide and with banks 80 to 90 feet high.

The water is very turbid and contains much clay from its banks above the city, but is not there otherwise polluted except by the ordinary pollution from farms along the shores. A dam across the stream, a mile above and north of the city, creates a pond, containing an ample supply of water.

This is conducted into a receiving basin 1,000 feet long by 125 feet wide, and 8 or 10 feet deep (containing five or six million gallons), usually by filtering through the bank and drain tile, but if necessary by an open gate, thence it passes into a well 10 to 12 feet deep, and is pumped into three large iron tubular filters 8x10 feet filled with sand, and thence into the mains.

Chemical precipitation takes place by the use of alum in the water before it is forced through the filters. If necessary, direct connection can be made with the mains, without going through the filters. One of these filters is washed daily. At present, about one and a half million gallons is being used every 24 hours, nearly one-third of which is supplied to the Michigan Central Railway Company (during the night), which, however, has its own pumping plant at Pinafore Lake, a pond of a few acres adjoining the Park in the south end of the city, with a capacity of 600,000 gallons daily, but only now furnishing half that quantity to an 80,000 gallon tank, for the use of the locomotives and shops, and the Y.M.C.A baths; the shops, etc., getting their drinking water from the city supply. A few wells dug through clay, are still in use in the city.

Main sewers with many branches running into them, run from east and west ends of the city along Talbot street to Elgin street, thence south on that street and through a ravine to Kettle Creek, about 300 yards below the old Turville mill. All the raw sewage of the city discharges through this sewer into the creek, south of the city, where only a few inches deep, certainly polluting it badly, as there is very little current or flow, except that caused by the discharge from the sewer pipe. As St. Thomas is not a manufacturing city, the bulk of the sewage is of domestic origin. The few manufactories in existence are mostly away from the sewer lines, and have pit closets for the use of their employees, but these, we are informed by the M.H.O., are cleaned out regularly by the town scavenger.

We think there is legitimate ground for complaint on the part of the residents along the creek below St. Thomas, whose stock is compelled to drink its sewage, as the greater part of its flow has passed through the city sewers.

We believe the remedy lies in passing the sewage through a septic tank, near the present outlet, where subsoil pipes could be readily placed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. THOMPSON,
R. W. BELL,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

October 23rd, 1905.

Report re Bothwell Cemetery.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your special committee appointed at the last quarterly meeting of the Board to visit Bothwell and investigate a plot of ground purchased about a year ago by one of the religious denominations for a cemetery and the location being objected to as a nuisance beg leave to report as follows:—

We went there on Thursday, Oct. 12th, Dr. Graham, the M.H.O. of the Town of Bothwell, and also of the Township of Zone, accompanied us to the grave yard (over a mile from the station) where we met all the householders (four in number) living within a radius of 500 yards from the cemetery, the house nearest to it being about 30 yards and the one furthest from it about 55 or 60 yards.

The plot occupies 7-8 of a acre situate wholly in the Township of Zone side of the boundary line between it and Bothwell West. The land around is flat, soil sandy for about four or five feet when quicksand is reached. One

casket we were told was placed in water. The cemetery on the east and south side has a good road about 4 rods wide with open drains 2 feet deep on each side of the road, the earth from the ditches being scattered on the grave yard to raise the ground. On the south side of the south road where three or four houses are situated, besides the open drain 2 feet deep, is a tile drain 2 feet below the bottom of the open one and running the whole length of the cemetery.

On enquiry we were told the water flows in a northwesterly direction, consequently the flow will be away from the houses (see diagram). They also complained that their property depreciated one-half in value on account of its proximity to the burying ground. They expect the average number of bodies annually interred there will be about six, although only two bodies were buried there this year.

Fourteen bodies are now interred there, but twelve of them died years ago, the bodies being raised and reinterred in this cemetery. The grave yard may be a nuisance to those living in its immediate vicinity, but we are of the opinion that it is not an unsanitary nuisance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

ALEX. THOMPSON, M.D.,
R. W. BELL,
Medical Inspector, Provincial Board of Health.

TORONTO, Oct. 24th, 1905.

Reports of Committees.

PRESENTED OCTOBER 24th and 25th.

Report No. 1 Committee on Legislation.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee on Legislation begs to report as follows:

Regarding the question raised by Mr. Dennistoun, Peterboro, as to the indefiniteness of the Act as it relates to the performing of the disinfection of a householder's premises at his expense, by an M. H. O. when it has been previously performed by the attending physician, we are of the opinion that Clauses 87, 88, 94, 95 confer similar powers upon the M. H. O., and attending physician in regard to the matter of disinfection of person, clothing and other effects and house. While Clause 81 makes it apparent that a Local Board of Health upon the receipt of a certificate of either its M. H. O. or any *other legally qualified* medical practitioner, it shall be the duty of any such local board to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier, etc., requiring him to cleanse, disinfect, etc., to the satisfaction of the M. H. O. Further, section 82 provides for penalty and gives authority to the local board to do the work at the cost of the owner or occupier.

This being the case we would recommend that the ambiguity be done away with and the sections be amended to make the meaning of the Act clear and distinct.

In the matter of the transit of bodies of persons dying of a contagious disease as set forth in the communication presented to the Board by Dr. Mullin, M. H. O., Brampton, we would recommend that the conditions laid down in the Regulations re Smallpox, Diphtheria and Scarlatina be continued; the claim made of the disinfection of the body of a person dying of either of these diseases under the process of embalming not having been in our opinion substantiated.

The judgment rendered re the Rose Ward vs. Lothian tried at Chatham in December, 1903, in the H. C. J. of Ontario, may seem somewhat remarkable in view of the interpretation set upon the Act, in so far as it relates to the matter under dispute, by this Board in the past.

The case was one where the Local Health Authorities kept a patient suffering from smallpox in a hotel for at least one week and also used it for purposes of quarantine, retaining all exposed to the infection for a period of at least two additional weeks after the removal of the patient, and as a consequence the proprietor of the hotel lost thereby, his hotel having first been used as a hospital and then as a quarantine station.

In view of the fact that Clause 93 plainly states the duties of the M. H. O., or Local Board of Health in such an emergency, where an isolation hospital has not been provided by the municipality under section 104, and that such action was delayed for a period of one week, during which time the hotel was used as a hospital contrary to Regulation 3 *re* Smallpox, which requires the M. H. O. to remove such cases at once to an isolation hospital or tent. Further, the hotel was continued as a quarantine station contrary to Regulation 4 re Smallpox.

It is apparent to your Committee that while the regulations convey the instructions of the Board as to the most efficient handling of smallpox by local health authorities in cases of emergency, yet they lack the weight their definitions would impart owing to the failure of section 93 to appear in the judicial mind of the same construction as set upon it by the Board as evidenced by the regulations 3 and 4.

And your Committee would recommend that the Act be amended in accordance with the regulations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Chairman.
W. J. DOUGLAS.
R. P. BOUCHER.

TORONTO, October, 1905.

Report of the Committee on Sewage and Water. (West.)

Report No. 4—Miscellaneous.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—The Committee on Sewage and Water (West) met on Oct. 23rd at 2.30 p.m., present Drs. Cassidy (Chairman), Kitchen and Hodgetts.

The following questions were considered:—

(1) The source of supply for the additional water supply of the Town of Owen Sound, the report of Mr. W. Chipman, C.E., thereon, the Laboratory report of the samples of water taken at different points in the proposed systems, also the report of Dr. Bell, who made an extended examination, were all carefully considered, and your Committee is of the opinion that the water taken from the Sydenham River is of sufficient purity to permit of it being recommended as the source of supply.

(2) The application of the Town of Dundas for the approval of a source of additional water supply. Your Committee, after considering the data and information furnished by Mr. Armour, C.E., and the report of Drs. Hodgetts and Amyot, agree with the latter report and would recommend that the Board approve of the same.

(3) The reports of Drs. Hodgetts, Amyot and Bell on the pollution of the Grand River were presented, but your Committee would defer reporting on this important question until the Laboratory Reports are completed upon the samples of water taken at various points in the river.

(4) The application of the Board of Health of the Township of East Zorra re the suppression of the nuisance created by the Tavistock Woollen Mill. An examination having been made by Drs. Hodgetts and Amyot and report presented thereon your committee would recommend the approval of the suggestion contained in that report.

(5) The question of the filtration of the Guelph water supply from the River Speed was considered as far as the documents in the possession of the committee would permit. The agreement of the Roberts Manufacturing Co., New Jersey was read, which is an offer to construct a mechanical filter with three circular filters of 15 feet diameter, each at a total cost of $12,450, but action was deferred until the representatives had been heard from. The representatives were heard from and the committee have nothing further to say.

(6) The papers and plans in connection with the sewerage system of the Town of Parry Sound, together with the letter of Dr. Davis, M. H. O., and the report of Dr. Bell, Inspector of the Board, were considered, but your committee deemed it desirable to defer making a recommendation until further information had been supplied.

(7) The petitions, letters, a report of investigation held by the Local Board of Health, also the report of Dr. Bell, Inspector, were discussed and your committee agrees with the opinion expressed by the Inspector.

(8) The last item considered by your committee was that relating to the pollution of Kettle Creek by the sewage of the City of St. Thomas, petitions regarding which had been presented to the Board at a previous meeting.

The report of Drs. Thompson and Bell in this connection has been considered and the recommendations contained therein are approved of by your committee.

(9) Your committee having considered the report of Drs. Thompson and Bell on the Bothwell Cemetery, are of the opinion that there is no insanitary condition present in the cemetery.

(10) Your committee have considered the correspondence and plans submitted by the municipal authorities of Parry Sound, *re* the sewerage of that town, and having heard the explanations made by Dr. Davis, M. H. O., who appeared before the Board as representative of the Council and Board of Health, would recommend that the corporation forthwith discontinue any further work on the sewers referred to in the communications of the Town Clerk, and the Council be recommended to immediately engage the services of a competent engineer to prepare plans for a sewerage system, and submit the same to the Board in conformity with section 30 of the Act, and that the same be submitted to the Committee on Sewerage and Water West for their consideration.

Signed,
J. J. Cassidy.
Alex. Thompson.
Chas. A. Hodgetts.

Toronto, October 25th, 1905.

Report No. 5, of the Committee on Sewage and Water Supply, West.

Re Fort Frances Sewerage and Water Systems.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health.

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Sewage and Water Supply (West) met at 11.30 a. m. to consider the application of Fort Frances for a system of sewerage, and also for water works. The following members were present: Dr. Cassidy (Chairman), Dr. A. Thompson, Sr., and Dr. Hodgetts.

The objects to be attained by the proposed system of sewerage appear in the description of the system of sewers as given by Mr. Jno. Galt, which is hereby shown as part of this report.

Your committee having considered the matter, approve of the recommendations made in the report of Mr. Jno. Galt, with the exception, that a septic tank of sufficient capacity to bear the outfall of twenty-four hours sewerage be constructed on the bank of Rainy River, and that no raw sewage be discharged into the same.

(2) In reference to the application of Fort Frances for permission to install a system of water works in that town, the description of the proposed system given by Mr. Jno. Galt, is hereby appended and forms part of this report.

Your committee express approval of the contemplated system of water works; but would suggest that bacteriological and chemical analyses be made of the contemplated supply before it is installed.

And further, your committee would make it plain that if at any time the Board deems it necessary the town shall provide for an extension of the biological treatment further than that now required.

Also that it be a condition to the approval of the plans as amended, that the Council adopt a set of By-laws similar to the Model Plumbing By-laws, approved by the Board, and forward a copy of the same to the Secretary of the Board.

Your committee has further considered the objection raised by Mr. B. L. Phillips, Local Board of Health of Emo, a municipality lower down on the Rainy River. This gentlemen objects to the discharge of a raw sewage into the Rainy River, as the same is the source of the water supply of the residents along the river bank.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. Cassidy.
Chas. A. Hodgetts.
Alex. Thompson.

Toronto, December 1st, 1905.

To the Mayor and Council of Fort Frances, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your request I visited your town and examined the physical and other conditions, with special reference to suitable drainage, and the installation of water works, etc.

I found it necessary to obtain further information as to levels before I could determine the most efficient and economical system of drainage. Before leaving Fort William I arranged with my assistant, Mr. Evans, to see Mr. Gillon, your town engineer, at once, and get the necessary data, and, if possible, arrange to run up and look carefully over the main trunk outfall, which appeared to me to be desirable.

After securing this information I shall at once study the problem from every standpoint, and design the system on a broad and permanent basis, so that whatever construction may be undertaken, now or later on, will fit in with the ultimate solution.

As this, in all probability, will take some time yet to determine, I have decided to at once report on the waterworks requirements, which seem to me of immediate importance.

The accompanying plan will illustrate approximately the proposed system, which provides for a pumping station at the bend of the bank of the Rainy River, a short distance above the saw mill, and situated about a mile and a quarter from the centre of the present business portion of the town.

From an engineering and sanitary standpoint this location should prove most satisfactory, and likely to be quite remote from any objectionable contamination for many years to come, in fact, but for the sentimental objections to the saw mill operations, the site might easily have been about half a mile or so nearer town, where some saving of time and money for attendance and cost of fuel, etc., would be secured.

All things considered, however, with due regard to the future growth and prospect of Fort Frances, I think the location eminently satisfactory.

The system generally should consist of a 12 inch intake submerged pipe laid out into the current of the river say about 150 feet, more or less, so as to lead water into a well located at the river bank, where screening and settling may take place.

From this well water can be lifted and forced into a 10 inch supply main about 6,350 feet in length to the centre of the distribution pipes in town, which will consist of about 3,000 lineal feet of 8 inch and 3,000 feet of 6 inch cast iron mains, the whole supplied with 21 fire hydrants, 34 gate valves, and all the necessary fittings.

In order to simplify and economize in corps of attendance and pumping I would suggest the erecting of an elevated storage tank of about 100,000 gallons' capacity, sufficiently high to give good domestic service and fair fire pressure, because special high pressure of about 100 lbs., when occasion demanded it, could always be quickly secured by shutting off trunk connection and pumping from the well direct into the mains, this arrangement giving increased safety and correspondingly better insurance rating.

Taking into account your present peculiar conditions, and early prospects of obtaining electric power, I would suggest your erecting a temporary power house building, and providing a portable steam boiler and pump, until such time, say three years, when a permanent building could be laid out and erected suitable for electric power, and by that time your waterworks system ought to be on a good paying basis.

The following is an estimate of cost for this project:

FORT FRANCES WATERWORKS, ESTIMATE OF COST.

150	lineal feet	12 inch cast iron submerged intake pipe		$700 00
6,350	"	10 inch force supply main	$10,000 00	
3,000	"	8 inch distribution main	4,000 00	
3,000	"	6 "	3,000 00	
12,500	feet total.			17,000 00
35	tons special castings			300 00
21	fire hydrants			800 00
34	gate valves and boxes			800 00
	Pump well			700 00
	Pump house (temporary) building and land			1,000 00
	Portable boiler and pump			2,000 00
	Elevated storage tank			6,000 00
	Engineering, legal and contingencies			1,700 00
	Total			$31,000 00

The total of $31,000 is, I believe, an outside figure, and will provide for first class material, and construction of sufficient size, etc., to suit large growth and expansion of your town.

If elevated storage tank was omitted the initial cost, of course, as capital expenditure would be less, but the annual charges for providing extra attendance and corps for pumping day and night would about double the interest and sinking fund for the additional $6,000, and the system not be as safe and certain as with it, so I have included this extra expenditure.

If the 10 inch wooden pipe was used a saving of about $3,000 could be effected, which would bring the total to say $28,000, and I would have no hesitation in using this special pipe now, because it has proved itself to be thoroughly durable and reliable, and, if pump house was located near town, another saving, doubtless of about $2,000, could be made, bringing the whole total expenditure for waterworks down to about $26,000.

I do not care to recommend this latter saving, however, and believe you will be of a similar opinion.

The matter of a first class waterworks system, therefore, for Fort Frances, as explained and laid out per accompanying plan, using 10 inch wood supply main, means a total expenditure of $28,000, or, without storage tank, $23,000, which appears to me to be reasonably low considering the great benefits that are to be derived from an unlimited supply of beautiful water, with first class domestic pressure and fire service combined.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

I have given the question of electric lighting some thought, and it occurred to me that a suitable plant could be installed in pump house at same time as waterworks, for an additional cost of about $7,000, because the same boiler, power and engineering attendance could be utilized, so that operating the two together would be a profitable undertaking.

I would recommend installing say a 60 K.W. alternating single phase generator, with suitable engine, which, together with exciter, suitable wood pole line, transformers and street lamps, etc., would cost about $8,000.

This would be of great service to your town for a few years, until such times as hydro electric development is completed and available for use, instead of steam power.

Hardly any of this expenditure would be wasted, excepting the boiler, and, perhaps, part of temporary building.

If this project meets with your approval, and also the approval by vote of the ratepayers, it might be possible to accomplish a great deal even this season, especially in the way of installing the electric lighting, and during the coming winter the various contracts for waterworks material and labor could be let and arranged for so that this work could all be completed early next summer.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, and promising you my conclusions as to proposed drainage at as early a date as possible after receiving complete data now being collected, I remain,

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GALT,
Consulting Chief Engineer.

Appendix to Report re Fort Frances.

Report of John Galt, C. E. and M. E., on Fort Frances Sewerage and Water Works.
Toronto, October 20th, 1905.

The Mayor and Council, Fort Frances, Ont.:

GENTLEMEN,—I have now completed my preliminary investigation into your drainage problem, and beg herewith to report as follows:

The accompanying plan shows the conclusions I have reached with a view to the best and most economical solution on a satisfactory permanent basis.

After designing and planning the work on different solutions, and taking full cognizance of all conditions, including size of sewers and depth of excavations, I have come to the conclusion to recommend the plan as laid out on accompanying drawing as the proper one to follow.

I find that to provide for a proper outfall along Third Street to the cemetery, with an outlet, would require heavy cutting and general excessive cost quite beyond the needs of the town, and that every purpose can be well secured in an efficient and economical manner, by discharge through about 800 lineal feet of 16 inch cast iron submerged outlet into the river below the falls at First Street, with a special manhole having storm water relief outlet at shore end.

The large volume of water constantly flowing over the falls, or through the tail race, will so dilute the sewage that no nuisance of any kind whatever can possibly take place, as the discharge from the outlet will be so far into the stream that even the eddying water in the bay towards the Hudson Bay Creek will not show any signs of visible contamination.

I find, also, that the cost of the construction will be considerably less than building the outfall along Third Street to the cemetery grounds.

I do not believe there can ever arise any reasonable grounds for sentimental objection to this outlet, but, if ever it was desired after many years, there would be little or no difficulty in diverting to by the construction of a new outfall further down the river.

The sewage on Third Street, including Cornwall and York Avenue district, west of the railway, can easily be brought into this common outlet at First Street, and west beyond this district. If need be, in years to come a new and separate outlet can easily be adopted.

My plan would be to adopt a 20 inch sewer pipe from the manhole at end of submerged pipe up along First Street to the intersection at Mowat Avenue, then an 18 inch intercepting sewer should run both ways along Mowat Avenue north to McKenzie Street, and south to Nelson Street, from which intersections main laterals of 18 inches and 15 inches would run easterly along these two streets practically to the corporation limits of the town.

This main intercepting sewer on Mowat Avenue, with the main laterals on McKenzie and Nelson Streets, would practically drain the entire town by means of the smaller 9 inch and 12 inch subsidiary laterals, all as clearly indicated on plan.

The Mowat Avenue drain would not only receive the drainage at each end of the two districts north and south, but would receive direct from the east and the west the drainage of the central districts in what is likely to be the business portion of your town.

In this way good results will be secured at the minimum of cost, both during the present or immediate period of construction as well as in after years when the districts are fully occupied by population.

The district north of McKenzie Street can also be drained into the main when it is required.

My object in continuing the intercepting drains on Mowat Avenue to Nelson Street is to get slightly lower ground, and provide for drainage along the river front, and at the same time take advantage of the natural drainage both ways, north to McKenzie and south to Nelson Street from the higher ground formation along Scott Street.

The system I have designed is a complete one for simultaneously taking care of all surface subsoil water and sanitary drainage, except a very small portion of storm water which may easily find its way direct into the river, and is also arranged to utilize a cleansing flow through the principal line of sewers by permitting inlets from Rainy River.

I will now assume that you wish to construct a portion of the work for the immediate draining of the principal blocks in the central district, and for this purpose submit herewith an estimate of probable cost, as follows:

ESTIMATE OF COST FOR PARTIAL CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERAGE.

800	lineal feet	18 inch	cast iron outlet			$4,500 00
800	"	20 inch	sewer piping	outfall		1,600 00
1,800	"	18	"	"	intercepting mains	3,500 00
800	"	18	"	"	lateral mains	1,500 00
1,000	"	12	"	"	"	1,200 00
3,000	"	9	"	"	"	2,200 00
8,200	Total.					
18	manholes					1,500 00
24	catch water basins					1,500 00
						$17,500 00
	Engineering and contingencies					1,500 00
	Total					$19,000 00

I may add in conclusion that the laying of the 18 inch cast iron outlet might easily be postponed for a year or more, because by screening at manhole, it would be some time before the volume of house sewage would produce any nuisance, and, by deferring this, your immediate total expenditure for sewerage could be reduced to say about $14,000, which is a very moderate expenditure for the advantages to be obtained by this municipal improvement.

If you should decide to do any work at an early date I should be pleased, on hearing from you, to again visit Fort Frances and arrange for making a careful and accurate survey, which is necessary for the preparation of working detail plans and specifications, etc.

Meantime shall be pleased to give you any further information bearing on this subject.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN GALT,
Consulting Engineer.

Report No. 6 of the Committee on Sewage and Water, West.

Re Hamilton Annex Sewer.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee, having considered the plans and report of Mr. E. G. Barrow, C.E., engineer of the City of Hamilton, and having heard from that official personal explanation regarding the proposed system of sewerage of that portion of the City of Hamilton called the Annex, desire to submit the following excerpts from the engineer's report to the chairman and members of the sewer committee of that city, the same being a concise statement of the proposition ad outlets of the sewers, and the manner in which that officer proposes to readjust the disposal plant.

HAMILTON, August 16th, 1905.

Chairman and Members of the Sewers Committee:

GENTLEMEN,—As instructed by your committee, and also by the city council, I herewith present to you a report setting forth what, in my opinion, is the best way to provide sewerage for the newly acquired territory at the east end, commonly called the "new annex," and also for a tract of land on peninsula lying between Sherman Inlet and Wentworth Street, and just north of the East End Disposal Works, together with a report as to whether any new disposal works, re-arrangement of existing ones, or new system of purification may be necessary by reason of the drainage of the new territory.

Accompanying the report, and forming part of it, are plans and profiles, which show the exact location and size of each sewer, and site of proposed new disposal works.

I concluded that the tract of land situated immediately south of the new annex, and extending southerly to the brow of the mountain would, in the near future, form part of the City of Hamilton, and, as the water falling on this tract of land would naturally flow through the annex to the bay, in making my calculations for the size of the sewers, the area of this tract was included and added to that of the new annex. I consider this of great importance. A rainfall of 1¼ inches an hour, all of which would reach the sewers, was adopted as the rainfall to provide for in calculating the size of the sewers. This is providing thoroughly for floods, as it is not likely that such a flow will ever reach the sewers, but, as the cost of constructing sewers capable of receiving this flow is not very much greater than that required for sewers receiving a more moderate flow, I concluded it wise to amply provide for any floods which may arise in the future when the city fills up, which it, undoubtedly, will. After examining the levels and ground I determined that Trolley Street was the best position for a main sewer, which may be produced southerly when required. The size of it is 6 feet in diameter and circular, and its outlet is in Stipes' Inlet.

The plan plainly shows the position of the trunk sewers, and I cannot do better than refer you to it for a thorough comprehension of their location and size.

With regard to the piece of land referred to heretofore as a peninsula, and being just west of Sherman Inlet, I might say that it was found impossible to drain southward, either to the East End Disposal Works or into the new annex, so that I determined to utilize the present 18 inch pipe which now carries the effluent from the East End Disposal Works as the main sewer of this small district.

The formation of the land here is such that any excessive rain or storm water can be carried on the surface of the ground to the inlet or bay (close at hand). A small automatic acting septic tank would be placed at its outlet to prevent pollution of bay water.

It will be necessary to erect a disposal works at the terminus of the new main sewer on Trolley Street, and, in order to reduce the number of stations, I have devised a plan by which the east end disposal works may be abandoned, and the dry weather flow at present received at these works diverted at a point in the Wentworth Street main sewer just opposite the south side of Woodland's Park, as shown on plan. From there the sewage will be sent easterly along Myler and Princess Streets (intercepting Birch Avenue sewer), thence to the new station at the foot of Trolley Street. The storm water will still flow into the coal oil inlet.

The land contained at the East End Disposal Works could be disposed of for a factory location, there being railway siding into it, and it is well situated for such a purpose.

The machinery could be used in other works.

With regard to the most efficient class of sewage disposal works, I have had the best possible information with regard to sewage purification, and find that a difference of opinion exists among scientists as to the very best plan, but the majority favor the biological plan, or that by means of which bacterial of certain kinds effect the purification. There is one point on which all agree, and that is that a certain amount of tankage is required in every class, and, as the chemical precipitation tanks can be easily converted into the septic tank (of the biological plan) we cannot err very much in providing the necessary tanks. The septic tank has to be made larger than the chemical tanks, but the expense of operating in the biological plan is very much less, as far as I can learn.

I, therefore, would recommend the septic tank in this case, as I believe it will be found less expensive to operate and maintain.

The sewage disposal works, when completed, and the above plan put into effect, would thus consist of:

West End Works (biological).
Ferguson Avenue (chemical precipitation).
Trolley Street (biological).

The Wentworth Street plant would be done away with. The money derived from its sale could be used for building new works, if so desired.

The council were perfectly correct in having a thoroughly comprehensive system of sewers laid out, but there is no necessity of going to the expense of it all at once.

For instance, the building of the disposal works at the Trolley Street outlet of main sewer should be delaped until the sewage is sufficiently great to demand their construction.

The diversion of the Wentworth Street dry weather flow easterly might also be delayed for a time.

I believe if the main sewer on Trolley Street was constructed to Princess Street, and a sewer constructed westerly on Princess Street to Sherman Avenue, the immediate needs of the district would be met, as the lateral sewers coming into them would be built, as usual, under the local improvement plan.

It would be advisable to visit some of the bacterial plants lately constructed and in operation in the United States before commencing work on any disposal station here, as much useful information may be gained in this way.

Appended are approximate costs of the sewers needed.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) E. G. Barrow,
City Engineer.

It will thus be seen that the plan is to construct a six-foot trunk sewer on Trolley Street, a section of which is herewith submitted, with the necessary laterals, and erect disposal works at the terminus of sufficient capacity to treat the sewerage at present provided for at the East End Disposal Works. The sewage (dry weather flow) for this area being diverted into the annex system as indicated by the engineer in his report.

Your committee would point out that the engineer recommends the construction of a septic tank at the outlet, but does not refer to any subsequent method of treatment before the effluent is run into Burlington Bay. This is only one of the factors in the biological process, and it is quite evident that additional treatment will be necessary other than that proposed, particularly as in the annex will be located many industrial works, each of which may subsequently be required to treat its trade waste.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the aforesaid application of the City of Hamilton be favorably entertained. It is clearly understood that when the City of Hamilton is prepared to construct and operate the new trunk sewer, the construction of the same taking, as stated by Mr. Barrow, C.E., about twelve months from the beginning of the construction, sewage disposal works shall be constructed below the mouth of the trunk sewer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. Cassidy,
Alex. Thompson,
Chas. A. Hodgetts.

Toronto, December 1st, 1905.

Report No. 5, 1905, Committee on Sewerage and Water, East.

Re Belleville Water Supply.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

Gentlemen,—In reference to the proposed change in *re* "Belleville Water Supply," your committee begs leave to report as follows:

The present water supply is taken direct from the Bay of Quinte, at a point west of the outlet of the Moira River, about 1,500 feet from the shore, and is liable to contamination. *Re* proposal submitted to us, viz., to sink a series of wells on Zuwick's Island, which is a natural sand and gravel bed, and carry the water through a main by gravitation, to a pumping well near the present pumping station, and thus supply the city with, we think, a good pure filtered water. We would, however, recommend that samples of water from the proposed source be submitted for both bacteriological and chemical examination, and, if found satisfactory, that the request be granted.

R. P. Boucher.
Wm. Oldright.

Report No. 6 of the Committee on Sewerage and Water Supply, East.

Re Nuisance at Napanee

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee begs leave to report that this matter is one which can and should be dealt with by the local health authorities and police magistrate, or, in the event of their failure to do so, it is competent for those who have brought the matter before your board to bring it before the civil or criminal court having jurisdiction in their own locality.

Signed,

R. P. BOUCHER.
WM. OLDRIGHT.

TORONTO, October, 1905.

Report No. 7 of the Committee on Sewerage and Water Supply, East.

Re Application of F. W. Galbraith, Esq., Port Hope.

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee begs leave to recommend that this application be not approved. Your committee cannot find from the evidence and facts submitted to it that there is good reason for the applicant not availing himself of the sewers on the streets immediately north and south of the block in which is situated the water course which he proposes to convert into a sewer. Nor does your committee think it well to recommend that an additional sewer should be made to empty into the creek, to add to the unsystematic, and promiscuous sewage disposal of Port Hope.

Your committee would rather recommend that the municipal authorities of Port Hope should again have pressed upon their attention the request of your board that they should co-ordinate their sewerage into some systematic plan, and send to your board a report of the same.

Signed,

R. P. BOUCHER.
WM. OLDRIGHT.

TORONTO, October, 1905.

Report No. 8 of the Committee on Sewerage and Water Supply, East.

Re Cannington Sewerage System.

GENTLEMEN,—This is another of a series of cases which have come before your board where a private individual has taken the initiation in what later becomes the sewerage system of a municipality.

Your committee would recommend that the municipal authorities be requested to have an engineer make a plan and specifications of a proposed system of sewerage of which this sewer now proposed shall form a part, and submit the same to the board.

Signed,

R. P. BOUCHER.
WM. OLDRIGHT.

TORONTO, October, 1905.

Report No. 9 of the Committee on Sewerage and Water Supply, East.

Re Sewerage of Belleville.

GENTLEMEN,— Your committee begs leave to hand you herewith a report on the sewage of Belleville by Drs. Boucher and Hodgetts, and would recommend that the outfall sewer be so situated that the sewage can eventually be treated by some method or methods or purification if this be found to be necessary by the Provincial Board.

Your committee would, therefore, draw attention to the remarks made by these gentlemen as to the desirability of the position indicated by them as an alternative to that indicated by Mr. Carrs. This is a problem which should be finally dealt with after further consideration by an engineer, and in no case should the sewage be passed into the lake or Bay of Quinte without placing the outfall so that the purification may be carried out should the board so decide either in the near or distant future.

Signed,
R. P. BOUCHER.
WM. OLDRIGHT.

TORONTO, October, 1905.

Report No, 1, Committee on Ventilation and School Hygiene.

To the Chairman and Members of the Provincial Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee has considered the plans and specifications submitted by Mr. Cahoon regarding his patent for the ventilation of cellars, and would state that it seems to be a modification of a mode long in use in connection with the Ruttan and other systems of ventilation.

The principle in these is an excellent one, but it must not be forgotten that the use of the stove pipe in the way suggested by the patentee may lessen the draught supplied to the fire in the stove.

All of which is respectifully submitted.

CHAS. A. HODGETTS,
Chairman.
J. J. CASSIDY,
WM. OLDRIGHT.

Returns of Contagious Diseases for the Year 1905.

Showing Mortality, Cases by Months and Death Rate.

1906.	Population reported on.	Small-pox.		Scarlatina.		Diphtheria.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Typhoid or Malaria.		Tuberculosis.		Total deaths from all causes.	Rate per 1,000 per annum.
		Cases	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths		
January	2,019,590	10	..	223	12	412	67	268	4	27	4	69	21	174	169	2,216	13.1
February	1,935,897	8	..	209	16	270	35	119	2	22	3	43	19	177	165	2,263	14.0
March	1,946,271	16	..	168	8	223	27	154	5	54	5	30	16	208	200	2,417	14 9
April	1,903,402	70	2	157	7	212	27	491	27	45	4	37	10	211	198	2,164	14.6
May	1,980,887	35	..	89	6	220	31	880	1	89	3	31	18	201	200	2,148	13.1
June	2,059,515	19	..	96	5	212	40	420	11	40	8	43	19	210	207	1,933	11.5
July	1,959,311	8	..	52	2	128	12	90	3	80	21	89	19	166	144	1,871	11.4
August	1,990,065	8	1	30	2	132	21	26	4	141	16	256	43	153	147	2,200	13.2
September	2,010,100	14	2	27	1	113	20	32	1	97	13	278	45	153	152	2,128	12.1
October	1,984,157	63	..	96	1	191	29	25	1	36	6	350	48	170	163	2,017	12.3
November	2,010,532	183	..	122	5	267	30	28	3	85	11	210	55	131	134	2,080	12.4
December	1,959,700	123	..	151	5	231	28	40	2	35	6	307	48	172	172	2,116	12.9
		549	5	1,420	70	2,641	367	2,576	64	751	106	1,743	361	2,132	2,051	25,583	

Average death rate per 1,000, 12 8.

Report

OF THE

Secretary and Registrar

OF THE

Province of Ontario

FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st DAY OF DECEMBER

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1906

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers
TORONTO

To His Honour William Mortimer Clark, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned begs respectfully to present to Your Honour the Report prepared with respect to the chief transactions of the Department of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st day of December, 1905.

W. J. HANNA,

Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario.

Provincial Secretary's Office,

Toronto, May 15th, 1906.

Less the following refunds—Continued.

R. A. Silver	1 80
Wm. Mitchell	1 80
T. J. Crawford	2 60
E. Molloy	3 80
C. H. Stuart	2 60
George Abrahams	1 00
E. A. Buchner	3 80
Charles Snell	4 60
Edward Wilson	80
Edward Grace	60
T. P. Netterville	3 60
E. R. Ewing	3 20
Robert Pierce	4 40
J. J. Howlett	4 60
G. W. Falkner, M. D.	2 00
J. B. Young	4 40
John Kay	6 20
C. E. Claney	80
John Hambly	3 40
W. H. Crooker	3 20
D. H. Nelles	1 20
T. D. Bigelow	1 00
M. A. James	1 80
Hampton E. Jory	3 80
J. Cockburn	3 80
F. W. Lee	6 40
G. Firth	3 40
J. W. Griffin	2 00
Norman Clark	4 60
Henry Key	1 40
N. W. E. King	3 80
F. G. Horne	5 60
Paul Stein	1 00
J. C. Doyle	4 60
George E. Weaver	4 80
W. H. Henry	2 60
A. Wilson	2 20
Harvey McConnell	5 00
W. C. Butler	5 00
Chauncey Ashley	2 00
L. G. Young	5 20
Jas. Macdonald	2 00
John Sullivan	1 00
E. S. O'Loughlin	2 00
William McArthur	1 20
J. R. Hamilton	6 60
Alex. Mitchell	3 80
Robert McFayden	2 60
J. R. Gorrie	2 80
E. Colwell, J. Colwell and F. Colwell	3 60
J. G. Vandusen	1 20
N. Wait	1 00
A. Langdon Root	5 00
William F. Brisbin	4 80
O. H. Lyon	1 60
John J. Jepson	3 20
M. G. Dipple	3 40
J. G. Shuff	1 60
J. C. Stoneman	1 00
A. E. McPherson	20
Arch. Rankin	40
Wm. H. Weston	4 60
Jas. Lockie	2 80
Chester Casselman	4 20
Wm. Campbell	5 80
C. A. Kennedy	80
Henry Ribbel	5 00
W. J. Bouck	3 60
D. McKillop	2 80
W. T. Strong	2 20
William Adams	4 60
Thos. Stevenson	2 40
W. H. Anderson	5 40
W. W. Tyrrell	2 20
W. A. Field	1 60
John McLean	5 40
John M. Shaw	2 40
S. Jones	2 20
Bruce S. Weir	5 80
A. S. Fairbairn	1 80
T. H. Mason	3 20
James McLees	1 40
H. A. Crosby	1 60
Mrs. C. Murray, Executrix of Est. Est. of H. Murray	1 60
Executors Est. Alex. Arnold	3 60
J. J. Allen	3 60
N. B. Zinkan	3 60
J. C. Crow	1 80
Cameron Brown	1 20
G. S. Wakeford	5 00
A. Rodgers	3 40
J. E. Williams	7 60
T. W. Shipman	4 60
R. K. Johns	3 60
D. I. N. Shearn	4 40
B. B. Miller	3 60
F. A. W. Angan	3 20
James Laird	3 40
R. A. Arksey	4 60
F. L. Howland, M.D.	1 60
D. F. H. Lewis	5 00
	$1,909 20

STATEMENT OF FEES RECEIVED DURING 1905.

Letters Patent, Licenses, etc.	$ 108,621 35
Companies' Returns	10,785 20
By-laws, etc.	366 00
Automobile Licenses and Renewals	3,096 65
Marriage Act Forms	5,906 55
Commissions under Great Seal	1,638 00
Commissions under Privy Seal	1,170 62
Certificates	122 86
Searches, copies, etc.	207 68
Total	131,914 91
Less refunds	1,909 20
Net total	$ 130,005 71

List of Names of Companies Incorporated during the year 1905.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
A	$	
A. Weller & Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Archer Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Aberdeen Brick Works, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
A. E. Long & Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Andrew Malcolm Furniture Company, Limited	100,000	Kincardine.
The Alvinston Canning Company, Limited	40,000	Alvinston
Aberdeen Elevator Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The A. A. Langford Co., Limited	40,000	London.
Automatic Train Stopping Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
A. Rosenthal & Sons, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Alline Photocycle Company of Toronto, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
The Algonquin Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
Ault Bros., Limited	40,000	Aultsville.
The Atlantic Soap Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
A. A. Barthelmes & Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The A. J. Walker Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Niagara Falls.
The A. S. Galoska Company, Limited	40 000	Cobalt.
The Alexandra Oil and Development Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Adjustable Axle Nut Company, Limited	31,000	London.
The A. Meyer Company, Limited	40,000	St. Catharines.
The Annie Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Annabella Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
A. C. Chapman, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
B		
The Bessemer Iron Mines of Ontario, Limited	200,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The B. A. Pyrites Company, Limited	750,000	Toronto.
Baker & Bryans, Limited	100,000	Lindsay.
Boston Shoe Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Bracebridge Furniture Company, Limited	150,000	Bracebridge.
Blind River Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	40,000	Blind River.
The Brantford Rink Company, Limited	25,000	Brantford.
The Battle Creek Health Food Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The Berkeley, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Brampton Pressed Brick Company, Limited	50,000	Brampton.
Brown & Company, Limited	40,000	St. Mary's.
The Biggs Fruit and Produce Company, Limited	20,000	Burlington.
Beaver Soap Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Burgessville Telephone Company of Ontario, Limited	40,000	Burgessville.
Blackford Oil and Gas Company, Limited	30,000	Windsor.
The Bryan Manufacturing Co., Limited	150,000	Collingwood.
The Britania Paper Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Brintnell Adjustable Roller Bearing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Banner Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Petrolea.
The Blackstone Hunt Club, Limited	12,000	Collingwood.
Barrie Furniture and Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Barrie.
The Beaver Mica and Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Sundridge.
The Building and Securities Company, Limited	50,000	Sarnia.
The Bond Hardware Company, Limited	100,000	Guelph.
The Burns Company, Limited	20,000	Oshawa.
The Bates Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Bethesda and Stouffville Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Stouffville.
The Buffalo Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Fort Erie.
The Boiler Flue Cleaner and Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Brakehurst Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Sarnia.
The Blanche River Mining Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Baynes Carriage Company, Limited	250,000	Hamilton.
The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Byrnes Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Big Dipper Mining and Milling Company, Limited	2,500,000	Peterborough.

List of Names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
B		
Bowie & Co.'s Brewery, Limited	125,000	Brockville.
Barton Land Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
C		
The Canadian Folding Box Company, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
The Canadian Graphic Publishing Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Pneumatic Tube Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Canada Trading Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Time Recording Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Carson, May & Borbridge, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
Canada Neckwear, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Connor-Woods Machinery Company, Limited	40,000	Sarnia.
The Curtis & Neff Screw Company, Limited	30,000	Ingersoll.
The Co-operative Cash Buyers' Union, Limited	100,000	St. Catharines.
The Close Brick Company, Limited	25,000	Stratford.
The Canadian Dental Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Company, Limited.	500,000	Toronto.
Crushed Stone, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Clark-Demill Company, Limited	100,000	Hespeler.
The Cataract Wine and Canning Company, Limited	100,000	Niagara Falls.
The Canadian Drawn Steel Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
The Canada Cancer Institute, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Cash Buyers' Tailoring Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Street Car Advertising Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, Limited	1,000,000	Collingwood.
The Canada Stationery Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Colonial Veneer, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
C. E. Davis Company, Limited	25,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Continuous Steel Rail Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Crucible Steel Casting Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Chatham Bent Goods Company, Limited	50,000	Chatham.
Cuban Realty Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Crystal Beach Company, Limited	1,000	Tp. Bertie.
The Carriage Mountings Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Chandler, Ingram & Bell, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
The Calumet and Algoma Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Cain Brick Company, Limited	15,000	Ottawa.
The Canadian Fire Protection Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Woman's Magazine Publishing Company, Limited.	40,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Shovel and Tool Company, Limited	150,000	Hamilton.
Canadian Fence Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Woodstock.
The Consolidated Crossin Piano Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Chatham Steam Heating Company, Limited	40,000	Chatham.
C. C. Huffman Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Clark Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Carter, Powell Land and Lumber Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company, Limited	5,000,000	Toronto.
Canadian Seamless Wire Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Chimalpa Land Company, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Commercial Binder Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Canada's Century Publishing Company, Limited	12,000	Toronto.
The Canada Sand-Lime Pressed Brick Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto Junc.
Canada Mail Orders, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Camp Club, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Concrete Pole Company, Limited	100,000	St. Catharines.
Concretes, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Chester Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Towing and Wrecking Company, Limited	100,000	Port Arthur.
Canada-Jamaica Commercial Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Coleman and Bucke Consolidated Cobalt-Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
C		
The Copper Mining and Smelting Company of Ontario, Limited..	1,000,000	Bruce Mines.
The Cataract Electric Company, Limited.....	50,000	Orangeville.
The Carbon Paper and Ribbon Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cleveland Michipicoten Mining Company, Limited.....	1,000,000	Michipicoten River.
Charles H. Davies, Limited.....	40,000	Stratford.
Coleman Cobalt Mining Company, Limited.....	250,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Tool Company, Limited.....	100,000	Woodstock.
The Canada Fence Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Canadian Tap and Die Company, Limited	40,000	Galt
The Canada Creamery Company, Limited.....	100,000	Toronto.
The Cash-with-Order Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
Canadian Swensons, Limited	40,000	Lindsay.
The Carleton School, Limited.....	5,000	Ottawa.
Chapmans, Limited	80,000	Toronto.
The Coleman Development Company, Limited.....	300,000	Haileybury.
Canadian Hart Corundum Wheel Company, Limited	75,000	Hamilton.
The Canadian Oil Refining Company, Limited.....	100,000	Toronto.
The Clinton Knitting Company, Limited.....	25,000	Clinton.
The Canadian Oil and Waste Saving Machine Company, Limited.	50,000	Brockville.
Canadian Bond Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Chester Silver Mining Company, Limited	25,000	New Liskeard.
Canada Piano Action and Key Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Cobalt Development Company, Limited.....	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Cobalt Canadian Mining and Milling Company, Limited.....	500,000	Kingsville.
The Clinton Thresher Company, Limited.....	50,000	Clinton.
Canadian District Heating Company, Limited.....	250,000	Hamilton.
The Calder Grain Shocker Company, Limited	30,000	Hamilton.
The Canadian Co-operative Concern, Limited.....	250,000	Hamilton.
Cobalt Merchants Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Canada Turpentine Company, Limited	200,000	Ottawa.
Canadian Typewriter Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Cumming Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	Renfrew.
Canadian Wine and Spirit Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canada Jewellery Case Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Canadian Printers, Limited.....	40,000	St. Catharines.
The Couchiching Hotel Company of Fort Frances, Limited	40,000	Fort Frances.
C. Parsons & Son, Limited.....	150,000	Toronto.
Canadian Dredge and Construction Company, Limited.....	150,000	Midland.
Canadian Art Stone Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
D		
The Diamond Dry Powder Fire Extinguisher Company, Limited.	40,000	Toronto.
The Defiance Iron Works Company, Limited	60,000	Chatham.
The Dominion of Canada Malt Company, Limited.....	100,000	Toronto.
Duncan Ferguson Company, Limited	100,000	Stratford.
Dominion de Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited..	1,200,000	Ottawa.
The Dominion Thread Mills, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Dymond Gas and Engine Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Dairyman Publishing Company, Limited.....	30,000	Toronto.
Dominion Commercial Company, Limited.....	30,000	Toronto.
Doolittle & Wilcox, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Dominion School Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Dunnville Mutual Natural Gas Company, Limited	15,000	Dunnville.
The Dennis Wire and Iron Works Company, Limited	50,000	London,
Dominion Novelty Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	50,000	Toronto.
D. M. Steward Manufacturing Company, Limited.....	40,000	Toronto.
The Dymond and Abitibi Mining and Development Company, Limited	25,000	New Liskeard.
Darch & Hunter Seed Company, Limited	40,000	London.

List of names of Companies incorporated during 1905.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
D	$	
D. B. Martin, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Delti Chi Chapter House	20,000	Toronto.
Dymond Development Company, Limited	250,000	Ottawa.
E		
The Elizabeth Copper Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Essex Canning and Preserving Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The E. F. Mason Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
The Empire Gas and Oil Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Eastmure & Lightbourn, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
East End Land Company, Limited	40,000	Fort Erie.
The Earle Company, Limited	20,000	Creemore.
Economic, Power, Light and Heat Supply Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
E. H. Harcourt Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Electric Meter and Stamping Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Economy Powder Company, Limited	10,000	Ottawa.
Elks Club of Ottawa, Limited	10,000	Ottawa.
East and Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Eagle Spinning Mills, Limtied	250,000	Hamilton.
The Economical Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
F		
Frances Gold Mines, Limited	1,000,000	Sault Ste. Marie
Fountain Condenser Company, Limited	40,000	Petrolea.
The Foster Company of Richards Landing, Limited	25,000	Richards Landing.
The Farmer's Canning Company of Bloomfield, Limited	40,000	Broomfield.
The Fairgrieve Manufacturihg Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Fort William Dredging and Harbour Improvement Company, Limited	150,000	Fort William.
The Fidelity Oil and Gas Company, Limited	100,000	Leamington.
Falcon Press, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Fairbanks-Morse Canadian Manufacturing Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Fielding Chemical Company, Limited	40,000	Guelph.
Fulton Lumber Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Federal Electric Construction Company, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
The Fox Bearings, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Fleming Aerial Ladder Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Fort William Young Men's Association, Limited	40,000	Fort William.
The "5 in 1" Letter Envelope Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Fred Armstrong Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
G		
Great Northern Lumber Company, Limited,	50,000	Toronto.
The Galt Building, Constructing and Real Estate Company, Limited	40,000	Galt.
General Leather Goods, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Gas and Oil Company of Springvale, Limited	40,000	Springvale.
The General Development and Securities Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Guelph Windmill and Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Guelph.
The Gutteridge-Sullivan Company, Limited	40,000	Sarnia.
Gurney Oxford Stove and Furnace Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
G. A. Case, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Georgian Bay Fruit Growers, Limited	25,000	Thornbury.
The Glenora Power Company, Limited	100,000	Picton.
Gladstone Development Company, Limited	150,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Georgian Bay Milling and Power Company, Limited	100,000	Meaford.
The Guelph Stove Company, Limited	200,000	Guelph.
George J. Foy, Limited	400,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905.—Continued.

Name of Company,	Capital.	Head Office.
G		
The George Taylor Hardware Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Gore Bay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, Limited	3,000	Gore Bay.
The General Brass Works, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Gorman Land Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Golden Kennels and Poultry Company, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
The Gordon Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Galt Stabling Company, Limited	10,000	Galt.
H		
House Cold Tire Setter Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Huntsville Foundry and Machine Company, Limited	20,000	Huntsville.
Hyslop Brothers, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Horticultural Publishing Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The H. W. Corney Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Hagersville Light and Fuel Company, Limited	40,000	Hagersville.
Harris Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
The Haileybury and Cobalt Telephone Company, Limited	5,000	Haileybury.
Homer & Company, Limited	50,000	Gravenhurst.
Hawkins, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Hamburg Felt Boot Company, Limited	100,000	New Hamburg
The Home Realty Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
H. P. Lang Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
Hamilton Stamp and Stencil Works, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Home Correspondence School of Canada, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Hayne Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Brigden.
The Hough Lithographing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Hespeler Grand Stand Company, Limited	1,000	Hespeler.
The Haldimand Natural Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Dunnville.
The H. T. Murray Company, Limited	40,000	Brockville.
The Hanrahan Building and Contracting Company, Limited.	40,000	Toronto.
The Hastings Milling Company, Limited	75,000	Hastings.
Holstein Farmers' Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited	60,000	Holstein.
I	$	
International Stock Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The International Oil and Gas Company, Limited	200,000	Ingersoll.
I. X. L. Laundry, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Ice Island Shooting Company, Limited	1,000	Toronto.
Ingersoll Nut Company, Limited	25,000	Ingersoll.
The Imperial Silver Mining Company of New Liskeard, Limited.	250,000	New Liskeard.
The International Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited.	40,000	Windsor.
The Isa Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Investors Land Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Imperial Electric Motor Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Imperial Rattan Company, Limited	40,000	Walkerville.
Imrie Printing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Intensified Light and Super-soda Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
J		
The John G. Harvey, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
John Hillock and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The J. T. Thompson Company, Limited	50,000	St. Catharines.
John Agnew, Limited	50,000	Brantford.
James Langmuir Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Johnstons, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The James Warnock Company, Limited	200,000	Galt.
Johnston Oil Engine Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
J		
J. Flett and Company, Limited	25,000	Wiarton.
The J. P. Lawrason Company, Limited	50,000	Milton.
J. J. McLaughlin, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
John Macdonald and Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
J. E. Brown and Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
J. J. Zock and Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
J. L. Spink, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
K		
Keystone Engineering Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Knight Brothers Company, Limited	150,000	Burk's Falls.
The Kedwell Publishing Company, Limited	20,000	London.
Kerr Lake Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Keystone Underwriting and Brokerage Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Kingston News, Limited	40,000	Kingston.
Kingsthorpe School, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
L		
The Library Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Leamington Light and Heat Company, Limited	40,000	Leamington.
The Lee-Hodgins Company, Limited	50,000	Pembroke.
Lambton Creamery Company, Limited	50,000	Petrolea.
The Lakeview Curling Club, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Lakefield Furniture and Manufacturing Company, Limited	125,000	Toronto.
Lake Huron Copper Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Thessalon.
The Lundy's Lane Athletic Association, Limited	15,000	Niagara Falls.
The Ladies' Novelty Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto
Lindsay Furniture and Mantel Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Lawrence Dairy Supply Company, Limited	25,000	Ottawa.
The Loughborough Mining Company, Limited	10,000	Sydenham.
The London Pressed Stone and Concrete Company, Limited	40,000	London.
The Lee Grocery Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
The Long Lake Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Liskeard Brick, Coal and Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Lizst Piano Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
London Stock Yards and Abattoir Company, Limited	300,000	London.
The Louise Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto
Lawson and Wilson, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Lyon and James, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
M		
The Murray Shoe Company, Limited	50,000	London.
The Marmora Electric Company, Limited	40,000	Marmora.
The Mitchell Rifle Sight Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Magpie Gold Mining and Development Company, Limited	40,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Modern Brick and Stone Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Markham and Pickering Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Whitevale.
The Monarch Typewriter Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
McIntosh-Gullett Company, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
The Meaford Wheelbarrow Company, Limited	90,000	Meaford.
McPhee Automatic Signalling Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Myatt, Son & Co. (Toronto), Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Mageau Leblanc Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Chapleau.
The Maestro Piano Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
McKeough & Trotter, Limited	100,000	Chatham.
The Minerva Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Manitou Oil and Gas Company, Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
Michie & Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
M		
The Maple Leaf Automobile and Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	London.
The McLeod Milling Company, Limited	100,000	Stratford.
Minister-Myles Shoe Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Manning Wood Fibre Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Mack's-Creo Chemical Company, Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
The Mineral Springs, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Manvers Trout Preserve Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Matthew's Turbine Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
M. Beatty & Sons, Limited	300,000	Welland.
Merrall's Engineering Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Monarch Brass Manufacturing Company, Limited	100,000	Port Colborne.
The Monarch Supply Company, Limited	6,000	Toronto.
Merchants' Premium Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Martin Milling Company, Limited	150,000	Ottawa.
McLean, Stenson & Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Mathew's Steamship Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
The Municipal Advertising Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Moyune Tea Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The Miller Manufacturing Company of Parry Sound, Limited	45,000	Parry Sound.
The Majestic Oil Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
M. E. Vanzant, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
McLaughlin, Gourley, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
The McClellan Try-on Clothing Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
The Margaret Mining Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Majestic Polishes, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The McGill Chair Company, Limited	100,000	Cornwall.
The McCormack Cobalt Silver Mining Company of Toronto, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The MacMillan Company of Canada, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Mac Mining Company, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
McLaren's, Limited	200,000	Hamilton.
N		
The Northern Land and Lumber Company, Limited	75,000	Port Arthur.
The North Bay Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	50,000	North Bay.
The National Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
Newsome and Gilbert, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Niagara Falls Grocery Company, Limited	15,000	Niagara Falls.
Northern Sulphite Mills of Canada, Limited	500,000	Sturgeon Falls.
Novel-Ti, Limited,	40,000	Peterborough.
The Napanee Canning Company, Limited	100,000	Napanee.
The New Ontario Transportation Company, Limited	40,000	Fort William.
The New Liskeard and Northern Ontario Mining and Developing Company, Limited	25,000	New Liskeard.
The North-West Investors Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Northern Varnish Company, Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
The Norris Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	Windsor.
The North Wellington Telephone Company, Limited	15,000	Arthur.
The North Toronto Land Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The New Toronto Home Building Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Niagara Falls Brewing and Malting Company, Limited	100,000	Niagara Falls.
The New Ontario Ore Refining Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
New Ontario Cobalt and Silver Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Ottawa.
The New York Tailors, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Northern Exploration Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
The New Hamburg Rink Company, Limited	8,000	New Hamburg.
The Niagara Engine Works, Limited	50,000	Niagara-on-the Lake.
The Northumberland, Durham Power Company, Limited	750,000	Cobourg.
New Liskeard Rink Co., Limited	10,000	New Liskeard.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905 —Continued

Name of Company	Capital	Head Office.
O	$	
The Ontario Cigar and Tobacco Company, Limited	40,000	Kingsville.
The Ontario and Minnesota Power Company, Limited	3,000,000	Toronto.
The Ontario and Quebec Navigation Company, Limited	50,000	Picton.
The Ontario Dock Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Ottawa Cold Stores, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
The Orien's Chemical Company, Limited	100,000	Carleton Place.
Ontario Gas and Fuel Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
Osborne Oil Producers, Limited	100,000	Petrolea.
The Owen Sound Yacht Club, Limited	3,000	Owen Sound.
Ogden Oil Company, Limited	50,000	Windsor.
Ontario Smelters, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The O'Connor Steamboat and Hotel Company, Limited	150,000	Temagami.
The Opinicon River Improvement Company, Limited	35,000	Hawkesbury.
The Owen Sound Hotel Company, Limited	75,000	Owen Sound.
Owen Sound Park Co., Limited	40,000	Owen Sound.
The Ontario Duluth Mining Company, Limited	60,000	Port Arthur.
The Orchard Point Company, Limited	50,000	Orillia.
The Ottawa Tennis and Bowling Association, Limited	20,000	Ottawa.
The Ontario Cobalt Developing Company, Limited	350,000	Toronto.
P		
The Plating and Specialty Company, Limited	40,000	Brantford.
Peterborough Cereal Company, Limited	250,000	Peterborough.
The Peoples Telegraph and Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Maynooth.
The Peninsular Tool and Specialty Company of Windsor, Ontario, Limited	22,000	Windsor.
The Pittsburg Gold Dredging Company, Limited	300,000	Peterborough.
Peterborough Boiler and Radiator Company, Limited	40,000	Peterborough.
The Port Burwell Fish Company, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Parkin Elevator Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Peregrine Coal Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Pease Heating Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Peebles, Hobson & Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Printers Club, Limited	8,000	Toronto.
The Port Rowan Natural Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Port Rowan.
The Puritan Knitting Mills, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Petrolea Torpedoes, Limited	50,000	Petrolea.
The Preston Progress Printing Company, Limited	20,000	Preston.
The Power and Gas Machine Company, Limited	100,000	Galt.
The Plumbing & Heating Supply Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Pembroke Rink Company, Limited	20,000	Pembroke.
Port Arthur Iron Mines, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
The Pre-Payment Electric Meter Company, Limited	100,000	Peterborough.
The Port Colborne-Welland Natural Gas and Oil Company, Limited	50,000	Port Colborne.
Port Colborne Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Port Colborne.
The Providence Cemetery Company, Limited	1,500	Township of Albion.
Penman & Sprang, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Provincial Construction Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Petrolea Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Petrolea.
The Prudential City Property Company, Limited	250,000	Hamilton.
Peterborough, Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited	100,000	Peterborough.
The Pittsburgh Cobalt Company, Limited	75,000	Toronto.
The Peoples Security Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
R		
The Rodney Casket Company, Limited	35,000	Rodney.
The Richelieu Construction Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
R		
Ryrie Bros., Limited	1,000,000	Toronto.
The Rideau Canoe Club, Limited	20,000	Ottawa.
The R. Watt Machine Works, Limited	50,000	Ridgetown.
The R. J. Devlin Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Rexall Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Riverside Lumber Company, Limited	18,000	Huntsville.
Russell Elevator Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Rudolph & Begg Brewing Company, Limited	100,000	St. Thomas.
Rompe Company, Limited	30,000	Toronto.
R. Scott & Son, Limited	100,000	Galt.
Regal Incubator Company, Limited	80,000	Toronto Junct.
The Robson Leather Company, Limited	100,000	Oshawa.
The Rothschild Cobalt Company, Limited	500,000	Haileybury.
Russell Bottling Works of Ottawa, Limited	20,000	Ottawa.
Ruethel Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Windsor.
Real Estate Security Company of Toronto, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The R. E. Kinsman Lumber Company, Limited	50,000	Hamilton.
The Rhode's Metallic Packing Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Rex Tailoring Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Robertson Machinery Company, Limited	40,000	Welland.
S		
The Scarboro' Telephone Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Spencer Industrials Company, Limited	15,000	Toronto.
Sahlstrom Ozonizers, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
Siemon Bros., Limited	100,000	Wiarton.
Simplex Engine Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
The Stratford Brick, Tile and Lumber Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
Sales and Exchange Corporation, Limited	15,000	Dutton.
The Smith Stacker and Feeder Company of Hamilton, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
The Sargeant Company, Limited	50,000	Barrie.
Stratford Elastic Webbing Company, Limited	10,000	Stratford.
The St. Lawrence Engine Company, Limited	40,000	Brockville.
Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Selkirk Gas and Oil Company, Limited	10,000	Selkirk.
Selby & Youlden, Limited	50,000	Kingston.
Stratford Horse Show, Limited	10,000	Stratford.
The Stratford Fuel, Ice, Cartage and Construction Company, Limited	100,000	Stratford.
The Standard Wire Fence Company of Woodstock, Limited	100,000	Woodstock.
Sur-Coat Manufacturing Company, Limited	10,000	Windsor.
Sterling Bros., Limited	125,000	London.
Sentinel Publishing Company, Limited	25,000	Toronto.
Spider Lake Mining Company, Limited	1,000,000	Windsor.
The Stewart Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Sarnia Cereal Company, Limited	20,000	Sarnia.
The Sucker Creek Gas and Oil Company of Anderdon, Limited	250,000	Amherstburg.
The Savage Cobalt Silver Mining Company, Limited	250,000	Toronto.
Sutton-Macey, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Standard Power Gas Construction Corporation, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Sublime Hygienic Cement Flooring Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Standard Bolt and Screw Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Standard Silver and Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Silver Hill Mining Company, Limited	50,000	Mattawa.
The Standard Ideal Company, Limited	500,000	Port Hope.
The Seaforth Rink Company, Limited	10,000	Seaforth.
The St. Catharines Building & Paving Company, Limited	50,000	St. Catharines.
The Sheriff Manufacturing Company, Limited	75,000	Brockville.
The Silver Five Mining Company, Limited	940,000	New Liskeard
The Standard Tin Works, Limited	40,000	Toronto.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905.—Continued.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
S		
The Stevenson Belting Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
St. Mary's Hardware, Limited	40,000	St. Mary's.
Sovereign Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
Scottish Canadian Union, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Silver Bar Mining Company, Limited	500,000	Ottawa.
The Spanish Mills Company, Limited	100,000	Spanish Mills.
The Sterling Securities Company, Limited	100,000	London.
The Siche Gas Co., Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Sudbury Machine Shop and Foundry Company, Limited	40,000	Sudbury.
Sandersons, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
T		
Thompson and Levack, Limited	40,000	Ottawa.
Thomas Lawson & Sons, Limited	50,000	Ottawa.
The Thompson Stationery Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Toronto Woollen Machinery, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Thunder Bay Contracting Company, Limited	50,000	Port Arthur.
Toronto Jewellery Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Twentieth Century Club, Limited	10,000	Hamilton.
Temiskaming Telephone Company, Limited	25,000	New Liskeard.
Thos. Myles, Limited	170,000	Hamilton.
The T. Hockin Company, Limited	50,000	Burton.
Toronto Cream and Butter Company, Limited	60,000	Toronto.
The Trenton & Atlantic Storages, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Thornbury Planing Mill Company, Limited	20,000	Thornbury.
Temagami Navigation Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Toronto Construction Company, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Tuckbone Oil Company, Limited	30,000	Smith's Falls.
The Theo. Noel Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
Toronto Welsbach Light Company, Limited	50,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Sand Lime Brick Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto Junct.
The Toronto Launch and Engine Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Toronto Ferry Company, Limited	600,000	Toronto.
The Temiskaming Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Haileybury.
The Toronto Swimming Baths Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Trent Valley Sugar, Provision and Cold Storage Company, Limited	400,000	Peterborough.
The Temagami Lumber Company, Limited	300,000	Orillia.
Toronto Elks, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
The Thorn Plumbing Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Triple Link Mining and Developing Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Toronto Motor Boat Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Thistle Lawn Bowling Club of Toronto, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Thompson, Fowler, Robinson, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
Tamagami Mining and Milling Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Temiskaming Brokerage Company, Limited	10,000	New Liskeard.
The Toronto Bowling Club, Limited	10,000	Toronto.
Temiscamingue Reduction Works, Limited	166,000	Cobalt.
The Toronto Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	300,000	Toronto.
The Terrill Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	100,000	Sault Ste. Marie
The Thorold Natural Gas Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Twin City Brick and Supply Company, Limited	40,000	Port Arthur.
U		
Union Drawn Steel Company, Limited	150,000	Hamilton.
Union Steamship Company, Limited	100,000	Hamilton.
United Capital, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Uxbridge Piano & Organ Company, Limited	30,000	Uxbridge.

List of names of Companies incorporated during the year 1905.—Concluded.

Name of Company.	Capital.	Head Office.
V		
The Vegetable Gelatine Company, Limited	40,000	Windsor.
The Victoria Realty Company, Limited	500,000	Toronto.
V. J. Hedden & Sons Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Veteran's Sure Cure Medicine Company, Limited	50,000	Chatham.
Vermillion River Iron Ore Company, Limited	80,000	Toronto.
W		
The W. J. Gardiner Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Webster Floral Company, Limited	40,000	Hamilton.
Whites, Limited	50,000	Collingwood.
The Walthusen Hat Corporation, Limited	50,000	Brockville.
The Wire-Woven-Wood Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Woodbridge.
The White and May Company, Limited	75,000	St. Mary's.
Western Warehouse Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Windsor Lumber Company, Limited	100,000	Windsor.
Wm. Clark & Sons, Limited	40,000	Dundas.
Wilson Brothers, Limited	75,000	Collingwood.
The W. A. Rose Company, Limited	20,000	Napanee.
The Western Trading Company, Limited	40,000	Stratford.
William Rennie Company, Limited	150,000	Toronto.
Western Townsites, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
White and Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited	1,500,000	Toronto.
The W. H. Whalen Company, Limited	100,000	Fort William.
The Windsor and Cobalt Mining Company, Limited	150,000	Windsor.
The Wallaceburg Brass and Iron Manufacturing Company, Limited	40,000	Wallaceburg.
The W. J. Crothers Company, Limited	100,000	Kingston.
The Walker Bin and Store Fixture Company, Limited	40,000	Berlin.
Waltham Cabinet Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The White Silver Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Wilsons, Limited	10,000	Cumberland.
The Wiarton Driving Park and Athletic Association, Limited	10,000	Wiarton.
Wholesale Jewellers, Limited	200,000	Toronto.
The Worth-Martin Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
Window Glass Machine Company of Canada, Limited	40,000	Cayuga.
West, Taylor, Bickle & Company, Limited	20,000	Toronto.
The Western Machine Company, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
Williams Pharmacy, Limited	40,000	Toronto.
The Wilson, Munroe Company, Limited	100,000	Toronto.
The Wallace Realty Company, Limited	100,000	Ottawa.
The Wendigo Progressive Mining and Development Company, Limited	40,000	New Liskeard.
The Weller-Sills Company, Limited	20,000	Belleville.
Y		
The York Brick and Cement Ware Company, Limited	40,000	Lambton Mills

APPENDIX VIII.—List of Companies licensed during 1905.

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
A		$ c.	
Adams Brothers Harness Manufacturing Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. H. & C. Adams.
American Radiator Company	New Jersey	110 00	N. Whitelaw.
The Ajax Production Co.,	Delaware	100 00	G. A. McGillivray.
B			
The Brunswick Balke Collender Company (Supplementary)	Ohio	172 50	
Breitung Iron Company	Michigan	385 00	T. McFadden.
Berry Brothers, Limited (Supplementary)	Michigan	120 00	
The Brading Brewing Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	H. Brading.
B. F. Sturtevant Company	Massachusetts	110 00	J. C. Grant.
C			
The Creamery Package Mfg. Company	Illinois	100 00	Allan D. Lamont.
The Campbell Milling Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	D. A. Campbell.
Carbonating Apparatus Company	New York	100 00	N. F. Davidson.
The Canadian Klondike Mining Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	H. B. McGivens.
The Canadian Fishing and Sporting Association, Limited	Dominion	25 00	James Williams.
The Canadian Fairbanks Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Chas. J. Britain.
Canada Glue Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	S. King.
Crescent Oil and Gas Company	Arizona	385 00	W. A. Brake.
The Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore City (Supplementary)	Maryland	100 00	
The Canadian Elgin Watch Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	E. Beeton.
The Capewell Horse Nail Company	Connecticut	235 00	C. H. Fleming.
Concrete Steel and File Construction Company	Michigan	100 00	Gus. Kahn.
The Colonial Lumber Company	Dominion	25 00	R. W. Gordon.
The Crescent Watch Case Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	J. McKnight.
The Cleveland Seed Co	New York	100 00	O. L. Daly.
The Canadian Vacuum Cleaner Company Limited	Dominion	25 00	George Kerr.
The Colonial Cordage Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	W. B. Converse.
D			
The D. B. Martin Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	George W. Cook.
Durant-Dort Carriage Company	Michigan	100 00	G. C. Greene.
Dain Manufacturing Company of Iowa	Iowa	100 00	F. R. Shantz.
The Detroit and Leamington Oil Company	Arizona	100 00	A. R. Bartlet.
Detroit and Dominion Oil Company	Arizona	385 00	A. R. Bartlett.
Detroit Oil Exchange	Arizona	100 00	W. A. Brake.
The Duplex Hanger Company	Ohio	100 00	J. H. McGregor.
Dominion Textile Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	Thos. McQuillan.
Drummond Mines, Limited	Dominion	25 00	J. J. Donovan.
The Detroit and Kent County Oil and Gas Company of Ontario, Limited	Arizona	100 00	W. Jackson.
Debenhams (Canada) Limited	Imperial	260 00	George Kerr.
Dominion Improvement and Development Company	New York	100 00	Edward Smith.

APPENDIX VIII.—List of Companies licensed during 1905—Continued.

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated,	Fee.	Attorney.
E			
The East Templeton Lumber Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. C. McLaren.
E. C. Atkins & Company	Indiana	100 00	C. D. TenEyck.
Eastern Coal Company, Limited	Dominion	185 00	A. Alfred Laurie.
F			
The Fleischmann Company	Ohio	100 00	H. E. Trent.
G			
The General Illuminating Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	L. Crannell.
G. R. Gregg and Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. E. Hazley.
The Gananoque Bolt Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. T. Sampson.
Gowans, Kent & Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	J. G. Kent.
H			
The Hammond Typewriter Co.	New York	115 00	Jos. B. England.
Hubbs & Howe Company	New York	100 00	A. M. Thorne.
The Hawkesbury Electric Light and Power Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	T. Ross.
Hope Lumber Company	Michigan	100 00	C. McCrea.
The Hickey Oil Company	Arizona	385 00	H. F. Slater.
Huyler's	New York	100 00	H. E. Rose.
H. J. Heing Company	Pennsylvania	100 00	O. Baker.
I			
The Ideal Manufacturing Company (Supplementary)	Michigan	50 00	
The Ideal Bedding Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	A. W. McMaster.
J			
The Joseph Valequette Company of Ottawa, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Joseph Valequette.
The J. B. & J. C. Mining, Developing and Smelting Company	Illinois	100 00	William Proudfoot.
K			
The Kerlin Brothers Company	Ohio	100 00	H. E. Rose.
Kaministiquia Power Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	D. Fasken.
L			
Lake Orion Oil and Gas Company	Arizona	100 00	H. F. Slater.
The Liquozone Company	Illinois	100 00	J. J. Warren.
Lumen Bearing Company	New York	120 00	N. K. B. Patch.
The Leamington-Comber Oil Company	Michigan	100 00	A. R. Bartlet.
The Lake Superior Corporation	New Jersey	1,385 00	C. D. Warren.
M			
Malta Vita Pure Food Company	Michigan	100 00	Frank Denton.
Murphy Iron Works	Michigan	100 00	Miles C. Huyatt.
Michigan and Ontario Oil Company	Arizona	100 00	A. R. Bartlet.
Macdonald Engineering Company	Illinois	110 00	W. H. Adamson.

APPENDIX VIII.—List of Companies licensed during 1905.—Concluded.

Name of Company.	Where Incorporated.	Fee.	Attorney.
M			
The Montreal Lumber Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	George I. Dewar.
The Manitoba Peat Company of Winnipeg, Limited	Manitoba	100 00	Thomas P. Galt.
N			
New York Oil Company	Arizona	385 00	W. A. Brake.
New Ontario Iron Company, Limited	Maine	385 00	C. B. Martin.
North American Merchandise Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	Charles R. Binks.
O			
The Ottawa Cement Block Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	L. S. Macoun.
The Ontario Transmission Company, Limited	Dominion	50 00	F. W. Hill.
P			
The Pioneer Mining Company	Arizona	110 00	George H. Draper.
Puddy Brothers, Limited	Dominion	50 00	E. Puddy.
The Point Abino Land Company	New York	100 00	A. H. Kilman.
Plymouth Cordage Company	Massachusetts	140 00	Wm. Manley German.
The Pacific Construction Company, Limited	Canada	50 00	J. R. Bethune.
R			
The Rideout-Gilbert Company, Limited	Manitoba	100 00	H. Rideout.
Read, Holliday & Sons, Limited	Imperial	100 00	J. Whetton.
S			
Singer Sewing Machine Company	New Jersey	100 00	J. A. McLeod.
Southern Cotton Oil Trading Company	New Jersey	100 00	W. A. Reynolds.
Southam, Limited	Dominion	50 00	W. Southam.
The Sharples Separator Company	Pennsylvania	100 00	C. A. Masten.
The South Bay Oil Company	Ohio	160 00	G. G. Moncrieff.
The Standard Company, Limited	Dominion	250 00	C. Higgerty.
The Sherwin-Williams Company	Ohio	167 50	A. J. R. Snow.
U			
United States and Canada Land Company	Minnesota	100 00	E. S. Turner.
V			
Vermont Farm Machine Company	Vermont	100 00	F. H. Killbourn.
W			
The White Manufacturing Company, Limited	Dominion	25 00	G. K. White.
Wolverine Cedar and Lumber Company	Michigan	160 00	C. S. MacInnes.
Warden King & Son, Limited	Quebec	100 00	Robert J. Cluff.

List of Companies whose powers were extended.

Name of Company.	Date.
A	
The Ayton Cordage Company, Limited	17th February.
Apartments, Limited	8th May.
C	
The Canadian Assets and Brokerage Company, Limited	27th January.
G	
The Globe Furniture Company, Limited	8th November.
O	
The Ottawa Gold Milling and Mining Company, Limited	22nd March.
R	
The Raymond Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Limited	23rd June.
S	
S. B. Chandler Dental Depot, Limited	28th July.
The Superior Portland Cement Company, Limited	22nd September
T	
The Toronto Lithographing Company, Limited	14th June.
W	
W. J. Gage and Company, Limited	23rd June.

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or decreased, 1905.

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
A	$	$	
The Ayton Cordage Company, Limited	70,000	250,000	17th February.
The Alexandra Palace Company, Limited	100,000	150,000	10th March.
Apartments, Limited	200,000	250,000	8th May.
B			
Boyd Brumell Company, Limited	25,000	75,000	17th February.
The British Canadian Crockery Company, Limited	40,000	10,000	4th October
The Borland Carriage Company, Limited	75,000	250,000	24th November.
C			
City Dairy Company, Limited	950,000	915,000	28th April.
The Canada Malting Company, Limited	250,000	500,000	27th May.
Canadian Oil Company, Limited	1,000,000	1,500,000	10th May.
Canada Brass Rolling Mills, Limited	150,000	500,000	16th August.
Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited	6,000,000	800,000	27th October.
The C. Ross Company, Limited	250,000	750,000	29th November.
Canadian Kodak Company, Limited	150,000	300,000	27th December.

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or decreased, 1905.—Continued.

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
D			
The Dominion Natural Gas Company, Limited	500,000	1,000,000	14th July.
The Durham Furniture Company, Limited	20,000	40,000	16th August.
E			
Electric Advertising Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	5th July.
Electric Advertising Company, Limited	100,000	250,000	8th November.
F			
The Frost and Wood Company, Limited	1,500,000	2,500,000	11th January.
G			
The Gilmour Door Company, Limited	250,000	300,000	27th January.
Guelph Foundry Company, Limited	40,000	200,000	9th February.
The Guelph Worsted Spinning Company, Limited	40,000	200,000	8th March.
The Georgian Bay Shook Mills, Limited	40,000	80,000	15th March.
Guelph Spring and Axle Company, Limited	20,000	100,000	19th April.
The Globe Furniture Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	8th November.
H			
Horse Shoe Quarry Company, Limited	40,000	100,000	12th July.
The Homewood Sanitarium of Guelph, Ontario, Limited	50,000	200,000	16th August.
I			
The Imperial Cement Company, Limited	250,000	300,000	3rd May.
J			
John Kay, Son and Company	300,000	500,000	3rd May.
M			
McLaren and Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	15th March.
The Metal Shingle and Siding Company of Preston, Limited	50,000	200,000	28th April.
The Meaford Manufacturing Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	9th August.
The Manson Campbell Company, Limited	300,000	500,000	14th September.
The Mount Forest Carriage Company, Limited	50,000	100,000	25th October.
The Merchants Rubber Company, Limited	100,000	250,000	20th December.
N			
The National Agency Company, Limited	500,000	750,000	22nd September.
P			
The Perrin Plough Company of Smith's Falls, Limited.	100,000	250,000	27th January.
The Pembroke Electric Light Company, Limited	50,000	150,000	30th September.
R			
The Reid Featherbone Manufacturing Company, Limited	20,000	60,000	10th February.
The Rolla L. Crain Company, Limited	30,000	100,000	27th May.
The Raymond Manufacturing Company of Guelph, Limited	130,000	250,000	23rd June.

List of Companies whose Capital was increased or decreased, 1905.—Concluded.

Name of Company.	From	To	Date.
S			
S. B. Chandler Dental Depot, Limited	40,000	300,000	28th July.
T			
The Tuckett Cigar Company, Limited	150,000	300,000	24th March.
The T. Eaton Company, Limited	500,000	1,000,000.	28th April.
The Toronto Lithographing Company, Limited	195,000	500,000	14th June.
The Temiscamingue Mining Company, Limited	100,000	500,000	27th December.
U			
The Union Stock Yards Company, Limited	400,000	500,000	10th March.
The Union Trust Company, Limited	2,000,000	2,500,000	27th December.
W			
Wm. A. Rogers, Limited	1,500,000	1,650,000	5th April.
W. J. Gage and Company, Limited	200,000	400,000	23rd June.

List of Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council changing the names of Incorporated Companies in 1905.

From	To	Date.
A		
The Ayton Cordage Company, Limited	Ayton Cordage and Power Company, Limited.	17th February.
B		
Boileau Reduction Company, Limited.	The Standard Reduction Company, Limited.	19th June.
Brooks, Smith Hardware, Limited.	Brooks, Sandford Hardware, Limited.	29th December.
C		
The Canada Launch Works, Limited.	The Canada Launch and Engine Works, Limited.	28th February.
Church and Watt, Limited.	The W. A. Watt Harness Company, Limited.	12th April.
The Clark Manufacturing Company, Limited.	The Clark Hat Manufacturing Company, Limited.	28th June.
Canadian Ladder Company, Limited.	Robinson & Turner Manufacturing Company, Limited.	31st October.
The Canadian Dressed Beef and Abbatoir Company, Limited.	The Levack, Park & Company, Limited.	8th November.
The C. Ross Company of Ottawa Limited.	The C. Ross Company, Limited.	28th November.
D		
The Dreanite Explosive Company of Canada, Limited.	Sudbury Powder Company, Limited.	31st January.

List of Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council changing the names of Incorporated Companies in 1905.—Continued.

From	To	Date.
D		
The Dewey and O'Heir Ice and Fuel Company, Limited.	Dewey and O'Heir, Limited.	24th February.
The Dunlop Tire Company, Limited.	Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited.	18th October.
E		
Eugenia Falls Water Power and Electric Company, Limited.	Georgian Bay Power Company, Limited.	3rd April.
The Elliott and Son Company, Limited.	Elliott & Son, Limited.	17th May.
F		
Faderless Screwless Door Knobs, Limited.	The National Hardware Company, Limited.	30th September.
G		
The Galt Down Draft Furnace Company, Limited.	The Down Draft Furnace Company, Limited.	19th April.
The Great Northern Lumber Company, Limited.	The Empire Lumber Company, Limited.	20th March.
Graham Horne and Company, Limited.	The Mine Centre Lumber Company, Limited.	9th August.
H		
Holstein Farmers Manufacturing and Supply Company, Limited.	Holstien Supply Company, Limited.	6th December.
O		
The Ontario Compressed Air Dustless House Cleaning Company, Limited.	The Dustless Method, Limited.	28th April.
The Ontario Minnesota Mining Company, Limited.	The Ontario Duluth Mining Company, Limited.	1st December.
P		
Peat Board Company, Limited.	The Standard Paper Company, Limited.	22nd November.
R		
The Richmond Conduit Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Conduits Company, Limited.	31st May.
S		
Sanford Furniture and Woodenware Company, Limited.	The Fenelon Falls Furniture Company, Limited.	13th December.
T		
The Toronto Presbyterian Ladies College Company, Limited.	Westminister College, Limited.	8th March.
W		
Wm. Richardson, Limited.	Walkerton Egg and Dairy Company, Limited.	19th April.
The Walter Nicholls Motor Boat Company, Limited.	Nicholls Bros., Limited.	29th August.
The Woodruff Robins Company, Limited.	The Woodruff Company, Limited.	6th December.

List of Companies authorized to create Preference Stock, 1905.

Name of Company.	Date.
Canada Radiator Company, Limited	28th April.
Canadian Cordage and Manufacturing Company, Limited	24th November.

List of Companies whose Preference Stock was cancelled, 1905.

Name of Company.
Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited

List of Amalgamations, 1905.

The Grand River Metal Works of Galt, Limited, and Canada Steel Goods Company, Limited, Corporate name to be :—Canada Steel Goods Company, Limited.

List of Companies whose Preference and Ordinary Shares were re-divided, 1905.

Name of Company.	Date.
Sovereign Manufacturing Company, Limited	10th Feb., 1906.

List of Companies whose Charters were Surrendered, 1905.

Name of Company.	Date.
The Baxter and Galloway Company, Limited	1st February.
The Frazee Storage and Cartage Company, Limited	31st January.
The Clifton Natural Gas Company, Limited	29th March.
The Mechanics Fuel Company of Brantford, Limited	20th March.
The Colonial Development Company, Limited	24th March.
The Perth Electric Light Company, Limited	29th March.
The Ham and Nott Manufacturing Company of Brantford, Limited	22nd September
The Hutton Mining Company, Limited	30th September
The St. Thomas Gas Company	6th October.
The W. G. Nott Bicycle Company of Brantford, Limited	24th November.

List of Extra Provincial Companies whose License was revoked, 1905.

Name.	Date.
Canadian Veneer Lumber Company, Limited	10th May.
Dominion Gold Mining and Reducing Company, Limited	10th May.
North Western Ontario Exploration Company, Limited	10th May.
The Boston Canada Oil Company	10th May.
Cedar Island Gold Mining Company, Limited	10th May.
Nelson and Sons Company	10th May.
The Eagle Lake Gold Mining Company	10th May.
The John L. Cassidy Company, Limited	10th May.
The Poulin Lumber Company, Limited	10th May.
Pickands Iron Company	10th May.
The Ontario Mining Company	10th May.
Ottawa Despatch and Agency Company, Limited	10th May.
Eagle Gold Mining Company	10th May.

List of Extra Provincial Companies whose License was revoked, 1905.—Concluded.

Name.	Date.
The Fogle Oil and Gas Company	12th May.
Empire Wall Paper Company	10th May.
Interstate Consolidated Mineral Company	12th May.
The Fort William City Investment Company, Limited	10th May.
The Singer Manufacturing Company, Limited	27th May.
John J. Kellar & Co. (incorporated)	5th June.
Ontario Gold Concessions, Limited	21st June.
Anglo-Canadian Gold Estates, Limited	14th June.
The Welding Compound Company, Limited	30th September.
The Lake Erie Navigation Company, Limited	18th October.
The Boston Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited	18th October.
The Canadian Oiled Clothing Company, Limited	18th October.
J. M. Kohler Sons Co	10th November.
Buffalo Tool and Machine Company	17th November.
The Metropolitan Stock Exchange	17th November.

Companies whose capital stock was subdivided 1905.

Name.	Date.
The Owen Sound Portland Cement Company, Limited	8th March.
Canada Brass Rolling Mills, Limited	16th August.

Number of Charters and Licenses issued.

Year.	No. of Instruments.	Fees.
1892	158	$ 6,780
1893	138	8,465
1894	139	7,729
1895	174	10,000
1896	154	14,335
1897	358	34,650
1898	295	23,820
1899	416	60,817
1900	438	71,179
1901	450	75,782
1902	591	95,330
1903	578	107,106
1904	673	87,177
1905	828	108,621

The following Proclamations and Notices were issued during the year 1905:

Addition to Municipality of Chapple.
Legislature convened.
Addition to City of Toronto.
Examination for the Civil Service of India.
Registration of British Subjects.
Addition to Village of Havelock.
Change of Name of the Town of Rat Portage to Kenora.
Detachment of Lots from Town of Gore Bay.
Addition to Town of Welland.
Thanksgiving Day.
King's Birthday.
Barton Tp. Murder.
Addition to City of Toronto.
Addition to City of Toronto.

The usual Tables and Appendices accompany this Report.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS MULVEY,
Assistant Secretary.

1.—Comparative Statement showing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the years specified.

Work done.	1868.	1871.	1875.	1881.	1888.	1891.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
No. of Fyles *vide* the Office Register.....	1,172	1,264	1,862	2,408	4,275	4,379	6,292	5,391	6,279	6,478	6,801	6,196	6,010	7,033	6,767	6,948	7,297	10,074
Letters Patent and Licenses.....	19	24	57	119	117	152	139	174	154	358	295	416	438	516	530	578	624	762
Supplementary Letters Patent, etc..... ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	16	11	14	10	18	18	10	29	31	43	90	49	66
Marriage Act Forms, etc., issued.....	.....	.....	28,422	27,822	29,911	28,300	37,459	27,098	30,945	34,045	28,697	31,467	67,520	64,948	106,955	121,000	74,112	118,330
Commissions: Great and Privy Seals.....	135	190	139	275	534	297	338	308	185	225	169	281	281	420	234	226	320	365
Fees received.....	$1,938	$2,282	$5,688	$7,021	$9,190	$9,193	$12,400	$14,384	$18,847	$39,286	$28,520	$67,851	$76,997	$88,643	$107,569 91	$120,513 07	$101,051 91	$131,914 91
Ontario Gazette: Proclamations pub'd.....	.....	16	21	17	13	10	6	7	6	9	9	9	9	10	17	21	19	14
Appointments gaz'd...	110	149	94	525	541	468	497	495	430	401	430	575	465	451	272	230	320	537
Public Notices.....	47	58	80	127	150	179	163	198	177	400	282	465	472	650	590	668	673	828

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, ONTARIO,

TORONTO, 8th January, 1906.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith a statement of services rendered by this office during the year 1905.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

To the Honourable
W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Registrar

Statement of services rendered by the Provincial Registrar's Office during the year 1905.

Documents.	Recorded, compared and indexed.
Special Commissions—Leases	48
Special Charters, Licenses, etc.	6
Charters of Incorporation	673
Supplementary Charters	66
Licenses to Foreign Companies	89
Commissions under Great Seal	277
Commissions under Privy Seal	88
Commissions to License Commissioners	90
Commissions to License Inspectors	82
Lands, Forests and Mines Patents	1,155
Lands, Forests and Mining Leases	114
Election Writs	8
Certified Copies of Documents	61
Searches made by Public	185
Searches made by Department	966

In addition to the foregoing a quarterly return of all the lands sent to the Registrar of each County in which patents have issued giving description of land patented, name of patentee—also, notice of cancellations and surrenders of patents. A large amount of work is done in searching all records of land patents, charters, commissions and other records—and examining and reporting as to fitness to names of charters and certifying notarial certificates.

JOHN F. C. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

Thirty-eighth Annual Report

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the

Lunatic and Idiot Asylums

of the Province of Ontario, being for the Year ending 30th September

1905

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
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1906

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TORONTO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, November, 1905.

To the Honorable WM. MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario*:

MAY IT PEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-eighth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1905.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-eighth Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1905.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWIN R. ROGERS,

Inspector.

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,

Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

The returns from the Asylums of Ontario for the year, show that there were 5,581 patients in residence September 30th, 1904, that there were 1,130 patients admitted during the year and that there were 6,213 patients certified insane September 30th, 1905. During the past ten years there has been an increase of sixteen hundred patients in residence as shown by the following figures:—

September 30th, 1895, number of insane, 4,613.

September 30th, 1905, number of insane, 6,213.

The total cost of maintenance of the Asylums of Ontario for the past year was $760,203.82.

The revenue from paying patients was $114,915.59.

The weekly cost per patient was $2.32.

There is evidence in the returns that the Asylum accommodation is at present not sufficient and that in the near future additions will be required to provide for many, for whose admission applications are now on file. The statistics for the past ten years clearly indicate that the number of insane in Ontario is on the increase although this increase is fortunately not as disquieting as in many other countries. Ontario with a population of two millions one hundred thousand has 6,213 persons who are certified as insane or one person to every 337 inhabitants.

From a recent report of the British Lunacy Commissioners it appears that one person out of every 285 in England and Wales is sufficiently insane to be detained in an Asylum. There are 119,829 men and women in English Asylums. Of that number 54 per cent. are women. In the British Asylums intemperance is assigned as the cause of nearly one quarter of the cases of insanity. There is a remarkable difference in that respect with the returns from Ontario, where intemperance is given as the cause of insanity in only 6½ per cent. of the cases admitted during the past year. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the well known English Specialist, commenting on the returns, says, "Alcohol must be given the first place as a cause of insanity. No one at this moment can be found mad enough to deny that alcohol is a brain poison; and the insanity due directly or indirectly to drink is appalling. Then there is the use of tobacco, in the shape of cigarettes particularly; I do not say pipesmoking is harmful, unless carried to excess. But the use of cigarettes, especially on an empty stomach, is a very potent factor in the making of a lunatic."

The visits of inspection made to the different Asylums of Ontario since assuming the duties of the inspectorate have been most interesting and instructive. Acting under instructions from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary a careful inquiry has been made into all departments of the institutions visited. An effort has been made as far as possible to become personally acquainted with everyone from the Medical Superintendent to the

employee in the most humble position in order to ascertain the nature of the work each was engaged in, and the part each one was taking in the work of caring for the insane of this Province. The wisdom of suggesting this plan is most apparent. The future welfare of these Institutions depends largely upon the harmony and discipline maintained and it becomes of the utmost importance that a proper spirit of devotion to duty shall actuate every one in this important branch of the public service.

At the date that this report is prepared it would be premature to outline many suggestions that seem desirable to improve the plans on which the institutions are apparently being conducted.

Uniformity in Regulation Required.

One change that seems very desirable is to have a Manual of Service that will be applicable to all the Asylums of Ontario. Heretofore the tendency has been for each Institution to have its own rules and regulations and there has, on that account, been fostered and developed a spirit of separation and independence which might possibly be, with advantage, avoided. It would seem better to have unity of purpose and regularity of methods common to all the institutions. Heretofore it has seemed that what had been tested and proved successful in one Asylum was not taken advantage of and adopted in another. There has evidently been too great a disposition to live separate and apart instead of all working together in sympathy and harmony. An effort to promote oneness in spirit and action would probably be productive of the highest good. A Manual of Service in which the duties of everyone would be distinctly defined would probably be most helpful. The itinerant system among Asylum officials should also be encouraged. When these changes are not too frequent they are likely to prove most helpful not only to the institutions but also to the individuals concerned.

Trained Matrons Recommended.

The visits of inspection have suggested the necessity of having in every Institution a Matron or House-Keeper who thoroughly understands the importance of applying the best teachings of domestic science to dietetic management and general housekeeping. There is reason to believe that this part of the service has not received the attention it deserved. Not only a knowledge that will prevent waste in food supply is necessary, but also a correct idea of the nutrient value of foods should be regarded as necessary qualifications in a Matron, who should be engaged for the sole purpose of supervising everything relating to the domestic concerns of an institution. In Ontario where attention is being paid to the teaching of domestic science in all its branches it is not too much to hope for great improvements in regard to the culinary management of our institutions. If one of the qualifications for a Matron were a certificate of training, such as is now given at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, there is every reason to believe that a decided advance would be made and an advantage secured that would be not only highly beneficial to the welfare of the patients but an economic gain that would be quickly appreciated.

Medical Research Desirable.

The visits of inspection have made a marked impression in regard to the importance of the medical work which should be done in the Institution. More encouragement should be given to medical research and inves-

tigation. It is very evident that in the past a large amount of clerical work has been imposed upon the medical staff so that little time was left for more important duties, not only for the benefit of the patients, but to throw light by clinical and pathological study upon a subject which offers such an inviting field for useful work. Nothing should be allowed to hinder the fullest development of the scientific spirit in the study and treatment of mental diseases. Every Institution can, with very little expense, be equipped with a laboratory for in no department of medical work is it more important to study the blood and its changes, as well as the secretions of the body, and to determine the influences they have upon the course of mental disease.

A Provincial Pathologist.

In order to fully develop efforts for more scientific study of the many and varied phenomena, which mental diseases present, the appointment at an early date of a Provincial Pathologist should be encouraged. Such an official should be one who has had clinical experience in the Asylum wards, and one who would carry to the pathological laboratory the teaching which years of experience with the insane alone could give him. Such an official, installed perhaps in a laboratory in connection with the Provincial University, could be kept in close touch with the different institutions through clinical reports from these and be thus familiar with the pathological work they were doing. By a system of regular visitation he could encourage the building up of a system of scientific research that would be most helpful to a better knowledge of a subject which in the past has not had the attention it deserved. To secure this apparently much needed reform there would be the fullest co-operation necessary on the part of all members of the medical staff, and a spirit of diligence in purpose and fidelity to duty would be imperatively necessary. Progress in scientific medical work in connection with mental and nervous diseases should in future be made a very prominent feature, and the study of the varied phenomena which diseases of the brain present should lead to fuller investigation of the causes which precede mental collapse. The importance of mental sanitation cannot be too highly estimated. Ontario with its wealth of material for clinical and pathological research, properly utilized, should be able to bring to light hidden truths which only systematic investigation can disclose. Preventive measures to combat mental disease can only be applied when pathological study has definitely revealed what are the physical conditions which bear a causative relation to what we now term insanity. To the medical officers in connection with our institutions should be assigned as little clerical work as possible. Their attention should be more devoted to study and medical research and from their investigations the public should be taught that insanity is a disease or the culmination of disease, due to some violation of Nature's laws. Then when causes, effects and remedies are better understood as the result of faithful investigation, there is the greatest reason to hope that we shall know how to prevent insanity. There is surely then an inviting field for energetic painstaking medical officers in our institutions.

The Insane in Gaols.

In spite of all efforts made there are still many insane sent to gaols that should be taken directly to the Asylums. It seems that as long as Magistrates are given authority to commit the insane to gaol so long will the poor insane be made the victim of this abuse. Friends of alleged lun-

ities often send them to gaol in order to escape the expense and responsibility of sending them to an Asylum. There may be an occasional violent case that must be provided with restraint immediately and before the Asylum can be reached, but such cases should be quite exceptional. It is the sending of quiet, harmless cases to gaol that is objectionable. The erection of a House of Refuge in each County should go far in providing for the harmless class who should not be in gaol nor in an Asylum. When the statute makes it absolutely compulsory for each county, or group of counties, to erect and maintain a House of Refuge, and when admission of all insane persons to gaol is refused except in some special instances where the symptoms of the patient are such that temporary confinement is absolutely necessary, the present disposition to send insane to gaols may be checked. Too frequently, there is a tendency on the part of those in charge of Houses of Refuge to send any old person, who may not be as quiet at night as the rest, off to gaol declaring that they are insane. Means should be taken to render it difficult to get any but a dangerous lunatic admitted to gaol. Persons who get their insane relations sent to gaol, on account of the expense thus avoided, should be discouraged from such a course. Too many magistrates are ready to send an insane person to gaol. When the insane are sent to gaol the county has to pay all the expenses. Why not have some means provided whereby in indigent cases the expenses would be paid without having to send the patient to gaol? In any event, the county pays the bill, why not pay it at once and render gaol commitment unnecessary? The sooner a patient mentally deranged can be brought to an asylum the greater are the chances for recovery. Several instances where confinement in gaol has been harmful, have come to my notice. No gaol has the facilities for supplying the special nursing and care those cases require. The system of admission by warrant might with advantage be done away with altogether and have all admissions by medical certificates. In the case of a person becoming violent and it being impossible to remove such a case to an Asylum promptly, he might be remanded for a period never exceeding, say, five days while admission to the Asylum was being arranged for. Early admission so often means so much for the patient that it is surely not necessary to permit the continuance of a system that permits sending the insane except under exceptional circumstances, to gaol.

As it is at present there is often a great deal of unnecessary delay after an insane person is sent to gaol. In addition to the medical certificates the County Judge has also to make a certificate and if this official happens to be absent from duty the unfortunate sufferer from mental disease has to linger in a prison cell until the Judge gets ready to contribute his part to complete the legal process. There have been one or two instances recently in Ontario where on account of having to wait for the County Judge it was necessary to detain an insane person in gaol for weeks while he should have been under medical treatment in the Asylum. The law in regard to warrant cases cannot be changed too soon.

Asylum v. Hospital.

The modern tendency is to do away with the name "Asylum" in connection with Institutions for the care of the Insane. Both in Europe and United States, the term "Asylum" for the Insane" is rapidly becoming obsolete. When such Institutions were looked upon as mere places of custody and safety, the name was not inappropriate but since medical treatment has become a prominent feature it is evident that the term "Hos-

pital" is the proper designation for such an organization, not only so, but this term is not so offensive to patients and their relatives as is the designation "Asylum." It is difficult to understand what valid excuse can be made against the change and much might be said in its favor. The change has been urged by medical officers of this Province for many years but so far the suggestion has been unheeded. We cannot be blind to the fact that to the general public the name "Asylum" is a bugbear, and the unfortunate who has been sent for medical treatment to an Institution of this kind is held somewhat in disgrace in the eyes of a large proportion of the people. We must aim to do away with that prejudice, and seek to inculcate the belief that patients sent to our Institutions are sick people, in fact hospital patients. We have in this Province an excellent organization of sixty public general hospitals receiving Government aid. If in addition to these we can have our eight Asylums hereafter known as Hospitals for the Insane and conducted in accordance with modern methods, Ontario will have a system of Hospitals that will be equal to any in the world.

The changes as above suggested would be in harmony with the action other countries have taken, and would cause our Institutions to be recognized according to the work for which they should be maintained, not as places where custodial care is the principal object, but as Hospitals, established for the special purpose of affording patients who may be sent there the best treatment and care which science can suggest.

Edwin R. Rogers,
Inspector.

TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire population

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum Oct. 1, 1904	368	357	725	500	521	1,021	316	282	598	474	529	1,003	281	275	556
Admitted during year ending Sept. 30, 1905	81	103	184	88	102	190	55	56	111	89	78	167	84	79	163
Total number on Asylum Register and actually under treatment in each Asylum during the year	449	460	909	588	623	1,211	371	338	709	563	607	1,170	365	354	719
Discharged cured	24	44	68	38	31	69	16	16	32	25	20	45	19	25	44
Discharged improved	10	9	19	9	4	13	8	9	17	8	4	12	3	3	6
Discharged unimproved	5	4	9	2	4	6	5	5	10	3	4	7	1	1	2
Total number discharged during the year	39	57	96	49	39	88	29	30	59	36	28	64	23	29	52
Total number escaped	4	...	4	...	...	.....	5	...	5	2	2	4	2	...	2
Total number died	22	21	43	33	42	75	17	17	34	26	13	39	16	23	39
Total number transferred from one asylum to another	5	12	17	...	...	.....	1	...	1	...	...	.....	17	4	21
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year	70	90	160	82	81	163	52	47	99	64	43	107	58	56	114
Number of patients remaining in Asylum on Sept. 30, 1905	379	370	749	506	542	1,048	319	291	610	499	564	1,063	307	298	605

NUMBER 1.

of the Asylums during the year 1905.

Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
322	338	660	....	144	144	67	82	149	2,328	2,528	4,856	361	364	725	2,689	2,892	5,581
81	73	154	....	8	8	33	39	72	511	538	1,049	46	35	81	557	573	1,130
403	411	814	....	152	152	100	121	221	2,839	3,066	5,905	407	399	806	3,246	3,465	6,711
26	29	55	....	....	....	1	1	2	149	166	315	....	....	....	149	166	315
8	6	14	....	1	1	....	1	1	46	37	83	1	....	1	47	37	84
2	1	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	18	20	38	5	2	7	23	22	45
36	36	72	....	2	2	1	2	3	213	223	436	6	2	8	219	225	444
2	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	3	18	....	....	....	15	3	18
24	23	47	....	6	6	3	2	5	141	147	288	29	26	55	170	173	343
10	20	30	....	....	....	2	....	2	35	36	71	....	1	1	35	37	72
72	80	152	....	8	8	6	4	10	404	409	813	35	29	64	439	438	877
331	331	662	....	144	144	94	117	211	2,435	2,657	5,092	372	370	742	2,807	3,027	5,834

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums to the 30th

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	597	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1,164	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	**1,026**	**1,047.1**	**2,073.4**	**250.6**	**236.6**	**77**	**76.4**	**68 4**	**44**	**32.2**	**35**	**68**
1882	1,219	1,238	2,457	.....	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80
1886	1,409	1,421	2,830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	**1,311.8**	**1.330**	**3,641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**118.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**.73.8**
1887	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889	1,583	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	170	32	53	85
1891	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	**1,586.2**	**1,581.6**	**3,167.8**	**314.4**	**305.4**	**619.8**	**88.2**	**85**	**173.2**	**37.8**	**46.2**	**84**
1892	1,768	1,769	3,532	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894	1,876	1,933	3,800	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896	2,029	2,087	4,110	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years	**1,893.4**	**1,932.2**	**3,826**	**354.2**	**393.3**	**793**	**105.4**	**111.3**	**216.3**	**44.1**	**55.2**	**99.3**
1897	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	3,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95
1900	2,197	2,288	4,485	352	370	722	121	133	254	28	44	72
1901	1,236	2,368	4,604	372	370	740	145	130	275	26	31	57
Average of five years	**2,193.1**	**2,257.1**	**4,450.4**	**389.3**	**379**	**767**	**122**	**131**	**253**	**40**	**46**	**86**
1902	2,248	2,464	4,712	381	578	959	121	139	260	51	61	112
1903	2,287	2,481	4,768	404	416	820	146	176	322	41	60	101
1904	2,304	2,493	4,797	419	457	876	146	156	302	39	60	99
1905	2,396	2,614	5,010	511	538	1,049	149	166	315	64	57	121

No. 2.

of the Province during each of the twenty-nine years from the 1st October, 1876, September, 1905.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number residents.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.03	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	689	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5 40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1,057.2**	**1,086.6**	**2,143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	40.85	36 10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51 01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.18	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	**63.4**	**15.4**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**44.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1,329.6**	**1,345.8**	**2,675.4**
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.05	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.55	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24.61	25.55	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	**82.9**	**171.2**	**39.40**	**39.40**	**29.61**	**5.58**	**5.19**	**5.38**	**1,600**	**1,601**	**3,201**
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	82	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	10.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,996	2,040	4,036
139	86	226	19.22	17.90	18.53	6.85	4.02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
12.4	**93.3**	**217.3**	**27.78**	**29.57**	**28.06**	**6.52**	**4.82**	**5.64**	**1,910**	**1,955**	**3,865**
145	117	262	21.10	29.15	24.97	6.91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	2,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	31.72	23.65	27.24	7.33	5.75	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427
136	133	269	29.08	27.82	28.42	6.23	5.81	6.02	2,198	2,300	4,498
150	107	257	25.65	28.44	27.00	6.26	4.52	5.58	2,236	2,368	4,604
13.4	**12.0**	**26.3**	**27.93**	**28.10**	**28.13**	**6.55**	**5.22**	**5.95**	**2,175**	**2,264**	**4,439**
158	129	287	27.41	43.09	35.25	6.95	4.97	6.00	2,248	2,414	4,712
150	139	289	28.00	23.63	25.82	6.56	5.60	6.08	2,287	2,481	4,768
172	159	331	34.84	34.13	34.47	7.60	6.50	6.93	2,261	2,446	4,707
141	147	288	29.16	30.86	30.03	5.88	5.62	5.75	2,435	2,657	5,092

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums, and the Asylums they were assigned to.

County or place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Brockville Asylum.	Assigned to Cobourg Asylum.	Assigned to Penetang Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	5	5	10	1			1	6				2	10
Brant	3	15	18				15					3	18
Bruce	4	10	14		9		1					4	14
Carleton	15	31	46	2		1			40			3	46
Dufferin	1	6	7				6	1					7
Elgin	2	16	18		16						1	1	18
Essex	5	13	18		18								18
Frontenac	13	35	48	1		42	2		1		1	1	48
Grey	5	14	19	1			12	1			2	3	19
Haldimand	2	3	5				5						5
Haliburton													
Halton		6	6				6						6
Hastings	12	19	31			23		1	2		4	1	31
Huron	3	19	22		19						2	1	22
Kent	5	16	21		18							3	21
Lambton	5	18	23		21		1					1	23
Lanark		22	22			1			21				22
Leeds and Grenville	3	42	45						45				45
Lennox and Addington	1	11	12			10					1	1	12
Lincoln	4	9	13				12					1	13
Middlesex	14	49	63		56		1				1	5	63
Manitoulin	1	1	2					2					2
Muskoka	3		8	1			2	3				2	8
Nipissing	10	5	15					14	1				15
Norfolk	2	7	9		1		6					2	9
Northumberland and Durham	10	30	40			21	1	6		2	8	2	40
Ontario	11	13	24	2				16			6		24
Oxford	8	8	16		12		1				3		16
Parry Sound	2	6	8					8					8
Peel		9	9				1	7			1		9
Perth	9	15	24	2	19			1				2	24
Peterborough	4	13	17	1		1		12		2		1	17
Prescott and Russell	7	13	20						12		2	6	20
Prince Edward		2	2							1		1	2
Rainy River	2	1	3				1	2					3
Renfrew		15	15			11			3			1	15
Simcoe	7	34	41	1			1	23			11	5	41
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	28	30			1			28			1	30
Thunder Bay	4		4					4					4
Victoria	7	16	23					16		2	5		23
Waterloo	8	12	20				18					2	20
Welland	2	9	11				11						11
Wellington	7	21	28	2	1		19	1	1		2	2	28
Wentworth	5	43	48				42	1		1		4	48
York	75	175	250	170			2	38			21	19	250
Not Classed	26		2								1	1	2
Total	314	816	1,130	184	190	111	167	163	154	8	72	81	1,130

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1905, were originally admitted.

Counties and places.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in residence 30th September, 1905.									
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma	10	113	5	3	....	4	15	2	....	10	9	48
Brant	18	797	2	3	....	77	3	....	2	....	11	98
Bruce	14	509	....	91	....	4	1	5	....	1	21	123
Carleton	46	981	7	.....	59	2	....	158	....	....	19	245
Dufferin	7	451	2	.....	....	25	3	.....	.....	....	5	35
Elgin	18	590	1	79	....	3	1	2	2	1	7	96
Essex	18	540	....	76	1	1	1	5	1	....	20	105
Frontenac	48	1,066	2	.....	139	8	1	9	..	2	27	188
Grey	19	581	9	3	....	85	13	3	6	9	16	144
Haldimand	5	419	....	1	....	47	2	.....	.....	....	5	55
Haliburton	.....	25	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton	6	346	8	.....	....	42	2	1	2	1	5	61
Hastings	31	695	6	1	82	.....	10	20	3	4	19	145
Huron	22	754	3	102	....	2	3	5	6	2	18	141
Kent	21	520	2	92	....	3	2	4	1	....	15	119
Lambton	23	665	2	120	....	2	2	6	4	....	16	152
Lanark	22	528	2	.....	32	.....	....	49	....	....	2	85
Leeds and Grenville	45	850	2	.....	21	1	....	104	....	....	11	139
Lennox and Addington	12	384	1	.....	51	.....	....	7	1	....	18	78
Lincoln	13	496	4	.....	....	62	1	3	4	...	3	77
Middlesex	63	1,682	1	274	1	6	3	16	9	2	39	351
Manitoulin	2	4	....	.....	....	.....	2	....	....	.....	.....	2
Muskoka	8	123	4	.....	1	3	11	....	....	20	12	51
Nipissing	15	70	1	.....	....	2	18	....	....	....	....	21
Norfolk	9	330	1	1	1	54	....	2	....	1	13	73
Northumberland and Durham	40	1,095	37	.....	71	4	14	8	16	9	12	171
Ontario	24	684	17	.....	1	5	62	5	7	9	19	125
Oxford	16	710	3	79	....	8	3	4	5	3	19	124
Parry Sound	8	73	1	.....	....	2	15	1	....	....	8	27
Peel	9	416	14	.....	....	11	24	2	1	2	10	64
Perth	24	596	3	95	...	5	5	7	3	....	10	128
Peterborough	17	433	11	1	3	3	55	4	6	1	13	97
Prescott and Russell	20	261	....	.....	7	.....	....	51	...	2	12	72
Prince Edward	2	229	....	.....	25	.....	1	....	1	....	6	33
Rainy River	3	21	....	.....	..	2	7	....	....	....	....	9
Renfrew	15	313	....	.....	50	....	....	10	....	...	9	69
Simcoe	41	1,098	11	3	1	43	67	5	8	61	54	253
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	30	751	2	.....	39	1	....	92	3	...	16	153
Thunder Bay	4	43	2	.....	1	2	10	....	....	....	....	15
Victoria	23	424	11	1	2	3	55	3	7	5	6	93
Waterloo	20	479	6	5	1	94	4	2	....	....	17	129
Welland	11	382	3	.....	1	72	1	....	....	1	3	81
Wellington	28	816	10	2	....	115	1	4	3	3	13	151
Wentworth	48	1,550	5	1	4	216	2	1	9	5	37	280
York	250	5,432	545	15	10	43	183	51	32	56	162	1,097
Not Classed	2	6	3	.....	6	.....	2	11	2	1	5	30
Total	1,130	29,331	749	1,048	610	1,063	605	662	144	211	742	5,834

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time lunatics received into the asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	37	35	22	22	32	45	.....	4	197
From 1 to 2 months	19	30	19	15	29	26	.....	6	144
" 2 " 3 "	8	12	10	8	11	18	.....	2	69
" 3 " 4 "	20	15	8	14	6	7	1	4	75
" 4 " 5 "	6	5	2	5	3	2	.....	2	25
" 5 " 6 "	4	1	2	3	10	12	.....	.....	32
" 6 " 7 "	8	16	16	11	4	2	.....	1	58
" 7 " 8 "	.....	3	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	8
" 8 " 9 "	2	4	1	3	3	.....	.....	2	15
" 9 " 10 "	.....	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	9
" 10 " 11 "	3	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
" 11 " 12 "	.....	2	8	.....	10	15	.....	.....	35
" 12 " 18 "	25	15	1	8	8	1	1	4	63
" 18 months to 2 years	11	2	.....	7	9	6	.....	.....	35
" 2 to 3 years	9	11	12	19	9	6	2	9	77
" 3 " 4 "	9	2	1	9	5	1	.....	8	35
" 4 " 5 "	5	3	.....	5	5	1	.....	4	23
" 5 " 6 "	4	3	.....	9	3	1	....	2	22
" 6 " 7 "	5	2	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	15
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	6
" 8 " 9 "	1	1	....	1	1	1	.....	2	7
" 9 " 10 "	2	3	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	10
" 10 " 15 "	5	3	3	8	2	2	2	3	28
" 15 " 20 "	.....	1	1	2	3	1	.....	4	12
" 20 years and upwards	.....	7	1	6	3	2	2	1	22
Unknown	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	12	22
Totals	184	190	111	167	163	154	8	72	1,049

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1905.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under one month.....	18	9	7	16	10	9	.....	1	4	74
From 1 to 2 months....	9	21	12	14	13	10	.....	.....	8	87
" 2 " 3 "	12	13	6	13	17	9	3	.....	4	77
" 3 " 4 "	5	16	12	14	13	9	.....	.....	1	70
" 4 " 5 "	9	16	3	12	15	12	.....	2	5	74
" 5 " 6 "	8	10	6	13	6	10	1	1	10	65
" 6 " 7 "	12	19	10	14	8	13	.....	.....	8	84
" 7 " 8 "	10	12	9	5	9	9	.....	1	4	59
" 8 " 9 "	12	5	2	9	11	2	.....	.....	11	52
" 9 " 10 "	9	8	4	9	10	9	1	.....	6	56
" 10 " 11 "	6	8	6	9	7	6	.....	2	3	47
" 11 " 12 "	6	12	5	10	7	3	1	.....	7	51
" 12 " 18 "	60	46	16	34	32	26	1	10	43	268
" 18 months to 2 years.	28	59	15	52	17	19	1	1	21	213
" 2 to 3 years.....	43	67	40	54	44	54	8	10	48	368
" 3 " 4 "	45	45	37	54	42	60	128	19	42	472
" 4 " 5 "	24	39	26	42	41	44	.....	11	37	264
" 5 " 6 "	34	39	19	36	25	56	.....	7	37	253
" 6 " 7 "	25	38	28	51	21	25	.....	6	43	237
" 7 " 8 "	37	35	25	41	17	50	.....	5	30	240
" 8 " 9 "	29	38	15	51	18	79	.....	9	39	278
" 9 " 10 "	19	36	14	40	19	61	.....	6	39	234
" 10 " 15 "	132	156	125	165	159	87	.....	33	173	1,030
" 15 " 20 "	54	114	71	172	44	.....	.....	31	52	538
" 20 years and upwards	103	187	97	133	.....	.....	.....	56	67	643
Totals	749	1,048	610	1,063	605	662	144	211	742	5,834

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
From 1 to 2 months	7	2	.....	2	3	6	.....	.....	20
" 2 " 3 "	13	5	3	3	.....	8	.....	.....	32
" 3 " 4 "	8	3	5	2	2	6	.....	.....	26
" 4 " 5 "	7	6	5	1	2	7	.....	1	29
" 5 " 6 "	3	3	4	3	4	2	.....	1	20
" 6 " 7 "	3	6	2	3	9	5	.....	.....	28
" 7 " 8 "	3	8	2	2	3	5	.....	.....	23
" 8 " 9 "	3	8	1	2	5	1	.....	.....	20
" 9 " 10 "	.....	4	2	5	3	2	.....	.....	16
" 10 " 11 "	2	5	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	14
" 11 " 12 "	2	1	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	9
" 12 " 18 "	2	5	4	8	4	4	.....	.....	28
" 18 months to 2 years	3	4	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	13
" 2 to 3 years	.....	4	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	12
" 3 " 4 "	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 9 " 10 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 10 " 15 "	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
" 20 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	68	69	32	45	44	55	.....	2	315

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total.
Under one month	1		1	1		1			4
From 1 to 2 months	5	1	1	1		1			9
" 2 " 3 "	2								2
" 3 " 4 "	2	1		1		2			6
" 5 " 6 "		2	1	2		1			6
" 6 " 7 "							1		1
" 7 " 8 "		3	5	1	1	1		1	12
" 8 " 9 "			1	1		1			3
" 9 " 10 "	1	1							2
" 10 " 11 "					1	2			3
" 12 " 18 "	4	1	1	3	1				10
" 18 months to 2 years		1		1		2			4
" 2 to 3 years	2	1	1	1	2				7
" 3 " 4 "	1		1			3			5
" 4 " 5 "		1							1
" 6 " 7 "			2						2
" 7 " 8 "			1						1
" 10 " 15 "			1		1				2
" 15 " 20 "	1		1						2
" 20 years and upwards		1							1
Totals	19	13	17	12	6	14	1	1	83

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6
From 1 to 2 months	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
" 2 " 3 "	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 3 " 4 "	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
" 5 " 6 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 8 " 9 "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 11 " 12 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	7
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 3 " 4 "	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 4 " 5 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	9	6	10	7	2	3	1	.....	38

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Under 1 month	7	5	.....	2	5	10	.....	.....	2	31
From 1 to 2 months	3	3	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	2	17
" 2 " 3 "	1	4	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	10
" 3 " 4 "	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
" 4 " 5 "	1	1	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	1	9
" 5 " 6 "	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6
" 6 " 7 "	1	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3
" 8 " 9 "	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
" 9 " 10 "	2	2	1	1	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	2	8
" 10 " 11 "	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
" 12 " 18 "	3	6	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	5	22
" 18 months to 2 years.	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	3	9
" 2 to 3 years	5	5	2	3	5	3	2	.....	5	30
" 3 " 4 "	.....	2	1	1	3	3	3	.....	2	15
" 4 " 5 "	1	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....	2	10
" 5 " 6 "	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	7
" 6 " 7 "	1	2	3	2	4	4	.....	1	3	20
" 7 " 8 "	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	9
" 8 " 9 "	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	7
" 9 " 10 "	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8
" 10 " 15 "	1	13	4	6	6	1	.....	.....	9	40
" 15 " 20 "	1	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	4	16
20 years and upwards	7	13	5	3	.....	.....	.....	2	3	33
Totals	43	75	34	39	39	47	6	5	55	343

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Acute Bronchitis	1									1
Apoplexy	1	3		1		5		2	2	14
Arterio Sclerosis						2				2
Anæmia		1								1
Bright's Disease	2	2		1	1				3	9
Cancer	1	2		2		1				6
Cardiac Disease		4	2	1		1				8
Cerebral Hæmorrhage			3		1					4
Diarrhœa		2		1	1					4
Dysentery			1		1					2
Erysipelas						1				1
Epilepsy	3	4	4	4	5	5			4	29
Enteric Fever		3	1		1	2				7
Exhaustion of Mania	1	7	1	4	3	4	2			22
Ex. of Melancholia	1	4	2	3		1				11
Gastritis						1			3	4
General Debility									13	13
Gangrene	1		2						1	4
Heart Disease	8	2	1	2		2	1		3	19
Hæmorrhage									1	1
Hanging	1	1		1						3
Hernia						1				1
La Grippe	1									1
Locomotor Ataxia						1				1
Marasmus	2					2	1			5
Œdema of Brain			1							1
Phthisis		8			8	4				20
Pneumonia	2	5	1	3		4	1		1	17
Paresis	5	2	2	3		4				16
Peritonitis	2	2			2		1			7
Paralysis		1		2	5	2				10
Pyaemia		2			1					3
Pernicious Anaemia				2				1		3
Senile Decay	5	11	5	2	9	4		1		37
Suicide			1							1
Septicaemia		1			1					2
Senility		3		1						4
Septic Meningitis									2	2
Tuberculosis	5	4	7	6				1	20	43
Tumor									1	1
Sarcoma	1									1
Inanition		1							1	2
Totals	43	75	34	39	39	47	6	5	55	343

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Actors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Artists	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	21
Agents	5	1	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	12	73
Architects	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55
Actuaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Basket-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Bankers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Bookkeepers	3	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7	97
Bakers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	55
Bricklayers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35
Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Blacksmiths	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	172
Brass-finishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Builders	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36
Barbers	1	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	7	29
Broom-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Barristers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	20
Bookbinders	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	13
Brickmakers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Bridge-tenders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Brush-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Button-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Baggagemasters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Brakemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Bailiffs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Commercial travellers	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	62
Cabinet-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Consuls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Confectioners	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47
Coopers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48
Carpenters	5	3	1	4	6	1	.....	.....	20	471
Clerks	6	3	2	4	2	1	.....	.....	18	452
Clergymen	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2
Carriage-makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	24
Cooks	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	38
Carders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
Captains of steamboats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Cigarmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Custom-house officers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Coppersmiths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Cheesemakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Civil servants	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17
Clock-cleaners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	12
Carters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Contractors	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Cloth dressers										14
Chisel-makers										1
Coachmen				1					1	10
Dyers		1							1	5
Domestic servants, all kinds	12	9	8	8	6	5		6	54	3,725
Dressmakers		4	1	1		1		1	8	181
Druggists					1				1	52
Dentists										11
Doctors										4
Engineers				1	1				2	85
Editors										2
Engravers										4
Farmers	5	39	20	26	22	17		7	136	4,368
Fishermen										8
Founders										4
Ferrymen										2
Furriers										10
Fruit canners										2
Florists				1					1	3
Gardeners	1	1		3	1	1		1	8	70
Grocers	1			1					2	30
Glass-blowers										4
Gentlemen				1		2			3	65
Glovemakers										12
Gunsmiths										2
Governors										2
Grooms										1
Hucksters										3
Hatters										5
Hostlers	2								2	13
Hunters										7
Harness-makers			1						1	39
Housekeepers	64	53	37	55	54	61	3	13	340	5,434
Hack drivers	1								1	29
Inn-keepers	2		1						3	14
Jewelers						1			1	32
Janitors										6
Journalists										2
Lock-keepers										1
Laborers	14	32	17	26	30	30		9	158	4,680

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Laundresses	1								1	37
Ladies					4				4	269
Lawyers	1			1					2	40
Lumbermen					2	3			5	35
Lathers										1
Loom-fixer										1
Liverymen										1
Milliners										65
Masons			1			2			3	83
Machinists	2			1		2			5	108
Matchmakers										8
Millers						1			1	60
Moulders					1				1	62
Merchants	3	1	1			1			6	100
Mechanics	1					1			2	92
Music teachers					1		1		2	41
Marble cutters										8
Milkmen										3
Millwrights				1					1	3
No occupation	23	15	6	10	12	5	3		74	1,467
Nightwatchmen										3
Nurses	1	4		1					6	51
Organ builders										3
Piano case-makers										2
Professors of music										14
Plasterers										4
Pensioners										6
Photographers										18
Prostitutes										13
Painters	3	1			1			1	6	170
Printers	1				1				2	89
Pedlars	1	1	2			1		1	6	101
Physicians					1				1	65
Pumpmakers										4
Plumbers										3
Patternmakers										1
Policemen										1
Private Secretary										1
Porters										1
Railway employees	1			1		1			3	45
Spinsters		5	1	1	1				8	220
Sailors				1					1	92

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetanguishene Asylum.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Students	1	1				2			4	189
Spinners				1					1	39
Sisters of charity	2								2	9
Soda water manufacturers										2
Stonecutters										27
Showmen										3
Saddlers										17
Shoemakers						1			1	218
Seamstresses	2								2	64
Slaters										1
Soldiers	2		3			1			6	37
Salesmen	2					1			3	21
Surveyors										7
Sail and tent makers										4
Shop-keepers										11
Ship-builders										11
Stenographers										6
Station-masters										1
Teachers	2	1			2	1		2	8	331
Tinsmiths										46
Tavern-keepers		2			1				3	143
Tailors	2	2			1			2	7	93
Tanners										18
Teamsters				1					1	18
Telegraph operators		1		1					2	10
Upholsterers										1
Veterinary surgeons										2
Vinegar maker										1
Watchmakers										15
Woodworkers				1		1			2	15
Weavers		1			1				2	47
Wheelwrights										
Wagonmakers										4
Waiters										28
Wives										650
Unknown or other employment	2	4	2	7	5	4	1	27	52	2,969
Totals	184	190	111	167	163	154	8	72	1,049	29,331

TABLE No. 13.

Showing in detail the Expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	531 68	774 71	867 34	706 58	458 94	796 11	153 57	389 22	365 68
Medical comforts and appliances	392 58	109 92	165 43	218 43	330 93	23 60	.....	122 55	40 07
Butcher's meat	14,680 20	13,182 80	10,137 05	13,081 76	5,318 41	7,905 89	1,666 67	2,388 32	7,552 40
Poultry, fish, etc	1,614 06	1,759 16	1,626 51	2,487 90	1,552 75	1,389 50	185 51	444 32	397 99
Flour, bread, etc	5,249 13	7,807 97	5,126 02	7,374 42	4,626 16	4,808 46	909 38	1,061 00	6,297 61
Butter	5,665 46	7,704 81	3,864 41	7,451 69	4,889 70	4,207 01	841 78	1,363 48	5,442 23
Barley, rice, peas and meal	835 13	1,406 11	754 87	1,332 06	1,322 92	1,121 01	175 25	235 67	418 88
Tea	1,337 77	1,460 58	955 75	988 00	765 73	884 50	245 25	187 23	538 17
Coffee	184 60	1,069 05	897 30	765 90	131 07	267 50	75 70	57 25	541 98
Cheese	262 06	624 79	204 24	652 16	512 12	456 48	65 01	92 82	23 50
Eggs	873 56	534 04	476 86	705 07	645 72	876 11	75 87	148 70	245 03
Fruit (dried)	643 00	689 86	282 61	1,877 43	566 95	1,241 45	311 91	276 29	230 58
Tobacco and pipes	61 06	893 62	608 38	466 05	859 68	616 29	2 80	176 79	58 43
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles	254 72	458 70	147 54	356 83	228 49	279 17	36 30	70 59	158 39
Sugar and syrup	3,387 71	3,191 83	2,265 30	3,602 98	2,415 56	1,955 43	340 33	589 94	1,798 04
Unenumerated groceries	1,310 67	63 52	220 71	.....	603 64	815 37	657 58	1,590 32	302 14
Fruit and vegetables	2,896 70	102 48	1,768 17	1,457 40	1,305 82	1,583 93	531 71	503 52	944 26
Bedding	1,484 28	2,301 67	1,872 82	1,652 26	756 90	1,001 68	54 70	221 33	371 40
Straw for bedding	292 45	40 90	.....	.....	.....	153 63	.....	.....	268 55
Clothing	3,393 76	4,927 18	2,936 89	3,587 67	2,680 58	3,226 54	701 96	3,003 93	4,819 64
Shoes	391 47	1,765 13	657 11	956 14	576 46	699 30	126 20	321 25	1,004 96
Coal	11,316 48	25,189 91	14,290 56	22,250 14	2,549 85	13,243 77	965 40	3,888 08	6,783 82
Wood	673 31	688 82	9 75	72 32	58 50	.....	.....	400 47	85 00
Gas	2,549 68	3,755 95	.....	326 95	.....	2,815 70	20 88	.....	.....
Oil and candles and electric light	1,146 12	194 12	265 89	4,209 09	184 86	118 77	574 44	84 76	1,328 81
Matches	4 40	43 20	26 88	.....	34 60	52 75	3 00	8 10	3 10
Brushes, brooms and mops	268 51	403 10	145 75	361 27	183 90	189 58	28 36	79 52	281 83
Bath-brick, black-lead, blacking	5 10	9 85	12 85	7 85	2 30	4 40	.....	7 35	10 25
Soap and other laundry expenses	1,614 36	1,901 12	878 64	1,506 80	1,054 26	1,318 81	389 25	351 47	1,672 58

TABLE No. 13. — *Concluded.*

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Water	3,016 48	.....	.....	3,736 97	.....	2,000 00	571 65	200 00	.....
Ice	330 75	.....	.....	756 00	321 83	279 33	59 85	27 00	146 45
Advertising and printing	342 45	525 12	300 92	539 85	201 50	319 00	90 35	5 00	318 65
Postage, telegraph and express charges	101 07	463 72	376 92	144 64	410 41	189 03	60 38	108 70	103 39
Stationery and library	279 24	471 51	328 91	401 43	396 93	225 55	42 75	47 60	84 71
Furniture, renewals and repairs	1,162 36	1,588 20	1,619 23	2,646 73	902 58	1,026 12	111 54	45 00	645 72
Iron and tinware	.....	504 52	58 72	174 99	18 00	37 80	60 24	32 18	144 04
Crockery and glassware	309 00	730 19	260 90	401 05	234 85	378 36	19 44	44 10	111 60
Feed and fodder	3,716 86	475 82	1,890 53	477 02	118 16	1,845 00	.....	1,127 35	1,416 73
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto	379 90	1,527 98	988 64	1,857 63	678 54	171 39	52 60	581 60	16 32
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings	701 44	2,718 06	1,547 62	1,568 05	1,148 28	918 53	235 75	205 30	1,524 51
Hardware, etc	1,235 55	330 81	400 34	1,182 97	719 09	788 15	61 51	400 92	180 15
Paints and oils	325 77	762 69	540 12	841 59	425 11	222 43	89 19	300 41	215 30
Officers' travelling expenses	53 31	45 50	66 05	29 50	251 35	59 92	37 85	106 85	151 75
Elopers, cost of recovering	.....	52 87	.....	2 15	10 40	3 20	.....	27 25	25 45
Freight and duties	15 49	66 99	58 84	67 57	46 00	73 18	32 18	60 57	155 67
Amusements	251 08	117 95	103 19	128 85	20 65	63 35	.....	16 10	142 04
Religious services and school instruction	150 00	189 00	.....	30 72	.....	1 00	.....	.....	47 41
Interments	30 00	210 00	132 00	73 00	.....	136 00	48 95	39 50	231 00
Incidentals	447 03	906 38	1,043 57	711 16	16 60	534 00	1,107 90	789 74	553 20
Transfer and removal of patients	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 75	2 95
Salaries and wages	30,603 82	43,675 89	29,313 06	38,009 65	28,635 66	25,001 46	9,961 25	15,548 21	22,679 13
Totals	112,782 61	138,424 09	90,555 70	132,230 67	69,262 83	86,328 14	21,782 19	37,891 52	70,941 88

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Headings of estimates.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brockville Asylum.		Cobourg Asylum.		Penetang Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under headings of Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	924 26	1 23	884 63	85	1,032 77	1 69	925 01	89	789 87	1 34	819 71	1 24	153 57	1 06	511 77	2 58	405 75	55
Butchers' meat, fish and poultry	16,294 26	21 75	14,911 96	14 46	11,763 56	19 28	15,569 66	11 99	6,871 16	11 73	9,295 39	14 04	1,852 18	12 81	2,432 64	14 31	7,950 39	10 80
Flour, bread, etc	5,249 13	7 01	7,807 97	7 55	5,126 02	8 40	7,374 42	7 10	4,626 16	7 90	4,808 46	7 26	909 38	6 31	1,061 00	5 36	6,297 61	8 56
Butter	5,665 46	7 56	7,704 81	45	3,864 41	6 34	7,451 69	7 17	4,889 70	8 38	4,207 01	6 36	841 78	5 83	1,363 48	6 89	5,412 23	7 39
Groceries	9,150 28	12 22	10,392 09	10 06	6,813 56	11 17	10,746 48	10 31	8,051 88	13 75	8,513 31	12 86	1,986 00	13 77	3,425 60	17 30	4,315 14	5 87
Fruit and vegetables	2,896 70	3 87	102 48	10	1,768 17	2 90	1,457 40	1 40	1,305 82	2 23	1,583 93	2 39	531 71	3 69	503 52	2 54	944 26	1 29
Bedding, clothing & shoes	5,561 96	7 43	9,034 88	8 74	5,166 82	8 96	6,196 07	5 96	4,013 91	6 85	5,081 15	7 68	882 86	6 12	3,546 51	17 91	6,161 55	8 78
Fuel	11,989 79	16 01	25,878 73	25 05	14,300 31	23 44	22,322 46	21 48	2,608 35	4 50	13,243 77	20 01	986 28	6 81	4,288 55	21 66	6,868 82	9 33
Gas, oil, etc	3,700 20	4 94	3,993 27	3 86	292 77	48	4,536 01	4 37	219 46	37	2,987 22	4 51	577 44	4 00	92 86	47	1,331 91	1 81
Laundry soap and cleaning	1,887 97	2 32	2,314 07	2 24	1,037 24	1 70	1,875 92	1 81	1,240 46	2 11	1,512 79	2 29	417 61	2 90	438 34	2 21	1,964 66	2 67
Furniture and furnishings	1,471 36	1 96	2,828 91	2 74	1,938 85	3 18	3,222 77	3 10	1,215 43	2 12	1,442 28	2 18	191 22	1 32	121 28	61	901 75	1 22
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	4,096 76	5 47	2,003 80	1 93	2,879 17	4 72	2,334 65	2 25	796 70	1 36	2,016 39	3 04	52 60	37	1,709 01	8 63	1,433 05	1 95
Repairs and alterations	2,262 76	3 02	3,811 56	3 68	1,380 32	2 26	3,592 61	3 46	2,292 48	3 91	1,929 11	2 91	386 45	2 68	906 69	4 58	1,919 96	2 61
Printing postage and stationery	722 76	96	1,460 35	1 41	1,066 75	1 75	1,085 92	1 05	1,008 87	1 72	731 18	1 11	193 48	1 34	161 30	81	556 75	77
Water supply	3,016 48	4 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,736 97	3 59	.....	.....	2,000 00	3 02	571 65	3 96	200 00	1 01	.....	.....
Salaries and wages	36,603 82	48 87	43,675 89	42 24	29,313 66	48 06	38,009 65	36 58	28,635 66	48 90	25,001 46	37 77	9,961 25	69 07	15,548 21	78 53	22,679 13	30 81
Miscellaneous	1,288 66	1 72	1,588 69	1 53	2,511 41	4 12	1,798 95	1 73	666 89	1 13	1,149 98	1 73	1,286 73	8 92	1,180 76	5 96	1,455 92	1 98
Totals	112,782 61	150 57	138,424 09	133 87	90,555 79	148 45	132,236 67	127 27	69,262 83	118 30	86,326 14	130 40	21,782 19	151 02	37,891 52	191 36	70 941 88	96 39

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Brockville Asylum.	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Butchers' meat, per cwt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	6 95	7 05
Flour, per bbl	4 55	4 55	4 70	4 55	4 55	4 70	4 80	4 88	4 73
Oatmeal, per bbl	4 40	4 45	4 40	4 60	4 60	4 70	4 50	...	4 80
Split peas, per bbl	4 75	.....	4 70	.....	5 00	4 90	5 00	.....	.....
Butter, creamery, per lb	19¾	20½	20¾	20½	19¾	22	21¾	23½	.....
" dairy, per lb	15½	.....	17	.....	15¾	18	.....	20	18
Potatoes, per bush	62	.....	54	.....	70	64	56	50	.....
Hard coal, large egg, per ton	5 92	.....	5 59	.....	6 07	6 10	.....	.....	5 80
" stove "	6 12	6 00	5 84	6 06	6 25	6 10	5 90	5 85	6 05
" chestnut "	6 12	6 00	5 84	6 06	6 25	.....	.....	5 85	.. ..
" small egg "	.....	6 00	5 84	6 00	.....	6 10	.....	5 85	.....
" screenings hard	.....	.....	2 98	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" screenings soft	3 05	.....	3 74	2 90	3 35	.....	.....	2 75	3 42
Soft coal, per ton	4 25	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardwood, green, per cord	6 75	6 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year 1905.

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Brockville Asylum.		Cobourg Asylum.		Penetang Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.
Carpenter shop	5	1,340	10	3,133	15	4,500	5	1,320	5	1,417	3	679	.....	.....	1	142	2	326
Tailor shop	5	1,197	2	702	4	1,210	2	731	4	1,093	3	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,565
Shoemaker's shop	4	911	2	352	2	580	4	1,228	2	343	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	157	.....	.....
Engineer's shop	6	1,460	9	2,978	6	1,900	7	2,241	10	3,056	8	1,973	.....	.....	3	826	5	1,685
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	1	290	4	1,354	4	1,200	4	1,133	4	1,293	8	813	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	300
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	10	3,119	2	374	.....	.....	14	324	.....	.....	12	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,300
Bakery	3	936	5	1,755	3	1,000	4	1,115	3	860	3	1,069	.....	.....	1	170	4	1,226
Laundry	34	9,920	42	12,577	26	7,530	21	8,894	19	5,942	30	8,505	6	1,559	11	3,352	22	6,247
Dairy	6	1,872	.....	.....	11	3,640	6	2,268	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,920
Butcher shop	1	312	4	1,275	6	1,532	2	516	.....	.....	2	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	156
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	730
Painting	3	900	4	1,241	7	1,913	6	1,735	3	892	4	969	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	260
Farm	.....	.....	37	11,186	10	4,000	30	6,725	11	3,279	35	8,711	.....	.....	12	3,565	12	1,872
Garden and grounds	30	6,340	66	20,011	28	3,730	81	22,573	51	13,988	59	10,821	.....	.....	23	7,008	33	5,200
Stable	6	1,410	10	3,080	8	1,650	7	2,565	5	1,501	1	305	.....	.....	1	296	6	2,190
Kitchen	12	2,510	25	8,548	20	4,800	23	7,804	16	5,000	14	3,782	3	781	6	2,001	6	1,981
Dining rooms	68	22,020	58	17,069	42	11,400	65	23,601	.....	.....	35	10,340	11	3,571	13	4,520	39	14,235
Officers' quarters	4	1,890	.....	.....	10	2,800	7	2,565	7	2,269	5	1,652	.....	.....	2	741	4	1,395
Sewing	6	1,640	36	10,413	42	13,640	54	16,326	7	2,214	3	925	4	937	12	4,055	6	1,716
Knitting	12	2,140	11	3,005	28	7,914	32	9,610	30	9,024	21	5,106	5	1,310	5	1,400	.....	.....
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	52	14,110	3	947	16	4,000	8	2,274	14	4,377	17	3,550	.....	.....	4	1,074	.....	.....
Wards and halls	117	28,072	395	117,814	150	41,000	428	158,469	42	13,261	61	20,112	40	8,858	38	13,789	205	74,357
Storeroom	1	312	3	874	2	540	1	365	1	313	1	310	.....	.....	1	290	1	300
Not otherwise specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	11,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin shop	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholstering	6	1,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	89	22,290	117	34,915	34	9,160	36	12,638	220	80,078	170	53,776	11	3,115	31	10,307	32	9,678
Sewing in wards	21	8,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6,261	25	6,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	503	134,908	845	253,603	488	134,189	847	287,193	513	168,093	520	141,050	80	20,134	165	53,693	407	129,639
Total average per patient	.....	268	.....	300	.....	275	.....	327	.....	328	.....	271	.....	252	.....	326	.....	318

Grand totals: No. of patients who worked, 4,431. Days worked, 1,322,502. Average per patient, 298.

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Brockville Asylum	Cobourg Asylum.	Penetang Asylum.	Total
Medical superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Second assist'nt superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Bursar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
" clerk	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Steward	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Storekeeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	1	8
Engineer	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10
Stokers	3	7	4	5	3	3	4	2	1	32
Engine driver for laundry	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bricklayer and mason	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	13
Gardener	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant gardener	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Porter	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	9
Baker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant baker	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Tailor	1	1	1	1	....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Teamster	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Night watchers	4	.....	2	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	17
Supervisors	8	8	6	9	6	.....	7	.....	.....	44
Chief attendant	2	4	1	2	.....	2	1	1	....	13
Ordinary male attendant	19	31	19	25	17	13	16	....	8	148
Painter and jobber	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Attendant tradesman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portress and typewriter	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	....	1	6
Matron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Assistant matron	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	....	1	9
Supervisors	8	9	7	10	5	2	6	3	2	52
Ordinary attendants	20	31	16	27	18	12	15	7	11	157
Night attendants	4	3	.....	8	2	2	2	2	....	23
Trained nurse	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Musical instructress	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Cooks	6	7	2	8	4	3	3	3	3	39
Laundresses	7	4	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	31
Housemaids	3	7	.....	4	3	8	2	2	1	30
Seamstresses	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	....	13
Dairymaids	1	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	....	1	10
Third assistant physician	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1st assistant engineer	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	....	1	6
2nd assistant engineer	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Engineer (infirmary)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sewage-man	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Butcher	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Yardman	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Farmer	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	....	1	8
Ploughman	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Farm night watchman	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bandmaster and supervisor	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cowman and dairyman	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	1	3
Laundryman	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	7
Shoemaker	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stableman and messenger	....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	....	1	7
Attendant at sewage work	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	112	153	89	141	92	73	80	32	45	817

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (including transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	33	20	17	37
From 15 to 20 years	1	2	3	5	4	9	2	4	6	3	4	7	3	2	5	3	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	2	7	24	20	44
" 20 " 25 "	4	10	14	9	7	16	5	5	10	12	4	16	14	11	25	12	12	24	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	8	17	66	57	123
" 25 " 30 "	11	14	25	11	9	20	3	4	7	17	11	28	11	12	23	13	5	18	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	3	8	74	58	132
" 30 " 35 "	13	14	27	5	7	12	6	2	8	8	7	15	8	5	13	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	46	42	88
" 35 " 40 "	7	11	18	5	12	17	17	8	25	12	8	20	15	11	26	7	10	17	...	...	...	3	1	4	4	...	4	70	61	131
" 40 " 45 "	9	15	24	13	14	27	7	8	15	6	11	17	7	5	12	6	9	15	...	...	...	2	3	5	3	3	6	53	68	121
" 45 " 50 "	5	11	16	10	20	30	7	8	15	9	10	19	7	11	18	6	3	9	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	1	1	46	67	113
" 50 " 55 "	10	6	16	8	5	13	2	3	5	3	8	11	7	5	12	5	8	13	...	1	1	3	8	11	1	2	3	39	46	85
" 55 " 60 "	6	3	9	8	9	17	1	5	6	4	6	10	2	5	7	4	3	7	...	1	1	5	4	9	...	...	...	30	36	66
" 60 " 65 "	5	9	14	7	2	9	1	4	5	4	3	7	3	1	4	5	8	13	...	3	3	1	3	4	...	...	...	26	33	59
" 65 " 70 "	6	4	10	5	4	9	1	3	4	8	3	11	2	3	5	5	2	7	...	1	1	2	7	9	...	...	...	29	27	56
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	1	4	5	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	5	9	3	2	5	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	17	20	37
" 75 " 80 "	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
" 80 " 85 "	1	...	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	7	11
" 85 " 90 "	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
" 90 " 95 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	6	4	10
Totals	81	103	184	88	102	190	55	56	111	89	78	167	84	79	163	81	73	154	...	8	8	33	39	72	46	35	81	557	573	1,130

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years																1		1							1		1
From 15 to 20 years		1	1	2	1	3		2	2				3	2	5	2	3	5							7	9	16
" 20 " 25 "	2	4	6	4	2	6	1	5	6	7	2	9	3	3	6	4	4	8							21	20	41
" 25 " 30 "	3	10	13	2	3	5		3	3	3	1	4	1	2	3	7	3	10							19	24	43
" 30 " 35 "	7	5	12	5	2	7	3	3	6	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	2	4							21	21	42
" 35 " 40 "	1	2	3	3	1	4	2		2	2	1	3	3	3	6	3	2	5					1	1	13	14	27
" 40 " 45 "	1	8	9	4	5	9	2	1	3	4	4	8	2	1	3	3	5	8							16	24	40
" 45 " 50 "	2	4	6	8	5	13	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3							17	15	32
" 50 " 55 "	3	1	4	5	5	10	1	1	2		2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4							11	13	24
" 55 " 60 "	2	3	5	2	3	5		1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3							8	12	20
" 60 " 65 "	2	2	4	2	1	3	1		1				2		2		1	1				1		1	8	4	12
" 65 " 70 "	1	2	3	1		1				4		4		1	1		1	1							6	4	10
" 70 " 75 "		1	1		1	1					1	1														3	3
" 75 " 80 "		1	1					1	1																	2	2
" 80 " 85 "																1	1	2							1	1	2
Totals	24	44	68	38	31	69	16	16	32	25	20	45	19	25	44	26	29	55				1	1	2	149	166	315

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Brockville Asylum.			Cobourg Asylum.			Penetang Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	8	4	4	8
From 15 to 20 years	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	9	5	6	11
" 20 " 25 "	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	9	9	6	15
" 25 " 30 "	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	....	1	....	1	2	2	4	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	9	6	15
" 30 " 35 "	2	2	4	1	2	3	..	2	2	3	1	4	....	4	4	4	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	12	11	23
" 35 " 40 "	2	2	4	1	4	5	..	2	2	....	....	....	4	2	6	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	11	12	23
" 40 " 45 "	2	2	4	2	3	5	1	4	5	2	1	3	4	....	4	3	1	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	3	3	6	17	16	33
" 45 " 50 "	2	1	3	5	5	10	5	..	5	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	4	1	5	21	12	33
" 50 " 55 "	2	3	5	3	2	5	2	1	3	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	2	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	1	3	15	15	30
" 55 " 60 "	1	2	3	5	5	10	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	3	16	15	31
" 60 " 65 "	1	1	2	4	3	7	..	1	1	3	....	3	1	....	1	2	6	8	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	11	12	23
" 65 " 70 "	3	1	4	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	2	4	....	4	4	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	9	16	25
" 70 " 75 "	3	3	6	4	6	10	2	2	4	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	4	5	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	15	20	35
" 75 " 80 "	1	2	3	2	2	4	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1	4	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	9	15
" 80 " 85 "	1	1	2	1	2	3	..	..	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	6	5	11
" 85 " 90 "	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4
" 90 " 95 "	..	..	....	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	3
" 95 " 100 "	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	1	2
Totals	22	21	43	33	42	75	17	17	34	26	13	39	16	23	39	24	23	47	....	6	6	3	2	5	29	26	55	170	173	343

TABLE No. 21.

The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year.

Place of confinement.	30th September, 1904.			30th September, 1905.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto	338	357	725	379	370	749
" " London	500	521	1,021	506	542	1,048
" " Kingston	316	282	598	319	291	610
" " Hamilton	474	529	1,003	499	564	1,063
" " Mimico	281	275	556	307	298	605
" " Brockville	322	338	660	331	331	662
" " Cobourg	...	144	144	...	144	144
" " Penetanguishene	...	...	...	94	117	211
Total insane in asylums	2,261	2,446	5,538	2,435	2,657	5,092
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia	361	364	725	372	370	742
Total number in Provincial Asylums	2,622	2,810	5,432	2,807	3,027	5,834
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	6	20	26	3	21	24
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	36	...	36	32	1	33
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols	34	10	44	14	7	21
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,698	2,840	5,538	2,856	3,050	5,912
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum	3	8	11	5	12	17
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum	7	3	10	6	4	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum	15	15	30	22	20	42
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum	3	7	10	4	5	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Asylum	17	4	21	3	5	8
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Asylum	1	8	9	6	3	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum	334	240	574	137	69	206
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th September, 1904 and 1905.	3,078	3,125	6,203	3,039	3,174	6,213

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	3	34	37	7	40	47
Religious excitement	4	2	6	10	13	23
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	11	9	20	24	12	36
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	5	5	.....	15	15
Mental anxiety—"worry"	6	9	15	16	43	59
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	5	5	4	11	15
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	25	4	29	62	5	67
Intemperance, sexual	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Veneral diseases	5	3	8	3	2	5
Self-abuse, sexual	8	3	11	30	4	34
Over-work	2	11	13	9	23	32
Sunstroke	6	3	9	5	.....	5
Accident or injury	8	3	11	15	9	24
Pregnancy	.....	7	7	.....	8	8
Puerperal	.....	6	6	.....	19	19
Lactation	.....	2	2	.....	6	6
Morphine habit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	27	27	.....	29	29
Uterine disorders	.....	3	3	.....	7	7
Brain disease, with general paralysis	18	.....	18	17	1	18
Brain diseases, with epilepsy	19	12	31	31	18	49
Other forms of brain diseases	4	3	7	1	1	2
Other body diseases or disorders, including old age	29	33	62	30	52	82
Fevers	5	5	10	6	5	11
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	81	106	187	2	.....	2
With other combined cause not ascertained	57	50	107	2	.....	2
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	9	3	12	1	3	4
With other combined causes not ascertained	4	4	8	.....	1	1
Unknown	206	186	392	234	209	443
Total	511	538	1,049	511	538	1,049

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive.

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24 25
1878	479	335	144	30 06
1879	461	321	140	30 36
1880	507	353	154	30 37
1881	502	386	116	23 10
1882	493	401	92	18 66
1883	518	432	86	16 57
1884	493	416	77	15 61
1885	457	423	34	7 44
1886	519	355	164	31 60
1887	425	395	30	7 06
1888	566	386	180	31 80
1889	514	441	73	14 20
1890	669	492	177	26 46
1891	928	495	433	46 66
1892	792	541	251	32 95
1893	753	533	220	29 21
1894	789	522	167	21 24
1895	968	569	399	41 22
1896	753	582	181	23 72
1897	905	594	311	34 36
1898	759	650	109	14 36
1899	711	672	39	5 48
1900	722	651	71	9 83
1901	742	636	106	14 28
1902	959	851	108	11 26
1903	820	764	56	11 73
1904	876	754	122	11 62
1905	1,049	742	307	29 27

Employment of Patients.

The following two tables show, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and, 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1892, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject:

Asylums.	Actual population	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	909	503	273,385	134,908	49
London	1,211	845	377,542	253,603	67
Kingston	709	488	222,805	134,189	60
Hamilton	1,170	847	379,110	287,193	71
Mimico	719	513	213,704	168,093	78
Brockville	814	520	238,102	141,050	59
Cobourg	152	80	52,647	20,134	38
Penetang	221	165	72,417	53,693	74
Orillia	806	470	208,792	129,639	48
Totals	6,711	4,431	2,098,504	1,322,502	63

DISCHARGES.

Asylums.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	68	184	36.96
London	69	190	36.31
Kingston	32	111	28.83
Hamilton	45	167	26.95
Mimico	44	163	27.00
Brockville	55	154	35.71
Cobourg	....	8	.....
Penetang	2	72	2.77
Totals	315	1,049	30.03

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	....	....	....	205	218	423
Discharged, cured	99	103	202	....	....	....
" improved	14	19	33	....	....	....
" unimproved	1	4	5	....	....	....
Died before expiration of leave	1	....	1	....	....	....
Returned to Asylum	36	45	81	....	....	....
Out on probation 30th September, 1905	54	47	101	....	....	....
Totals	205	218	423	205	218	423

DEATHS IN ASYLUMS.

Asylums.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	43	749	5.74
London	75	1,034	7.25
Kingston	34	610	5.57
Hamilton	39	1,038	3.76
Mimico	39	585	6.66
Brockville	47	652	7.21
Cobourg	6	144	4.17
Penetang	5	198	2.52
Orillia, Idiot	55	736	7.42
Totals	343	5,746	5.97

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Asylums in each year since 1882:

Year.	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Hamilton.	Mimico.	Brockville.	Orillia.	Cobourg.	Penetang.
1882	32.15	54.00	45.11	37.61					
1883	30.44	69.89	50.33	62.38					
1884	53.90	86.56	76.59	56.40					
1885	38.40	79.58	61.13	48.82					
1886	41.10	77.84	68.26	62.32					
1887	56.37	77.84	68.26	61.49					
1888	52.09	77.54	65.71	73.95					
1889	51.39	77.30	70.56	57.32					
1890	62.01	75.43	70.27	68.43					
1891	67.04	73.40	87.24	77.27					
1892	75.05	77.20	65.89	76.90	36.11				
1893	73.44	78.71	73.22	77.20	43.26				
1894	77.13	77.41	74.47	76.43	72.12				
1895	91.64	76.11	68.60	76.74	53.08	52.84	38.50		
1896	72.04	75.69	70.00	73.64	71.36	73.42	41.85		
1897	64.99	78.01	69.39	78.24	74.18	52.30	40.67		
1898	66.70	71.16	60.00	76.14	74.23	46.25	38.17		
1899	77.63	74.08	69.46	67.62	74.14	46.50	43.55		
1900	67.05	72.67	67.58	76.38	78.76	61.12	41.80		
1901	59.73	79.31	67.60	77.16	86.18	58.68	43.72		
1902	60.68	69.38	65.21	76.16	83.70	61.65	52.20	50.22	
1903	58.76	68.02	63.72	46.76	87.35	60.54	52.74	45.30	
1904	58.07	68.44	62.00	74.84	80.14	64.68	48.15	41.12	
1905	49.	67.	60.	71.	78.	59.	48.	38.	74.

Asylum Expenditure.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it:

Asylums.	Expended 1904.	Expended 1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	108,406 79	112,782 61	4,375 82	.....
London	144,659 52	138,424 19	.....	6,235 33
Kingston	88,094 30	90,555 79	2,461 49	.....
Hamilton	142,903 14	132,236 67	.....	10,666 47
Mimico	83,433 04	69,262 83	.....	14,170 21
Brockville	94,665 62	86,326 14	.....	8,339 48
Cobourg	23,134 98	21,782 19	.....	1,352 79
Penetang	.....	37,891 52	37,891 52	.....
Orillia	76,035 03	70,941 88	.....	5,093 15
Totals	761,332 42	760,203 82	44,728 83	45,857 43
Decrease, 1905	.....	.....	.....	1,128 60

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Asylums, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year :

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 30th September, 1905.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	354	354	708	379	370	749	.....	.....	.....
London	511	555	1,066	506	542	1,048	3	7	10
Kingston	315	291	606	319	291	610	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	508	575	1,083	499	564	1,063	8	9	17
Mimico	300	300	600	307	298	605	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	333	333	666	331	331	662	2	2	4
Cobourg	.....	146	146	.....	144	144	.....	2	2
Penetang	94	118	212	94	117	211	.....	.....	.....
Orillia	362	370	732	372	370	742	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,777	3,042	5,819	2,807	3,027	5,834	13	20	33

SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :

	Admissions of year.	Total admissions.
Social State.		
Married	553	13,916
Unmarried	577	15,154
Nationalities.		
Canadian	850	16,669
English	113	3,595
Irish	70	4,765
Scotch	31	2,068
United States	22	776
Other countries and unknown	44	1,289
Religious Denominations.		
Church of England	234	6,417
Roman Catholic	244	7,140
Presbyterian	197	5,766
Methodist	278	6,557
Other denominations and unknown	177	4,188

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1904 and 1905, together with the average daily population :

Asylums.	Year ending 30th September, 1904.					Year ending 30th September, 1905.				
	Daily Average Population.	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient.	Annual Cost per Patient After Deducting Revenue.	Weekly Cost per Patient After Deducting Revenue	Daily Average Population	Annual Cost per Patient.	Weekly Cost per Patient	Annual Cost per Patient After Deducting Revenue.	Weekly Cost per Patient After Deducting Revenue
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	739	146 69	2 82	89 25	1 71	749	150 57	2 90	89 22	1 71
London	1,013	142 80	2 75	125 02	2 40	1,031	133 87	2 57	114 83	2 21
Kingston	598	142 30	2 83	120 30	2 31	610	148 45	2 85	135 76	2 61
Hamilton	1,041	137 27	2 64	121 39	2 33	1,038	127 27	2 45	109 59	2 11
Mimico	602	138 59	2 66	119 33	2 29	585	118 30	2 28	100 58	1 93
Brockville	660	143 58	2 76	133 04	2 56	652	130 40	2 51	120 35	2 31
Cobourg	144	160 66	3 09	157 16	3 02	144	151 02	2 90	146 18	2 81
Penetang	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	191 36	3 68	189 31	3 64
Orillia	703	108 15	2 08	101 99	1 96	736	96 39	1 85	89 42	1 72
Totals	5,500	140 63	2 70	120 93	2 33	5,746	132 23	2 32	112 23	2 16

REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

	No. of Patients.	Revenue.
		$ c.
Toronto Asylum	312	45,950 53
London "	242	19,692 31
Kingston "	134	7,743 22
Hamilton "	211	18,377 91
Mimico "	113	10,369 14
Brockville "	111	6,552 56
Cobourg "	9	697 39
Penetang "	9	405 04
Orillia "	70	5,127 49
Totals	1,211	114,915 59

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year:

——	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871..	118	14,045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872..	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	.....
" " 1873..	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
" " 1874..	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	.....
" " 1875..	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
" " 1876..	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877..	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	.....
" " 1878..	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
" " 1879..	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
" " 1880..	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
" " 1881..	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	.....
" " 1882..	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
" " 1883..	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	.....
" " 1884..	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41
" " 1885..	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
" " 1886..	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.....
" " 1887..	514	48,742 53	.....	4,287 52
" " 1888..	538	59,638 16	10,895 03	.....
" " 1889..	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	.....
" " 1890..	562	62,754 16	.....	3,916 48
" " 1891.	577	48,507 52	.....	14,246 14
" " 1892..	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
" " 1893..	661	73,415 54	174 93	.....
" " 1894..	697	72,722 04	.....	693 50
" " 1895..	743	68,290 31	.....	4,431 73
" " 1896..	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	.....
" " 1897..	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	.....
" " 1898..	770	72,042 44	.....	28,538 81
" " 1899.	778	74,364 54	2,322 10	.....
" " 1900..	846	81,650 87	7,286 33	.....
" " 1901..	902	90,677 46	9,026 59	.....
" " 1902..	959	101,076 20	10,398 74	.....
" " 1903..	1,029	97,416 03	.....	3,660 17
" " 1904..	1,111	106,167 49	8,751 46	.....
" " 1905..	1,211	114,915 59	8,748 10	.....

APPENDIX.

TO THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROCKVILLE, COBOURG, PENETANGUISHENE, ORILLIA, TOGETHER WITH THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1905.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, etc., Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirement, I have the honor to submit the sixty-fifth annual report of this Hospital, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1905.

Having already written the report of Rockwood Hospital, the Superintendency of which I have just left, it is not to be expected that I am in a position to do more than submit the annual tables and make evident some of the requirements.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, ETC.

One hundred and eighty-four admissions reached us, a total of no less than fifty-nine coming in under warrant.

Doubtless, in a large city this system will be used more than would be the case in rural districts, but the same arguments, so often repeated in annual reports, apply to its abuse here. No doubt, at an early date, a satisfactory change of the law in regard to the admission of the indigent insane, requiring immediate care and treatment, will be made.

The discharges numbered ninety-six, and it is gratifying to note that the recovery rate, based upon the admissions, reached thirty-eight per cent., a very satisfactory showing indeed.

The death rate was a little over four per cent. Paresis, tuberculosis and heart disease were prominent among the causes of death. Indeed the number of paretics to be observed in the men's wards is very striking, to me, coming from a Hospital peopled by patients from agricultural districts. It merely means, of course, that the specific trouble, which so often lays the foundation for paresis, is much more common in urban than in rural centres.

GENERAL REMARKS.

My residence here has been far too brief to enable me to speak with authority regarding the needs of this Institution, but the wants are strikingly evident.

The many recommendations made by my predecessor, last year, have, to a large extent not been acted upon, and it is my purpose, at an early date, to offer a special report upon the most urgent of these. In the meanwhile something must be done at once to make the proper treatment of the sick possible.

Not only is this Institution without a proper Hospital Building, but it has not even a Hospital Trained Nurse. When one thinks that the Asylum gives accommodation to seven hundred and fifty patients, he realizes the urgent necessity for instant action. The tuberculous patients

are scattered throughout the general wards, and there is no provision for their isolation. Next summer it will be possible, of course, to erect suitable pavilions for the care of the tuberculous. At present we shall have to arrange for their isolation, as far as practicable, in the wards.

Retirement of Dr. Daniel Clark.

In April last, Dr. Daniel Clark, who for thirty years had been Medical Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, tendered his resignation to the Government, feeling that the burden of carrying on the affairs of such a large Institution had become too great for him. In the early part of September this resignation was accepted.

Dr. Clark's career in the Toronto Asylum was one that reflected the greatest credit upon a name that is well known from one end of the Dominion to the other, and the many honors heaped upon him in Canada and the United States, were well deserved, and a tribute to his ability. He left the service respected and honored, and the regret expressed at his departure, by patients and employees, was plainly deep-seated and sincere.

He must indeed find comfort in the fact that at the end of his long stewardship he retires from labor without a "blot on the scutcheon"; a record to be proud of.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. K. Clarke,

Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1905.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1904	.....	.....	.....	368	357	725
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.	32	17	49			
" Medical Certificate	49	86	135	81	103	184
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	449	460	909
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	24	44	68			
" improved	10	9	19			
" unimproved	5	4	9			
Total number of discharges during year.	39	57	96			
Died	22	21	43			
Eloped	4	.... ..	4			
Transferred	5	12	17	70	90	160
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1905	.....	.....	... ..	379	370	749
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum	.....	.....	.....	4,873	4,617	9,490
Total number discharged	2,485	2,488	4,973			
" died	1,302	1,073	2,375			
" eloped	96	13	109			
" transferred	611	673	1,284	4,494	4,247	8,741
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1905	.....	.....	.....	379	370	749
Applications on file	5	12				

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 4th of June, 1905)	387	379	766
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 6th of October, 1904)	360	356	721
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	138,335	135,050	273,385
Daily average population	379	370	749

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	50	69	119	2,244	2,835	5,079
Single	31	34	65	2,629	1,782	4,411
Total	81	103	184	4,873	4,617	9,490
Religion.						
Presbyterians	13	18	31	1,078	1,008	2,086
Episcopalians	25	22	47	1,396	1,297	2,693
Methodists	17	29	46	934	954	1,888
Baptists		7	7	119	111	230
Congregationalists	2	6	8	44	75	119
Roman Catholics	12	16	28	915	861	1,776
Mennonites				2		2
Quakers				7	3	10
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	9	5	14	279	255	534
Not reported	3		3	98	53	151
Total	81	103	184	4,873	4,617	9,490
Nationalities.						
English	26	13	39	860	755	1,615
Irish	7	15	22	1,095	1,096	2,191
Scotch	2	2	4	515	450	965
Canadian	38	65	103	2,063	1,993	4,056
United States	3	3	6	157	182	339
Other countries	5	5	10	148	119	267
Unknown				35	22	57
Total	81	103	184	4,873	4,617	9,490

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	1	1	11	12	23
Brant	.....	.....	.....	48	60	108
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	24	14	38
Carleton	.....	2	2	79	65	144
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	32	24	56
Essex	.....	.....	.....	17	13	30
Frontenac	1	.....	1	102	71	173
Grey	1	.....	1	114	88	202
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	26	25	51
Halton	.....	.....	.....	81	65	146
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	112	87	199
Huron	.....	.....	.....	63	57	120
Kent	.....	.....	.....	26	23	49
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	29	24	53
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	60	51	111
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	25	16	41
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	98	83	181
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	82	78	160
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	15	13	28
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	18	21	39
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	309	292	601
Ontario	1	1	2	187	175	362
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	36	40	76
Peel	.....	.....	.....	126	124	250
Perth	1	1	2	49	47	96
Peterborough	1	.....	1	97	92	189
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	13	17	30
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	26	26	52
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	10	14
Simcoe	.....	1	1	61	61	122
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	95	69	164
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	136	142	278
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	50	53	103
Welland	.....	.....	.....	50	46	96
Wellington	.....	2	2	146	148	294
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	227	210	437
York	75	95	170	1,968	2,060	4,028
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	175	64	239
Total admissions	81	103	184	4,873	4,617	9,490

TABLE No. 4

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				5		5
Carleton				12	1	13
Dufferin				3		3
Elgin				1		1
Essex				1	2	3
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey				58	17	75
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton				4	2	6
Hastings				53	26	79
Huron				3		3
Kent				6	2	8
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington				11		11
Lincoln				13	9	22
Muskoka District				2	1	3
Norfolk				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham				61	27	88
Ontario				60	29	89
Oxford				3	5	8
Peel				31	8	39
Perth				7		7
Peterborough				40	14	54
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew				4	1	5
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	4	17
Victoria				51	24	75
Waterloo				9	4	13
Welland				6	3	9
Wellington				13	3	16
Wentworth				38	9	47
York	27	17	44	619	433	1,062
Not classed				85	14	99
Total admissions	27	17	44	1,303	684	1,987

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. C.	M	66	Oct. 5, 1904	.....	.....	23	Gangrene of lung.
2	L. McL.	F	33	" 10, "	2	.....	17	Peritonitis.
3	H. W.	M	33	" 19, "	2	8	25	Paresis.
4	J. O'B	F	40	" 24, "	.....	.....	13	Pneumonia.
5	T. B. A.	M	28	" 23, "	.....	3	9	Exhaustion of melancholia.
6	J. G.	M	70	Nov. 7, "	.....	.....	20	Marasmus.
7	J. C.	M	49	" 9, "	.....	11	16	Paresis.
8	S. McA	F	53	" 11, "	.....	6	29	Tuberculosis.
9	J. D. P	M	55	" 17, "	.....	4	.....	Marasmus.
10	M. T	F	78	Dec. 5, "	45	11	8	Senile decay.
11	S. L. H.	F	67	" 5, "	.....	3	29	Heart disease.
12	M. E. M.	M	35	" 15, "	.....	9	29	Paresis.
13	M. R.	F	51	" 19, "	2	.....	28	Apoplexy.
14	T. A.	M	40	" 21, "	.....	3	25	Paresis.
15	S. B	F	47	Jan. 8, 1905	2	.....	15	Pneumonia.
16	M. K.	F	58	" 23, "	20	10	28	Heart disease.
17	G. W.	M	48	Feb. 3, "	.....	8	10	Epilepsy.
18	A. F.	F	80	" 8, "	30	3	29	La Grippe.
19	G. S.	M	81	" 9, "	47	.....	28	Heart disease.
20	E. H.	F	57	" 19, "	27	10	12	Cancer of stomach.
21	I. F.	F	41	Mar. 3, "	.....	.....	14	Exhaustion acute mania.
22	E. G	F	74	" 12, "	32	3	9	Heart disease.
23	L. E	M	....	" 25, "	.....	10	4	Epilepsy.
24	R. C.	F	39	" 31, "	1	7	10	Heart disease.
25	M. J	F	22	Apr. 11, "	.....	3	5	Tuberculosis.
26	D. W.	M	65	" 17, "	.....	1	26	Sarcoma of liver.
27	T. H. S.	M	40	" 26, "	.....	2	10	Paresis.
28	J. S.	F	74	May 3, "	.....	1	22	Acute bronchitis.
29	W. E.	M	52	" 30, "	.....	1	5	Heart Failure.
30	C. F.	M	74	June 2, "	4	4	22	Bright's disease.
31	G. K	M	77	" 5, "	40	8	27	Senile decay.
32	E. H	F	38	" 15, "	.....	9	12	Tuberculosis.
33	E. H	F	34	July 3, "	6	11	27	Bright's disease.
34	M. P	F	76	Aug. 13, "	1	1	20	Heart disease.
35	A. W.	M	39	" 19, "	14	4	8	Tuberculosis.
36	W. C	M	69	Sept. 12, "	.....	.....	10	Heart disease.
37	L. S	M	51	" 13, "	.....	5	.....	Suicide by hanging.
38	W. S	M	86	" 16, "	.....	.....	19	Senile decay.
39	J. V.	M	64	" 24, "	2	2	25	Epilepsy.
40	W. F.	M	70	" 26, "	.....	8	12	Senile decay.
41	A. E. S	F	54	" 28, "	.....	.....	20	Peritonitis.
42	M. A. O.	F	64	" 28, "	18	7	24	Tuberculosis.
43	M. K	F	71	" 30, "	1	1	.....	Senile decay.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admission for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male	Female.	Total	Male.	Female	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	14	14	....	8	8
Religious excitement	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	7	5	12	10	3	13
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	1	2	3	5	8
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	10	1	11	11	.....	11
Veneral disease	2	1	3	3	1	4
Over-work	.....	5	5	.....	7	7
Sunstroke	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Puerperal	.....	4	4	.	8	8
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puberty and change of life	.....	10	10	.....	13	13
Brain disease, with general paralysis	10	.....	10	10	.....	10
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	2	4	3	2	5
Other forms of brain disease	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	3	7	10	3	7	10
Fevers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	6	12	18	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	26	31	57	34	43	77
Total	81	103	184	81	103	184

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	17	48	65
Discharged, recovered	13	19	32	.....	.....	.....
" improved	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1905	2	10	12	.....	.....	.....
Totals	17	48	65	17	48	65

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	1	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	4	10	14	2	4	6	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	11	14	25	3	10	13	1	.....	1
" 30 " 35 "	13	14	27	7	5	12	2	2	4
" 35 " 40 "	7	11	18	1	2	3	2	2	4
" 40 " 45 "	9	15	24	1	8	9	2	2	4
" 45 " 50 "	5	11	16	2	4	6	2	1	3
" 50 " 55 "	10	6	16	3	1	4	2	3	5
" 55 " 60 "	6	3	9	2	3	5	1	2	3
" 60 " 65 "	5	9	14	2	2	4	1	1	2
" 65 " 70 "	6	4	10	1	2	3	3	1	4
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	.....	1	1	3	3	6
" 75 " 80 "	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	1	2	3
" 80 " 85 "	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 85 " 90 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	81	103	184	24	44	68	22	21	43

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	37	18	8	1	2
From 1 to 2 months	19	9	7	5	2
" 2 " 3 "	8	12	13	2	1
" 3 " 4 "	20	5	8	2	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	9	7	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	8	3	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	8	12	3	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	10	3	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	2	12	3	.....	2
" 9 " 10 "	.....	9	.....	1	.....
" 10 " 11 "	3	6	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	6	2	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	25	60	3	4	1
" 18 months to 2 years	11	28	2	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	9	43	.....	2	.....
" 3 " 4 "	9	45	1	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	5	24	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	4	34	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	5	25	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	37	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	29	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	19	1	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	5	132	2	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	54	.....	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards	.....	103	.....	.....	.....
Totals	184	749	68	19	9

TABLE No. 10

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	5	1,340		1,340
Tailor's shop	5	1,197		1,197
Shoe shop	4	914		914
Engineer's shop	6	1,460		1,460
Mason work	1	290		290
Wood yard and coal shed	10	3,119		3,119
Bakery	3	936		936
Laundry	34	1,220	8,700	9,920
Dairy	6	1,872		1,872
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	312		312
Painting	3	900		900
Garden	18	3,700		3,700
Grounds	12	2,640		2,640
Stable	6	1,410		1,410
Kitchen	12	2,510		2,510
Dining rooms	68	8,110	13,910	22,020
Officers' quarters	4		1,890	1,890
Sewing rooms	6		1,640	1,640
Knitting	12		2,140	2,140
Mending	52		14,110	14,110
Wards	117	12,036	16,036	28,072
Storeroom	1	312		312
General	89	12,110	10,180	22,290
Tin shops	1	300		300
Upholstering	6	1,204		1,204
Sewing in wards	21		8,410	8,410
Total	503	57,892	77,016	134,908

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females	Total.
Algoma District	1	4	5
Brant	1	1	2
Carleton	6	1	7
Dufferin	1	1	2
Durham	11	10	21
Elgin	...	1	1
Frontenac	1	1	2
Glengarry	1	...	1
Grey	8	1	9
Halton	3	5	8
Hastings	6	...	6
Huron	1	2	3
Kent	1	1	2
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	2	..	2
Lennox and Addington	1	...	1
Lincoln	1	3	4
Middlesex	1	...	1
Muskoka District	1	3	4
Nipissing District	..	1	1
Norfolk	...	1	1
Northumberland	11	15	16
Ontario	6	11	17
Oxford	2	1	3
Parry Sound District	1	...	1
Peel	6	8	14
Perth	2	1	3
Peterborough	9	2	11
Simcoe	6	5	11
Stormont	1	...	1
Thunder Bay District	2	...	2
Victoria	8	3	11
Waterloo	2	4	6
Welland	2	1	3
Wellington	2	8	10
Wentworth	4	1	5
York	263	282	545
Not classed, unknown, etc.	3	...	3
Total	379	370	749

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	Nationality. English.	Nationality. Irish.	Nationality. Scotch.	Nationality. United States.	Nationality. Other countries or unknown	Religious Denomination. Church of England.	Religious Denomination. Roman Catholic.	Religious Denomination. Presbyterian.	Religious Denomination. Methodist.	Religious Denomination. Other Denominations.	Social State. Married or Widowed.	Social State. Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Months.	Admitted by. Warrant.	Admitted by. Certificate	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to
M. A. A.	85	..	1	York	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	.....	1	.....	None	Penetang.
R. C.	71	..	1	Grey	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	1	1	.....	"	"
C. C.	49	..	1	York	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	.....	.....	1	Housewife	"
S. D.	66	..	1	"	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	.....	8	1	.....	None	"
S. D. G.	54	..	1	"	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	.....	1	.....	Tailoress	"
M. R. H.	30	..	1	"	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	?	.....	1	.....	Domestic	"
M. H.	49	..	1	"	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	?	.....	1	.....	None	"
J. L. M.	50	..	1	"	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	24	.....	.....	1	"	"
C. M.	61	..	1	"	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	30	.....	1	.....	"	"
M. A. McD.	75	..	1	Wellington	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	.....	5	.....	1	"	"
M. McD.	70	..	1	York	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	3	.....	1	.....	"	"
M. R.	53	..	1	"	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	.....	3	.....	1	Domestic	"
J. F.	19	1	..	"	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	.....	1	.....	None	"
I. M. C.	40	1	..	"	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	8	1	.....	Peddler	"
W. P.	34	1	..	"	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	3	1	.....	None	"
W. W.	42	1	..	"	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	10	1	.....	Gardener	"
A. S.	38	1	..	"	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	?	.....	1	.....	None	"

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

Female Wards.

No. articles of clothing and furnishings made	5,233
No. articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	8,011
	13,244

Sewing Room.

No. articles of clothing and furnishings cut	6,685
No. articles of clothing and furnishings made	1,227
No. articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	638
	8,550

Tailor Shop.

No. garments made	561
No. garments repaired	915
	1,476

Shoe Shop.

No prs. boots and shoes made	331
No. other articles	54
No. prs. boots and shoes repaired	549
No. other articles	13
	947

Tinware.

No. pieces made	31
No. pieces repaired	779
	810

Book Binding.

No. new books bound	20
No. books re-bound	125
	145

Upholstering.

No. mattresses remade	275
No. sofas recovered	8
No. settees recovered	4
No. cushions for bowling alley	3
No. chairs re-upholstered	12
	302

Knitting.

No. prs. men's socks made	282
No. prs. women's stockings made	120
	402

Laundry.

No. pieces passing through laundry	409,868

FARM AND GARDEN.

Quantities.		Produce and price.	Value.
1,250	Bunches	Asparagus, at 2c	$25 00
15	Bushels	Artichokes, at 40c	6 00
75	"	Beans, at 40c	26 00
400	"	Beets, at 40c	160 00
475	"	Carrots, at 40c	190 00
1,400	Each	Cucumbers, at 1c	14 00
11,250	Heads	Celery, at 3c	337 50
10,450	"	Cabbage, at 2c	209 00
1,150	"	Cauliflower, at 5c	57 50
835	Bunches	Cress and mustard, at 1c	8 35
275	Each	Citron, at 5c	13 75
1,975	Dozen	Corn (table), at 5c	98 75
55	Loads	Corn (fodder), at $1.00	55 00
435	Quarts	Currants, at 5c	21 75
115	"	Gooseberries, at 5c	5 75
10,250	Bunches	Lettuce, at 1c	102 50
8,350	"	Onions (green), at 1c	83 50
150	Bushels	Onions (ripe), at $1.00	150 00
57	"	Peas (green), at 40c	22 80
45	"	Potatoes (new), at $1.00	45 00
975	Bunches	Parsley, at 1c	9 75
575	Bushels	Parsnips, at 40c	230 00
5,925	Bunches	Rhubarb, at 2c	118 50
4,235	"	Radish, at 1c	42 35
45	Boxes	Raspberries, at 6c	2 70
175	Bushels	Spinach, at 20c	35 00
245	Boxes	Strawberries, at 6c	14 70
850	Bunches	Savory and sage, at 2c	17 00
55	Tons	Sugar beets, at $5.00	275 00
125	Bunches	Thyme, at 2c	2 50
235	Bushels	Tomatoes, at 50c	117 50
200	"	Turnips, at 20c	40 00
1,250	Each	Vegetable marrow, at 2c	25 00
26,183	Gallons	Milk, at 12c	3,141 96
			$5,704 11

Toronto Asylum, Farm Exchange Account.

1904.			1904.		
Nov. 16.	To paid The Wm. Ryan & Co., 1,278 lbs. live chickens, at 11c.	$140 58	Oct. 1.	By Cash balance on hand	$135 63
18.	" R. Hunter, 6 cows	296 75	5.	" from The Harris Abattoir Co., tallow	223 33
Dec. 31.	To Balance	191 98	Nov. 16.	" " R. Hunter, 6 dry cows	232 00
			28.	" " Toronto Bill Posting Co. (rental)	12 50
			30.	" " Jacob Shepard, 214 barrels, at 10c.	21 40
			30.	" " Jacob Shepard, 120 lbs. tea lead, at 1½c.	1 80
			30.	" " Jacob Shepard, 93 sacks at 5c.	4 56
		$629 31			$629 31
1905.			1905.		
Jan. 17.	To paid R. Hunter, 8 cows	$378 35	Jan. 1.	By Cash balance on hand	$191 98
Mar. 31.	To Balance	125 73	13.	" from R. Hunter, 8 dry cows	300 00
			Feb 18.	" " Toronto Bill Posting Co. (rental)	12 50
		$504 48			$504 48
April 6.	To paid R. Hunter, 7 milch cows	$343 90	April 1.	By Cash balance on hand	$125 73
June 8.	" R. Hunter, 7 milch cows	324 25	4.	" from R. Hunter, 7 dry cows	280 00
23.	" R. Hunter, 7 milch cows	329 25	28.	" " Harris Abattoir Co., tallow	142 51
30.	To Balance	209 25	May 30.	" " R. Hunter, 7 dry cows	294 00
			June 9.	" " Harris Abattoir Co., tallow	1 87
			15.	" " Granotstein, 270 lbs. rags, at $1.25	33 75
			15.	" " Granotstein, 7,180 lbs. scrap, at 55c.	39 49
			23.	" " R. Hunter, 7 dry cows	290 00
		$1,207 35			$1,207 35
Aug. 30.	" " R. Hunter, 8 dry cows	320 00	July 1.	By Balance on hand	$209 95
Sept. 30.	To Balance	147 45	4.	By Cash from Toronto Bill Posting Co. (rent)	12 50
			Aug. 30.	" " R. Hunter, 8 dry cows	320 00
		$542 45			$542 45
			Oct. 1.	By Balance	$147 45

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER, 30th, 1905.

October 1st, 1905.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.

Sir,—In accordance with the requirements of the statute I herewith submit the thirty-fourth annual report of this Institution for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

By reference to table No. 1 it will be seen that there were 1,211 patients treated during the year as against 1,194 last year. The number of discharges 88 as against 84 last year. Remaining in the Asylum at the end of the year 1,048 as against 1,021 last year, and 75 died as against 78 last year. We only had 11 deaths from phthisis as against 29 last year, which may be owing to greater care in isolation.

Our death rate is very much increased by the number of aged people being almost forced upon us. To show the proportion of patients advanced in age who have been admitted during the year I would call attention to the following table of 59 patients over 50 years whose average is over 61 years; and also a list of applications who were not admitted but whose age averages 74 years nearly. They are as follows:

Patients admitted during the year whose age was over 50 years.
Average over 61 years.

	Initials.	Age.	Sex.		Initials.	Age.	Sex.
1	S. A. McL.	66	F	31	C. F.	52	M
2	M. B.	80	F	32	C. T.	55	M
3	N. N.	80	F	33	H. Mc I.	60	M
4	E. W.	84	F	34	R. S.	53	M
5	E. S.	56	F	35	M. G.	78	F
6	I. E.	56	F	36	C. P.	70	F
7	W. K.	80	M	37	S. D.	62	F
8	A. C.	58	M	38	H. S.	56	M
9	J. E.	72	M	39	J. McC.	70	M
10	S. H. H.	52	M	40	W. G. P.	50	M
11	C. M.	72	F	41	A. C.	76	F
12	R. A.	71	F	42	H. W. L.	50	M
13	J. MacK.	68	M	43	E. H.	60	F
14	E. W.	54	M	44	J. F.	50	M
15	J. R.	58	M	45	J. P.	58	M
16	M. D.	63	M	46	F. H.	60	M
17	E. C.	55	F	47	S. C.	56	F
18	E. S.	58	F	48	E. McK.	52	F
19	W. H. M.	56	M	49	J. A. W.	54	F
20	A. M.	52	F	50	M. D.	56	F
21	L. W.	55	F	51	W. C.	65	M
22	J. H.	68	M	52	D. P.	68	M
23	R. L.	69	F	53	E. S.	65	F
24	M. McI.	62	M	54	T. H.	50	M
25	M. C.	57	F	55	L. L.	58	M
26	S. A. H.	70	F	56	S. D.	56	F
27	T. R.	57	M	57	W. B.	60	M
28	A. C.	50	F	58	A. C.	69	F
29	J. P.	63	M	59	S. McP.	69	M
30	H. B.	62	M				

Applications during the year of seniles not admitted whose average age was nearly 74 years.

	Initials.	Age.	Sex.		Initials.	Age.	Sex.
1	J. McK.	90	M	12	J. K.	64	M
2	M. K.	82	F	13	J. G.	76	M
3	J. H. S.	85	M	14	H. B.	82	M
4	J. B.	79	M	15	M. T.	86	M
5	A. A.	56	F	16	J. G.	83	M
6	P. W.	78	M	17	J. E.	78	M
7	T. M.	64	M	18	S. P.	70	F
8	S. G. D.	84	M	19	R. K.	74	F
9	E. O. F.	60	M	20	M. McD.	60	F
10	P. McG.	64	M	21	E. D.	76	F
11	J. M.	54	M				

Improvements.

We have endeavored during the year to carry to completion a few more of the many improvements so much needed in the interest of the patients and to the benefit of all concerned in connection with the Asylum.

The extension of our farm last year by the purchase of 235 more acres was the great event of the year. During the last year it has been our earnest endeavor to reclaim this almost wild land and to bring it into such a condition that we may derive more benefit from it than we had when it was only rented. As reported in our last we had at once set to work to drain and fence the farm. This will necessarily have to be done by degrees and since my last report we have enclosed a fifty acre field, which had been fall ploughed, with Lamb woven wire fence. In this field we planted twenty-six acres of potatoes, sixteen acres of ensilage corn and about eight acres of mangels. I am glad to say that they have all done well. We also, in another field of the same farm, planted ten acres of potatoes, from which, with those from other small patches, we hope to have more than enough for the use of the Institution. They are now being harvested and promise to yield abundantly.

We have under-brushed another large portion of the place from which we secured thirty or forty cords of good wood, and during the ensuing year we shall endeavor to put up another four hundred rods of wire fencing. A good deal of fall ploughing will be done and we hope gradually to get the place into a good state of cultivation.

Nurses' Home.

Since our last report we have taken the large central building of the New Infirmary and converted it into a Nurses' Home, where we have now comfortably situated twenty-eight nurses who formerly were at work on the worst halls and from which they had formerly to retire for the night in rooms just off the halls, so that they were really in the noise and worry and bad air of these halls during the greater part of the twenty-four hours and consequently very frequently ill and off duty. All parties concerned are very much pleased with the change, the Institution gets better service from the nurses and they are in much better health and can do their work with greater comfort and vigor.

I am glad to be able to say that we have completed the four balconies at the end of the "B" and "D" halls. They are very handsome and fill a long felt want, are thoroughly enjoyed by the patients where they can sit for hours in the fresh air and sunshine. They also allow us to ventilate and air four of the worst halls in the Main Building.

As I stated in my last report we had begun to build a two story 25x30 addition to the carpenter shop in which to place what machinery we have belonging to that department. We are glad to be able to say that it is now completed and ready for occupation. The lower story which has a fine granolithic floor will be occupied by the carpenters while the upper story will be used as an extension of the laundry.

We have also completed this season the double house at the front gate by rebuilding the kitchens belonging thereto. These are now very comfortable houses.

It became necessary last winter to cover the large coal vaults and we succeeded in accomplishing this task although the weather was very unfavorable. This was a great improvement, for the cover had become leaky and very dangerous.

We installed the new 100 horse power boiler and hope to be allowed to instal two more of the same size and discard the old small boilers which are out of date and very extravagant users of coal. When we have these powerful boilers in place we hope to be allowed to instal an electric plant which will furnish us with electric lights for any part of the place and also electric motors for the many small pieces of machinery where it may be used to advantage.

Ice Hoist.

Our Engineer very skilfully constructed a plan of raising the ice into the ice house by means of an endless chain. This greatly facilitates the storing of the ice and will enable us to get two or perhaps three crops of ice from our reservoir. If so we shall be enabled to sell a good deal of the pure spring water ice which is in great demand here.

The Reservoir has not disappointed us but has even during this dry season withstood all demands upon it, furnishing often 100,000 gallons daily. The great comfort derived from this bountiful supply of pure water is felt in every part of the Institution, but chiefly in the health of the patients and others. The laundry too does perfect work now compared with a time when impure water had to be used.

In the bake shop we had long recognised that mixing the bread by hand was not an ideal way for many reasons, and since the last report we were allowed to put in a dough mixer, the Engineer installing it and connecting it by a long steel cable with the power house. This works splendidly, and now it is hard to see how we did without it so long.

Having a lot of rough wood from the new farm to cut into stove-wood as well as thirty or forty cords of cord-wood, we conceived it would be better to buy a circular saw to cut up this wood rather than have the patients doing it with a cross cut saw during the severe weather in the winter as had been the custom, when frequently, owing to their condition it was common to have them suffer from severe frost bites. We and the patients were

particularly satisfied with the work done by this machine which was run by steam. All the wood was cut up in three of four days and nicely piled up in the shed.

A number of other very necessary works have been completed which can only be mentioned in this report. They are as follows:

Repairing and altering Dr. McNaughton's rooms.

Making three large storerooms at the North Building.

Painting back halls of the Main Building.

Building two intakes at the Reservoir.

Flooring "2 D" hall on the men's side Main Building.

Flooring the pumping house and the Engineer's room.

Re-flooring the Steward's room.

Building new cement steps and side walks and cellar entrance at East Cottage.

Making cement sills at the doors of the cow and horse stables.

Laying four new hardwood floors in the dining room at East Cottage.

Building two sets of cement steps at two entrances at the North Building.

Putting up four hundred rods of woven wire fence on the North farm.

Rebuilding the entrance and steps to the cellar of North Cottage.

Building two sets of cement steps at two entrances of the Church.

Making cement floor for the new extension of the Carpenter's Shop.

Building a well hole in the Boiler House for the purpose of better drainage, thus saving the stokers from working in water as they did a good deal of the time.

Laying 400 ft. of 4 in. iron pipe to the laundry from the tanks to replace a 2 in. pipe which was wholly inadequate.

Building an outside closet in the women's airing court which had become very necessary.

Ditching and tiling with 6 in. tile about 1,000 ft. of the ditch on the side road which was a constant menace to the health of the place, as well as being a very unsightly portion of the grounds. This was really the work of the Township, but the Council could not be moved in the matter.

We are building a coal vault at the Infirmacy, and also a superstructure by which we may extend the kitchen somewhat to hold the steam kettles, etc. This will, when finished, be a great convenience and saving of fuel.

Work to be Done.

We need very badly a neat brick Lodge at the front gate as a shelter for those using the street cars to and from the city.

We need four or five gas lights in the avenue until we can get electric lights established. These are really necessary to enable foot passengers to make their way safely to and from the Building.

That which we really need is to be allowed to make our own electric lights, thus giving us cheap light over the whole place.

Installing radiators in the store and others in the Main Building.

The building of some fire escapes on both sides of the North Building which is now without any.

Unsightly Fire Escapes at the front door to be moved to the back of the building and a modern entrance constructed.

Wire fence for airing court on women's side.

A Modern Metallic Drier for the Laundry instead of the old and worn out wooden one which is now in use, and which is so extravagant and wasteful in the use of heat.

The Training School for Nurses.

We had a good attendance of nurses at the school during the winter and the staff delivered in all sixt-six lectures to the two classes. We have decided that we shall conform to the usual custom in Nurses' Schools and have the pupils take three years in completing their course. This should and will enable them to take their place with any nurse. The examinations will be held in April when we hope to graduate a number of capable nurses. The graduates are given all of the important places on the wards since this is the only inducement we can offer.

Amusements.

We carried on the usual semi-weekly dances which seem to be a never failing source of pleasure to the patients, giving them exercise both mentally and physically.

A number of very good entertainments were given by various companies, choirs, etc., and the Seventh Band was very generous in giving us concerts throughout the season.

Our Annual Ball was held on April 19th and as usual was a great success, the rooms being beautifully decorated and the music, furnished by our own Orchestra, of the best.

Our Annual Games were held on the 26th September and were largely attended by visitors and were enjoyed by all.

The clergymen of the city have very generously continued to hold services each Sabbath morning or afternoon, never failing to attend, even during the most inclement weather. These services are much enjoyed by the patients and the officers are very grateful to the ministers for their very self sacrificing labors.

The Farm and Garden.

As usual we have again most bountiful crops of all kinds of produce which furnish luxuries to the patients and others not usually found at these Institutions. The extent of these supplies is shown in the accompanying tables. The ornamental grounds never appeared to better advantage than they did this season.

Officers and Employees.

I can only repeat what I said in my last report that those who had duties to perform have done them with faithfulness and loyalty which has enabled us to carry out our work with pleasure as well as efficiency towards the Institution, and I desire here to express my sincere thanks to them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

G. A. MacCallum,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1905.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1904				500	521	1,021
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	35	13	48			
" Medical Certificate	53	89	142	88	102	190
Total number under treatment during year				588	623	1,211
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	38	31	69			
" improved	9	4	13			
" unimproved	2	4	6			
Total number of discharges during year	49	39	88			
Died	33	42	75			
				82	81	163
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1905				506	542	1,048
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,851	2,568	5,419
Total number discharged	1,110	1,070	2,180			
" died	908	729	1,637			
" eloped	104	12	116			
" transferred	223	215	438	2,345	2,026	4,371
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1905				506	542	1,048
Applications on file				6	4	10

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 24th of August)	513	544	1,057
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 17th of January)	498	519	1,017
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	183,519	194,023	377,542
Daily average population	502.8	531.5	1,034.3

Social State.	Admissions of Year.			Total admissions since Opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married Widowed	34	52	86	1,245	1,586	2,831
Single	54	50	104	1,606	982	2,588
Total	88	102	190	2,851	2,568	5,419
Religion.						
Presbyterians	18	24	42	635	561	1,196
Episcopalians	17	21	38	527	464	991
Methodists	21	29	50	678	675	1,353
Baptists	5	7	12	202	196	398
Congregationalists	2	.....	2	26	19	45
Roman Catholics	20	13	33	457	442	899
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18
Infidels	1	.....	1	36	9	45
Other denominations	1	6	7	129	122	251
Not reported	3	2	5	141	73	214
Total	88	102	190	2,851	2,568	5,419
Nationalities.						
English	9	7	16	372	289	661
Irish	5	2	7	329	388	717
Scotch	4	2	6	232	196	428
Canadian	68	85	153	1,690	1,504	3,194
United States	.....	3	3	100	79	179
Other Countries	2	2	4	61	70	131
Unknown	.....	1	1	67	42	109
Total	88	102	190	2,851	2,568	5,419

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Brant	.....	.....	.....	38	35	73
Bruce	5	4	9	208	160	368
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
Elgin	6	10	16	182	182	364
Essex	11	7	18	173	159	332
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
Grey	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	22	23	45
Halton	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	5	9	14
Huron	7	12	19	268	258	526
Kent	7	11	18	193	204	397
Lambton	12	9	21	307	220	577
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Middlesex	21	35	56	682	653	1,335
Norfolk	1	.....	1	31	36	67
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	14	10	24
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	6	13	19
Oxford	7	5	12	251	167	418
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
Perth	11	8	19	229	188	417
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	13	21	34
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	5	6	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	12	14	26
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	33	21	54
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15
Welland	.....	.....	.....	20	16	36
Wellington	.....	1	1	13	22	35
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	46	48	94
York	.....	.....	.....	27	22	49
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Total admissions	88	102	190	2,851	2,568	5,419

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	2	10
Brant				20	11	31
Bruce	3		3	106	61	167
Carleton					2	2
Elgin		2	2	53	17	70
Essex	4	1	5	76	53	129
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				9	9	18
Haldimand				10	3	13
Halton				7	3	10
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron	2	1	3	106	62	168
Kent	3	1	4	65	31	96
Lambton	4	1	5	156	51	207
Lanark					1	1
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	8	4	12	197	133	330
Norfolk				21	13	34
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	3	2	5	124	39	163
Peel				3	5	8
Perth	8	1	9	99	52	151
Peterborough				1	6	7
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				17	8	25
Welland				3	5	8
Wellington				13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				29	31	60
Not classed				1		1
Total admissions	35	13	48	1,160	649	1,809

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1865	W. B. O'R..	M	50	Oct. 9, 1904	23	6	4	Anaemia.
3571	R. McC....	F	67	" 9, "	10	11	23	Cardiac disease.
5229	H. A. F....	M	41	" 16, "	.....	.....	17	Acute mania.
4681	F. C.....	M	66	" 20, "	3	2	4	Apoplexy.
1089	E. L.....	F	68	" 22, "	28	2	1	Cancer of pancreas.
3854	J. McQ	F	45	" 22, "	9	.....	19	Phthisis.
4983	R. C.....	M	44	Nov. 4, "	1	4	1	Perforation of œsophagus.
3095	B. C.....	F	42	" 17, "	14	1	11	Phthisis.
5218	M. A. C ...	F	56	Dec. 2, "	.....	2	22	Tuberculosis.
5260	S. H.....	F	47	" 5, "	.....	.....	12	Pneumonia.
3422	J. B.....	M	63	" 8, "	11	10	5	Rupture of bladder.
2158	J. D.....	M	50	" 15, "	22	3	11	Peritonitis.
3408	C. C.....	F	50	" 25, "	11	11	21	Pneumonia.
3051	A. W.....	F	74	" 26, "	14	5	19	Pneumonia.
5177	I. P.....	F	47	" 30, "	.....	6	8	Exhaustion of melancholia.
5168	R. T.....	M	21	Jan. 2, 1905	.....	.....	14	Exhaustion of mania.
2495	J. D.....	M	46	" 3, "	19	9	20	Chronic diarrhœa.
5261	R. A.....	F	75	" 3, "	.....	1	9	Exhaustion of mania.
4780	G. F.....	M	58	" 5, "	2	9	26	Pyaemia.
3823	L. W.....	F	57	" 8, "	9	5	17	Exhaustion of melancholia.
5037	F. N. B....	M	49	" 9, "	1	2	19	Paresis.
5061	E. G.....	F	59	" 11, "	1	2	7	Paralysis.
3535	F. McK....	M	58	" 14, "	11	5	18	Pneumonia.
5209	E. D.....	F	39	" 15, "	.....	4	30	Exhaustion of melancholia.
5186	L. B. J.....	M	78	" 19, "	.....	6	10	Senile decay.
5148	E. T.....	F	63	" 22, "	.....	8	25	Senile decay.
4844	J. W	M	29	Feb. 4, "	2	4	29	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
3627	M. J. K....	F	34	" 14, "	10	11	18	Tuberculosis of bowels.
1747	J. W.....	F	69	" 17, "	24	7	12	Inflam'ti'n of gall bladder.
5281	R. H. M....	F	36	" 17, "	.....	.....	25	Carbuncle.
1930	M. C	F	73	" 20, "	23	7	29	Cardiac disease.
3139	A. N. S	F	44	" 20, "	14	.....	22	Cardiac disease.
4084	T. W	M	73	" 26, "	7	8	15	Pyaemia.
2587	J. M	M	74	Mar. 2, "	19	3	10	Senile decay.
1543	R. H. T....	M	48	" 5, "	25	11	5	Exhaustion of mania.
4113	I. McA	F	63	" 15, "	7	7	5	Exhaustion of mania.
4093	P. R.....	M	82	" 15, "	7	8	13	Senile decay.
3797	M. McM ...	F	35	" 16, "	9	10	7	Peritonitis.
38	N. J.....	F	87	" 20, "	34	3	25	Senile decay.
4934	T. M	M	72	April 3, "	2	.....	30	Senile decay.
3918	C. McD....	M	33	" 9, "	9	1	28	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
1554	E. L. B....	F	76	" 10, "	25	11	15	Chronic diarrhœa.
3292	P. A. B....	F	45	" 16, "	12	11	19	Phthisis.
5048	E. M. E....	F	58	" 18, "	1	5	14	Senile decay.
4897	A. H	F	50	" 19, "	2	4	16	Tuberculosis.
1808	J. D.....	F	71	" 22, "	24	4	19	Senile decay.
4662	A. McD....	M	79	" 22, "	3	10	.....	Apopiexy.
4401	M. L	F	74	" 22, "	5	6	25	Pneumonia.
5288	J. B	M	36	" 27, "	.....	2	23	Paresis.
4470	A. McR....	F	33	May 6, "	5	1	7	Phthisis.
5313	S. A. H....	F	70	" 9, "	.....	1	21	Senility.
2002	P. W	F	74	" 18, "	23	7	5	Senile decay.
3077	S. L.....	F	40	" 22, "	14	8	22	General tuberculosis.
304	I. C	F	91	" 23, "	34	6	6	Senility.

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
3855	E. H. . . .	F	47	May 24, 1905	9	7	17	Epilepsy.
5237	M. N. . . .	F	80	" 31, "	. . .	7	18	Senility.
3318	C. H.	F	66	June 13, "	12	11	30	Cancer of stomach.
5306	M. McI. . . .	M	62	" 15, "	. . . . .	3	5	Senile decay.
4273	M. McD. . .	F	36	" 18, "	6	7	15	Phthisis.
5282	E. C. . . .	F	55	" 27, "	. . .	5	3	Exhaustion of melancholia.
4854	J. W.	M	28	July 7, "	2	9	6	Phthisis.
5331	R. D.	F	17	" 19, "	. . . .	2	30	Epilepsy.
148	R. P. . . .	F	84	" 25, "	34	8	2	Apoplexy.
2676	J. W.	M	60	" 26, "	18	9	27	Bright's disease.
3366	J. S.	M	63	" 27, "	12	10	3	Cardiac disease.
5341	C. T.	M	55	" 30, "	. . . . .	2	22	Inanition.
3816	F. B.	M	24	Aug. 3, "	10	1	8	Phthisis.
5391	T. J.	M	49	" 9, "	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	Septic poisoning.
1795	E. McH. . . .	M	52	" 19, "	24	8	30	Bright's disease.
5109	E. J. M. . . .	F	61	" 24, "	1	6	16	Strangulation.
5372	J. P.	M	58	" 25, "	. . . . .	1	27	Exhaustion of mania.
5142	L. D.	M	71	" 27, "	1	4	7	Senile decay.
5166	A. R.	M	55	" 31, "	1	3	3	Exhaustion of mania.
4308	J. H.	M	46	Sept. 5, "	6	7	16	Dysentery.
4809	E. D.	F	27	" 15, "	3	4	5	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	3	3	2	6	8
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Mental anxiety "worry"	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	1	1	2	3	.....	3
Veneral disease	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	1	1	2	2	.....	2
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
Sunstroke	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	2	2	.....	5	5
Uterine disorders	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	15	25	40	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	17	14	31	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	16	15	31	35	29	64
Total	55	68	123	55	68	123

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	59	36	95
Discharged, recovered	27	18	45	.....	.....	.....
" improved	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	14	9	23	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1905	13	8	21	.....	.....	.....
Total	59	36	95	59	36	95

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	5	4	9	2	1	3	.....	1	1
" 20 " 25 "	9	7	16	4	2	6	2	.....	2
" 25 " 30 "	11	9	20	2	3	5	2	1	3
" 30 " 35 "	5	7	12	3	2	5	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	5	12	17	3	1	4	1	4	5
" 40 " 45 "	13	14	27	4	5	9	2	3	5
" 45 " 50 "	10	20	30	8	5	13	5	5	10
" 50 " 55 "	8	5	13	5	5	10	3	2	5
" 55 " 60 "	8	9	17	2	3	5	5	5	10
" 60 " 65 "	7	2	9	2	1	3	4	3	7
" 65 " 70 "	5	4	9	1	.....	1	1	4	5
" 70 " 75 "	1	4	5	.....	1	1	4	6	10
" 75 " 80 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
" 80 " 85 "	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	88	102	190	38	31	69	33	42	75

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	35	9	1	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	30	21	2	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	12	13	5	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	15	16	3	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	16	6	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	10	3	2	.....
" 6 " 7 "	16	19	6	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	3	12	8	3	.....
" 8 " 9 "	4	5	8	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	4	8	4	1	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	8	5	.....	1
" 11 " 12 "	2	12	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	15	46	5	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years	2	59	4	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	11	67	4	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	2	45	1	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	39	.....	1	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	39	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	38	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	35	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	38	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	36	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	3	156	1	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	114	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	7	187	.....	1	.....
Not stated	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	190	1,048	69	13	6

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment,	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	10	3,133	.....	3,133
Tailor's shop	2	702	.....	702
Shoe shop	2	352	.....	352
Engineer's shop	9	2,978	.....	2,978
Mason work	4	1,354	.....	1,354
Wood yard and coal shed	2	374	.....	374
Bakery	5	1,755	.....	1,755
Laundry	42	4,200	8,377	12,577
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	4	1,275	.....	1,275
Painting	4	1,241	.....	1,241
Farm	37	11,186	.....	11,186
Garden	66	20,011	.....	20,011
Stable	10	3,080	.....	3,080
Kitchen	25	2,950	5,598	8,548
Dining rooms	58	7,019	10,050	17,069
Sewing rooms	36	.....	10,413	10,413
Knitting	11	243	2,762	3,005
Mending	3	.....	947	947
Halls	395	55,732	62,082	117,814
Storeroom	3	874	.....	874
General	117	21,930	12,985	34,915
Total	845	140,389	113,214	253,603

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	2	3	Norfolk	1	.....	1
Brant	.....	3	3	Oxford	41	38	79
Bruce	50	41	91	Perth	56	39	95
Elgin	40	39	79	Peterborough	.....	1	1
Essex	31	45	76	Simcoe	.....	3	3
Grey	1	2	3	Victoria	.....	1	1
Haldimand	.....	1	1	Waterloo	1	4	5
Hastings	.....	1	1	Wellington	2	.....	2
Huron	50	52	102	Wentworth	.....	1	1
Kent	47	45	92	York	1	14	15
Lambton	66	54	120				
Middlesex	118	156	274	Total	506	542	1,048

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Male Wards.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	46
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	3,689
	3,735

Female Wards.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	9,322
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	15,216
	24,538

Sewing Room.

No. articles clothing and furnishings made	3,522
No. articles clothing and furnishings repaired	2,125
	5,647

Knitting.

No. prs. stockings and socks made in wards	93
No. prs. Stockings and socks refooted in wards	312
No. prs. Stockings and socks made on machine	835
No. prs. stockings and socks refooted on machine	260
	1,500

Laundry.

No. of articles passing through laundry	641,906

Tailor Shop

No. garments made	1,778
No. garments repaired	195
	1,973

Shoe Shop.

No. prs. shoes made	146
No. other articles made	5
No. prs. shoes repaired	776
No. other articles repaired	341
	1,268

Carpenter Shop.

No. articles made	195
No. articles repaired	1,489
	1,684

Mattress Room.

No. mattresses and pillows made	56
No. mattresses and pillows renovated	295
	351

Upholstering Room.

No. articles repaired and recovered	96

Loom Room.

No. yds. rag carpet made	558
No. blanket rugs made	46
	604

Tin Shop.

No. articles repaired	171

Engineer's Department.

New hot water boiler installed in east greenhouse.
New hot water boiler installed in Superintendent's residence.
Made and erected a steel ice elevator at ice house.
New 100 horsepower boiler installed in main boiler house.
Two old boilers disconnected and taken from main boiler house.
Finished inlet pipes and 2 tanks at reservoir.
Carpenter's and chief attendant's residences fitted with gas, and hot and soft water pipes.
Fitted in main building 16 radiators.
Fitted 2 30-gallon copper kettles in main building.
Fitted 500 ft. 4 in. and 3 in. water pipes in main building.

General repairs new and old	2,932
Hours of steam heating main building	3,480
Hours of steam heating North building	2,691
Water pumped by well and fire engines	54,925,000 gals.
Sewage pumped	34,944,000 gals.

Bricklayer's Carpenter's and Painter's Departments.

General building operations and repairs.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Ornamental Department.

No. Greenhouse plants produced	5,876
No. bedding plants produced	61,379
No. annuals raised under glass and transferred	27,230
	94,485

Garden Products.

Fruit	$950 79
Vegetables	4,844 62
Herbs, etc.	41 25
	$5,836 66

Farm Products.

139 tons hay at 8.00	$1,112 00
2,925 bushels oats at 30c.	877 50
500 bushels barley at 50c.	250 00
5,400 bushels potatoes at 50c.	2,700 00
9,000 bushels mangolds at 7c.	630 00
300 tons ensilage corn at 1.50	450 00
800 bushels cob corn at 25c.	200 00
110 tons straw at 5.00	550 00
34,531 gallons milk at 12c.	4,143 72
3,814 lbs. dressed pork	228 84
30,630 lbs. live hogs	1,715 42
Total value of garden and farm produce	$18,694 14

LONDON ASYLUM, FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

1904.					1904.				
Oct.	8.	To paid Advertisement in *Forest and Stream*		83 24	Oct.	1.	To cash balance on hand		$185 90
	8.	" A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed		14 25		8.	" from W. Murdock, balance on calves		16 [illegible]
	15.	" Ed. Scatcherd, 1 milch cow		50 00		10.	" " J. Briody, 1 old Gladstone		25 00
	17.	" W. J. Ford, 5 loads manure		1 75		13.	" " Canadian Packing Co., 2 boxes		15 75
	18.	" T. Dexter & Son, bran		40 00		31.	" " Maintenance Account, eggs		54 52
	18.	" Kernehan & Ferguson, lumber		25 53	Nov.	21.	" " Geo. Heaman, 2 fawns		15 00
	18.	" Massey-Harris Co., repairing		15 36		24.	" " Ch. Howay, 1 calf		1 50
	18.	" Thos. Moxworthy, repairing		18 25		26.	" " A. R. Murdock, vegetables		25 9[illegible]
	18.	" A. M. Hamilton, chicken feed		14 45		30.	" " Maintenance Account, eggs		25 80
	18.	" H. Dreaney, manure		10 00		30.	" " J. K. Kidd, 27 hogs, 5,050 lbs		227 25
	18.	" Frost & Wood, repairs		6 70	Dec.	5.	" " Fred. Meyers, 1 calf		2 25
	23.	" Wm. Bryant, 1 boar		17 50		6.	" " R. Hunter, 4 dry cows		150 00
Nov.	21.	" Dawson & Porter, manure		13 40		8.	" " P. Keistusen, mare for draining		10 00
Dec.	5.	" T. J. Neeley, 1 milch cow		35 00		8.	" " C. Ryan, 2 calves		3 00
	5.	" Rob. Nicholson, 1 milch cow		45 00		12.	" " I. Stanley, 20 calves		20 00
	7.	" W. J. Weir, ½ horse-power		15 00		14.	" " A. M. Murdock, onions		13 95
	10.	" F. Meyers, 1 milch cow		45 00		20.	" " Wm. Jeffery, 1 pig		8 00
	10.	" W. Brown, 1 milch cow		48 45					
	16.	" Jas. McLeod, 2 milch cows		84 55					
	23.	" Ashton & Sons, 4 loads manure		1 60					
	23.	" Tho. Bull, cultivator		78 10					
	23.	" A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed		24 40					
		To balance		192 70					
				$800 17					$800 17

1905.					1905.				
Jan.	1.	To paid Ashman & Son, threshing		$65 00	Jan.	1.	By cash balance on hand		$192 70
	10.	" Fred. Meyers, 1 milch cow		43 75		2.	" from Maintenance Account, eggs		40 80
	10.	" *Farmers Advocate*		1 44		3.	" " A. R. Murdock, onions		19 35
	18.	" B. A. Fitzmaurice, flower pots		7 00		18.	" " A. R. Murdock, onions		15 00
Feb.	11.	" Goold, Sharpley & Muir, wood saw		41 50		30.	" " A. R. Murdock, onions		20 15
Jan.	20.	" The Frost & Wood Co., plow		36 00		31.	" " Maintenance Account, eggs and poultry		11 27
Feb.	14.	" Wm. Murdock, expenses		2 00		31.	" " Canadian Packing Co., 7		96 62
	28.	" F. J. Meyers, 1 milch cow		45 00	Feb.	1.	" " W. Young, ice		7 20
Mar.	13.	" T. H. Coursey, 1 bull		26 00		1	" " I. R. McLaren, ice		5 22
	14.	" " Wm. Murdock, expenses		2 55		20.	" " A. R. Murdock, onions		25 10
	15.	" A. M. Hunt, 35 hogs		72 75		21.	" " H. L. Mitcheetree, 1 cow		40 00

1905.			1905.		
Mar. 21.	To paid A. M. Hamilton & Son, chicken feed	16 03	Feb. 23.	By cash from J. Stanley, 10 calves	10 00
21.	" W. H. Dayman, baskets	9 00	25.	" " Sam. Clark, ice	4 56
21.	" J. Taunton & Son, chicken feed	7 40	28.	" " F. G. Myers, ice	6 54
31.	To balance	567 65	Mar. 1.	" " F. O. McLary, ice	5 76
			4	" " Chs. Maker	7 50
			4.	" " O. Johnson	4 68
			8.	" " A. R. Murdock, onions	21 82
			11.	" " H. E. Boomer, ice	158 00
			11.	" " W. Summers, ice	7 20
			30.	" " Maintenance Account, eggs and pork	247 60
		$943 07			$943 07
April 10.	To paid Hoskin & Malloch, repairing	$168 55	April 1.	By cash balance on hand	$567 65
11.	" R. Crosbie, land tile	15 00	1.	" from B. Asylum, 1 dozen baskets	12 00
22.	" J. Tanton & Son, land salt	72 37	8.	" " Maintenance Account, eggs	13 04
22.	" F. G. Bowley, wagon gears	52 00	11.	" " R. Hunter, 1 dry cow	32 00
22.	" D. A. Gillespie, sawdust	7 00	29.	" " Maintenance Account, eggs	40 75
May 8.	" A. G. Stroyan, manure	25 00	May 6.	" " G. F. Morris, 1 bull	76 00
22.	" T. Bogue, 1 bull	50 00	18.	" " Can. Packing Co., 17 hogs, 3,620 lbs., 6½c.	235 30
22.	" W. Murdock, expenses buying cows	1 25	22.	" " G. Flannigan, farm stock	78 00
29.	" A. Westman, garden tools	69 71	23.	" " J. Stanfield, 4 dry cows	115 00
June 20.	" Darch & Hunter, seeds and plants	403 64	29.	" " Maintenance Account, eggs	39 36
22.	" W. H. Dayman, baskets	34 00	31.	" " B. Asylum, 1 doz. baskets	12 00
22.	" Hunt Bros., bran	19 00	June 22.	" " R. Hill, 1 B. sow	35 00
22.	" E. Scatcherd, seed oats	15 00	26.	" " G. Flannigan, 1 dry cow	36 00
22.	" Massey-Harris Co., repairs	5 95	30.	" " Maintenance Account, eggs	34 06
22.	" A. Westman, implements	5 93			
22.	" J. Santon & Son, chicken feed	5 40			
22.	" C. Johns, repairs to plows	2 25			
22.	" A. H. Kippen, plow points	2 00			
27.	" W. A. Hagerman, lumber	8 25			
	To balance	363 86			
		$1,326 16			$1,326 16
July 7.	To paid Dyer Bros., manure	$41 50	July 1.	By balance	$363 83
8.	" C. Wanancott, 5 pigs	19 00	5.	" James Stanley, 5 calves, $1	5 00
			7.	" Stanley, Downing & Comsay, 71 live hogs	790 20

LONDON ASYLUM, FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.—*Concluded*

1905.				1905.			
July 15.	"	C. D. Gowman, 8 pigs	27 00	Sept. 7.	"	Stanley, Downing & Comsay, 2 sows	28 80
15.	"	M. D. Dewan, 2 pigs	6 00	20.	"	A. R. Murdock, onions, etc.	13 65
20.	"	A. R. Murdock, 20 bushels seed potatoes	18 00	28.	"	Maintenance Account, eggs	69 44
24.	"	Darch & Hunter, plants, etc.	242 99	28.	"	Geo. Maker, half ton ice and cartage	9 [illegible]
28.	"	Robt. Hueston & Son, manure	90 00	30.	"	S. T. Lawranson, grease	12 00
28.	"	G. H. Thomas, repairing trap	45 00	6	"	Canadian Packing Co., 15 live hogs	192 50
28.	"	Chas. Cowan, chicken feed	17 87	13.	"	Hiram Shane, 2 sows	40 00
29.	"	W. H. Jones, 1 milch cow	46 00	13.	"	Maintenance Account, eggs	34 04
Aug. 10.	"	Frost & Wood, repairs	97 50				
10.	"	Robt. Crosbie, drain tiles	64 50				
10.	"	R. Hookway & Son, chicken feed	56 40				
10.	"	Sam. Turner, repair wagon	36 60				
10.	"	Hunt Bros., bran	21 25				
10	"	Massey-Harris Co., repairs	12 10				
10.	"	C. E. Howard, repairs	11 00				
10	"	A. Westman, farm tools	5 50				
21.	"	D. E. Wilson, gray gelding	200 00				
Sept. 9	"	Wm. Fallon, 1 milch cow	50 00				
13.	"	J. P. Cook, 1 milch cow	35 00				
23	"	E. Hodgins, 1 milch cow	38 00				
27.	"	S. Powell, 1 milch cow	40 00				
27.	"	Geo. Weaver, 1 milch cow	45 00				
27	"	J. Kilburn, 1 bull	29 00				
30.	"	J. A. Dean, 1 milch cow	45 00				
	To balance		218 26				$1,558 47
			$1,558 47	Oct.	1.	By balance	$218 26

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ROCKWOOD HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

KINGSTON, October 2nd, 1905.

To EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums.

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honour to submit the fiftieth annual report of this Hospital, (the twenty-eighth since it became a Provincial Institution) for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence October 1st, 1904				316	282	598
Admitted during the year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	14	5	19			
" medical certificate	41	51	92			
				55	56	111
Total number under treatment during the year				371	338	709
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	16	16	32			
As improved	8	9	17			
As unimproved	5	5	10			
Total number of discharges during year	29	30	59			
Died	17	17	34			
Eloped	5	.....	5			
Transferred	1	.....	1			
				52	47	99
Remaining in residence, 30th September, 1905				319	291	610
Number of applications on file				22	20	42

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.

In regard to the admissions it may be said that no less than nineteen came in under the much abused warrant system, the most surprising fact being that nine were admitted from Kingston alone. A brief analysis of the facts in connection with the admission of the nineteen unfortunates, will only make more evident the truth of what I have repeated, year after year in the annual report, regarding the imperfections of the warrant system. There was no necessity for detention in gaol in any one of the nine admitted from Kingston, and if we had been communicated with directly, all would have been taken in at once. In the instance of a suicidal patient picked up by the police, all that would have been necessary was to keep the man under supervision for an hour or so, until papers could have been issued from this Hospital. If the methods applied in the Kingston cases were open to criticism, what shall we say of those received from Belleville.

These included two children from the Marchmont Home, delicate children who should never have been brought to this country. Two of the patients received from Belleville Gaol were properly detained there, although if we could have reached them by direct methods and had their histories made plain, their admission need not have been delayed.

The three admissions from Cobourg were made up of two imbeciles and one paretic, suffering from the tabetic form of this disease, and so feeble that he could not walk without assistance.

Surely the time has come when the abuse of this gaol system of admission, with its endless red tape and circumlocution shall be relegated to the past, and a workable scheme evolved that cannot be abused as the present one has. Possibly if the counties were made directly responsible for the maintenance of the indigent insane in their midst and the cost of their detention in gaol as well as their transfer to hospitals the warrant system would be less abused.

The total admissions numbered one hundred and eleven, fifty-five males and fifty-six females.

The discharges were 59 the recoveries amounting to a very fair average when one considers the histories of the patients admitted. . . . . One lamentable suicide occurred, the circumstances of which were fully reported at the time, with the finding of the coroner, who did not find it necessary to hold an inquest.

Night Service.

Again I would call attention to the inconsistency of having a night service so differently and inefficiently organized from that of the day service. As a matter of fact many of the patients require more careful and persistent attention during the night, than is the case during the day, and it is abundantly evident that a reorganization of the staff should be effected, with this end in view. If the hospital idea is to be carried to its legitimate conclusion this is imperative. Later on I shall submit my ideas on this proposed reorganization at length, and hope they will meet with your approval. At present the staff is much too small to cope with the difficulty.

The Criminal Insane.

At the risk of being called persistent I must again urge upon the Government the advisability of removing the criminal insane and insane criminals from our wards. Why Ontario should lag in the treatment of these classes is difficult to understand and why the public does not raise a voice of protest is a mystery. Why should instinctive criminals, who are insane, be sent to the wards of a Hospital supposedly designed for the care of a class totally different. Society takes very good care to keep its skirts as free from this taint, as law will allow it, but why should a harmless insane man be forced to associate with instinctive criminals rendered doubly dangerous by mental disease. It is unfair to the harmless insane, it is unfair to the criminals who should be specially treated in an institution properly equipped for their care. When the Province is adding to its Hospital accommodation it should not lose sight of this requirement. It is almost criminal to keep some of the patients now in the wards of Rockwood, where they are, so great a menace are they to the other inmates, purely as a result of their criminal instincts.

Dietary Etc.

Year after year it becomes more evident that we have not successfully solved the problem of getting the best results from the material at hand, in the way of dietary. Of course it is difficult to make variety, when, as a matter of economy, we must necessarily limit ourselves to certain staples in the way of foods, but in these days when Domestic Science has really become, what it claims to be, viz., a Science, something better should be possible. Perhaps the solution will be found, by appointing graduates of the McDonald Institute as heads of the household departments, and having under them qualified cooks of the very best class. This would mean greater expenditure in the way of salary, but the gain would be so great in other direction that true economy would result. I am quite satisfied that at present we have not reached the highest success possible either in the way of economy or varied dietary. When one realizes what this means in the cure of maladies, always based on deteriorated physical health, the importance of the problem becomes apparent.

Changes on Staff.

The official year has brought many changes on the staff. In April Mrs. Peirce, Matron for fourteen years resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Sara Webster. The beginning of October, 1905, will find Mr. Allan McLean, Steward; Mr. John McManus, Storekeeper, and myself, no longer on the list of Rockwood's officers. Mr. McLean, who has been in the service since 1876, and Mr. McManus since 1866, have resigned after honourable careers, to enjoy a well earned rest. Of Mrs. Peirce, the Steward and Storekeeper but one thing can be said, their sole aim was to give the best they possessed in the interests of their work, and that they retired without a blot against their names is evidence sufficient to show how successful these efforts were.

That they were beloved by the whole staff it is scarcely necessary to say and the wish of every Rockwood employee is that they may be spared many years.

"The Cedars."—Cottage for Convalescing Women.

On September 10th we opened a beautiful little cottage for convalescents (The Cedars) built on a knoll by the lake side.

The work was done by our carpenters, aided by patients, and the building will be a valuable addition to Rockwood's resources. Patients who are convalescing are removed from the hurly burly of the wards to a summer cottage, where quiet and rest are possible under ideal conditions. It requires little argument to show the advantages of such a building. A similar arrangement should be made for the men and as the outlay for such a pavilion is very trifling the work should be undertaken next year.

After twenty-three years of labour in connection with Rockwood Hospital during twenty of which I have acted as Medical Superintendent, the time has come when I am to say good bye to those who have so willingly and unselfishly aided me in what has been a difficult task. Few of those who were on the staff when I came remain, but those who are still here, will testify that the Rockwood of to-day, while far from the ideal we set out to attain, is so different from the crude and primitive Institution it supplanted, that I may be pardoned for referring very briefly to what has been accomplished.

When Rockwood was an institution for the care of criminals it was but natural that it should be equipped and furnished as Criminal Asylums were in those days, and as such it no doubt compared favorably with similar institutions. When I was appointed Assistant Superintendent in 1882, Dr. Metcalf, Medical Superintendent, was bravely making an uphill fight for advancement, and when his tragic death took place, he had accomplished wonders. Restraint had been abolished, never to be used again, I trust. Stone barriers and crib beds were beginning to disappear, whitewashed walls without pictures, ready to be supplanted by better things, and the way paved for an evolution that has only been restrained in many directions by a want of funds to carry advances to a legitimate conclusion.

The hospital idea was then developing and has since attained an importance not easily understood, by those not familiar with the ideals of the progressive alienist. It was always comforting to have at my back a staff so loyal and so enthusiastic that it was possible to undertake reforms with the assurance that officers and employees would do their utmost to make a success of new ideas. The greatest revolution was effected by the establishment of the Training School for Nurses, and when I look abroad and see how many of the graduates of that school have reached success, in some instances brilliant success, I am indeed proud of the results achieved. If what is here known as the "Rockwood spirit," has manifested itself anywhere, it is in the School for Nurses, and what a blessing it has been to the patients, only those who know the past and present may say. It emphasizes what the possibilities are under favorable conditions. We look in vain for the refractory wards of the old days, and violence so common twenty years ago is a thing of the past. The relation between nurse and patient is a very different thing from that between attendant or keeper and patient.

The establishment of Beech Grove Hospital, Newcourt and the South cottages all marked advances, the erection of Leahurst, a Home for Nurses, and this year the development of the Cedars, a pavilion for convalescing patients, the building of isolated cottages and tents for the tuberculous, are all evidences that progress has been made; indeed when we think of the Rockwood of twenty years ago, it is not possible to make comparison, so numerous have been the changes.

Of the officers who were on the staff when I came, the end of the official year will see the disappearance of all, and of the employees few remain, so decimated have the ranks been through promotion, death and resignation. Of my officers and employees I cannot speak in too kindly a strain, and if it is a matter of record that Rockwood has been a home of content and peace, it is simply because all have endeavored to show a spirit of forbearance and toleration. My worries have naturally been many, but I do not care to think what they might have been if the Rockwood spirit had not existed. To leave such an ideal spot as Rockwood, with a staff loyal and sympathetic is necessarily a difficult thing to do, and my earnest hope is that I shall find as efficient and enthusiastic support in the new field of labor in Toronto. I have such faith in those left behind though, that I know they still continue to give the loyal support necessary to ensure success to my successor who steps into place with a record for energy and progress that augurs well for the future.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. K. Clarke,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September, 30th, 1905

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1904				316	282	598
Admitted during the year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	14	5	19			
" medical certificate	41	51	92			
				55	56	111
Total number under treatment during year				371	338	709
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	16	16	32			
" improved	8	9	17			
" unimproved	5	5	10			
Total number of discharges during year	29	30	59			
Died	17	17	34			
Eloped	5		5			
Transferred	1		1			
				52	47	99
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1905				319	291	610
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,099	1,817	3,916
Total number discharged	889	775	1,614			
" died	652	499	1,151			
" eloped	57	1	58			
" transferred	232	251	483			
				1,780	1,526	3,306
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1905				319	291	610
Applications on fyle				22	20	42

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 30th of June, 1905)	328	293	621
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October, 1904)	316	283	599
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	117,913	104,892	222,805
Daily average population	323.04	287 38	610.42

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married	27	35	62	823	957	1,780	1,842
Single	28	21	49	1,221	804	2,025	2,074
Total	55	56	111	2,044	1,761	3,805	3,916
Religion.							
Presbyterians	12	8	20	296	287	583	603
Episcopalians	10	16	26	428	324	752	778
Methodists	17	13	30	425	429	854	884
Baptists	1	1	2	35	37	72	74
Congregationalists	1	1	2	9	3	12	14
Roman Catholics	12	12	24	645	574	1,219	1,243
Other denominations	1	4	5	155	86	241	246
Not reported	1	1	2	51	21	72	74
Total	55	56	111	2,044	1,761	3,805	3,916
Nationalities.							
English	5	7	12	171	116	287	299
Irish	2	2	4	310	282	592	596
Scotch	1	2	3	81	86	167	170
Canadian	44	43	87	1,323	1,154	2,477	2,564
United States	1	.....	1	23	21	44	45
Other countries	2	1	3	62	31	93	96
Unknown	.....	1	1	74	71	145	146
Total	55	56	111	2,044	1,761	3,805	3,916

TABLE No. 3

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1895.

Counties	Admitted during year			Total admittance			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	6	9	9
Carleton	1		1	201	161	362	363
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	21	21	42	347	239	686	728
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	7	13	13
Halton				3	2	5	5
Hastings	11	12	23	176	139	315	338
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				3		3	3
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark	1		1	124	122	246	247
Leeds and Grenville				138	123	261	261
Lennox and Addington	4	6	10	145	120	265	275
Lincoln				9	7	16	16
Middlesex				9	6	15	15
Muskoka District				1	1	2	2
Nipissing					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	11	10	21	90	135	225	246
Ontario				19	23	42	42
Oxford				14	4	18	18
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough		1	1	9	13	22	23
Prescott and Russell				48	32	80	80
Prince Edward				73	63	136	136
Renfrew	6	5	11	117	113	230	241
Simcoe				13	12	25	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1	1	145	131	276	277
Victoria				5	13	18	18
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	5	11	11
Wellington				6	4	10	10
Wentworth				16	20	36	36
York				42	61	103	103
Not Classed				204	48	252	252
Total admissions	55	56	111	2,044	1,761	3,085	3,916

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton				166	125	291	291
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	9		9	153	102	255	264
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton				2	1	3	3
Hastings	3	4	7	109	55	164	171
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				3		3	3
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville				78	57	135	135
Lennox and Addington				85	44	129	129
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	2	1	3	53	56	109	112
Ontario				18	22	40	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward				26	16	42	42
Renfrew				50	21	71	71
Simcoe				12	11	23	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				111	73	184	184
Victoria				5	12	17	17
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	5	11	11
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				13	12	25	25
York				33	50	83	83
Not Classed				27	7	34	34
Total admissions	14	5	19	1,210	866	2,076	2,095

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum. Years.	Months.	Days.	Proximate cause of death.
1	J. S.....	M	49	Oct. 22, 1904	31	3	26	Tuberculosis.
2	J. D.....	M	67	Nov. 3, "	.....	6	16	Exh. of melancholia.
3	A. M.....	F	39	" 16, "	.....	10	11	Gen. paresis.
4	A. C.....	F	58	" 25, "	15	.....	28	Enteric fever.
5	E. H. T...	F	41	Dec. 21, "	.....	9	28	Exh. of melancholia.
6	H. G.....	F	44	" 23, "	6	11	10	Epilepsy.
7	J. B.....	M	46	Jan. 12, 1905	11	11	25	Tuberculosis.
8	C. F. B....	M	58	" 21, "	15	.... ..	1	Rodent ulcer.
9	M. L.....	F	53	" 22, "	.....	1	27	Exh. of acute mania.
10	M. M.....	M	57	Feb. 24, "	1	4	4	Tuberculosis.
11	E. R.....	F	70	" 27, "	29	9	3	Cerebral haemorrhage.
12	J. J.....	M	79	Mar. 16, "	18	7	17	Senile decay.
13	R. D.....	F	87	" 18, "	1	7	27	Cerebral haemorrhage.
14	J. W.....	M	70	Apl. 15, "	13	8	18	Senile decay.
15	A. Q.....	M	56	" 19, "	21	1	24	Tuberculosis.
16	J. D.....	M	73	" 22, "	22	5	19	Senile gangrene.
17	M. M.....	F	34	" 30, "	3	7	24	Tuberculosis.
18	H. O.....	F	35	May 10, "	9	10	16	Cardiac diseases.
19	E. A. H...	F	74	" 10, "	12	3	1	Cerebral haemorrhage.
20	C. B.....	M	77	" 12, "	.....	8	18	General paresis.
21	C. P.....	M	46	June 1, "	16	8	22	Tuberculosis.
22	W. C.....	M	45	" 12, "	.....	1	5	Suicide (cut throat).
23	H. W.....	F	41	" 14, "	.....	6	11	Epilepsy.
24	J. C.....	F	70	" 21, "	.....	5	12	Senile decay.
25	E. S.....	F	77	July 8, "	8	2	14	Tuberculosis.
26	E. J.....	F	64	" 10, "	2	2	29	Senile decay.
27	P. M.....	M	48	" 14, "	2	7	27	Pneumonia.
28	J. M. .A..	M	58	" 15, "	7	4	.....	Epilepsy.
29	K. W.....	F	42	" 18, "	.....	6	4	Epilepsy.
30	A. B.....	F	73	" 19, "	10	1	13	Heart failure.
31	J. L.....	F	36	" 21, "	6	2	10	Carcinoma.
32	J. A.....	M	51	Aug. 18, "	10	10	16	Rupture blood vessel.
33	P. B. G ...	M	75	Sept. 1, "	22	2	19	Senile decay.
34	J. D.....	M	57	" 11, "	4	8	21	Dysentery.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	2	5	7	2	5	7
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	8	1	9	10	2	12
Intemperance, sexual	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Self-abuse, sexual	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	1	1	2	2	1	3
Sunstroke	1	1	2	2	.....	2
Accident or injury	4	1	5	3	1	4
Pregnancy	.....	4	4	.....	3	3
Puberty and change of life	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Brain disease with epilepsy	3	1	4	3	1	4
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	9	11	5	9	4
Fevers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	12	13	25	1	.....	1
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	3	1	4	1	1	2
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	10	12	22	14	20	34
Total	55	56	111	55	56	111

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	38	32	70
Discharged, recovered	12	11	33	.....	.....	.....
" improved	6	5	11	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	3	7	10	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1905	16	9	25	.....	.....	.....
Totals	38	32	70	38	32	70

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 15 " 20 "	2	4	6	...	2	2	...	...	...
" 20 " 25 "	5	5	10	1	2	3	...	...	...
" 25 " 30 "	3	4	7	3	...	3	...	...	...
" 30 " 35 "	6	2	8	3	3	6	...	...	...
" 35 " 40 "	17	8	25	2	...	2	...	2	2
" 40 " 45 "	7	8	15	2	1	3	1	4	5
" 45 " 50 "	7	8	15	3	2	5	3	...	3
" 50 " 55 "	2	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	3
" 55 " 60 "	1	5	6	...	1	1	4	2	6
" 60 " 65 "	1	4	5	1	...	1	...	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	3	5
" 70 " 75 "	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	4
" 75 " 80 "	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
" 85 " 90 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	55	56	111	16	16	32	17	17	34

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	22	7	...	1	1
From 1 to 2 months	19	12	...	1	...
" 2 " 3 "	10	6	3	...	...
" 3 " 4 "	8	12	5	...	...
" 4 " 5 "	2	3	5	...	...
" 5 " 6 "	2	6	4	1	...
" 6 " 7 "	16	10	2	...	...
" 7 " 8 "	2	9	3	5	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	2	1	1	...
" 9 " 10 "	...	4	2	...	...
" 10 " 11 "	...	6	1	...	1
" 11 " 12 "	8	5	2	...	...
" 12 " 18 "	1	16	4	1	2
" 18 months to 2 years.	...	15	...	...	...
" 2 to 3 years	12	40	1	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	1	37	...	1	2
" 4 " 5 "	...	26	...	...	...
" 5 " 6 "	...	19	...	...	...
" 6 " 7 "	2	28	...	2	...
" 7 " 8 "	...	25	...	1	...
" 8 " 9 "	...	15	...	...	...
" 9 " 10 "	...	14	...	...	...
" 10 " 15 "	3	125	...	1	1
" 15 " 20 "	1	71	...	1	...
" 20 years and upwards	1	97	...	...	...
Totals	111	610	32	17	10

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by the patients during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	15	4,500	.....	4,500
Tailor's shop	4	1,240	.....	1,240
Shoe shop	2	580	.....	580
Engineer's shop	6	1,900	.....	1,900
Blacksmith's shop	2	660	.....	660
Mason work	4	1,200	.....	1,200
Repairing roads	8	2,580	.....	2,580
Bakery	3	1,000	.....	1,000
Laundry	26	850	6,680	7,530
Dairy	11	3,200	450	3,650
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	6	1,532	.....	1,532
Piggery	4	1,270	.....	1,270
Painting	7	1,913	.....	1,913
Farm	10	4,000	.....	4,000
Garden	12	1,790	.....	1,790
Grounds	16	1,940	.....	1,940
Stables	8	1,650	.....	1,650
Kitchen	20	1,300	3,500	4,800
Dining rooms	42	5,000	6,400	11,400
Officers' quarters	10	.....	2,800	2,800
Sewing room	42	.....	13,640	13,640
Knitting	28	.....	7,914	7,914
Mending	16	.....	4,000	4,000
Wards and halls	150	30,500	10,500	41,000
Store rooms	2	540	.....	540
General	34	760	8,400	9,160
Total	488	69,905	64,284	134,189

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Carleton	40	19	59
Dundas	6	7	13
Essex	1		1
Frontenac	58	81	139
Glengarry	8	6	14
Grenville	2	2	4
Hastings	52	30	82
Lanark	16	16	32
Leeds	10	7	17
Lennox and Addington	29	22	51
Middlesex	1		1
Muskoka District		1	1
Norfolk	1		1
Northumberland and Durham	34	37	71
Ontario		1	1
Peterborough	2	1	3
Prescott	2	3	5
Prince Edward	11	14	25
Renfrew	25	25	50
Russell		2	2
Simcoe	1		1
Stormont	5	7	12
Thunder Bay District	1		1
Victoria	2		2
Waterloo	1		1
Welland		1	1
Wentworth	2	2	4
York	5	5	10
Not classed, unknown, etc	4	2	6
Total	319	291	610

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Male.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Roman Catholic.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by warrant.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
H.C.	54	1	Frontenac	1	1	1	2 mo's	W.	Laborer	Toronto.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Female Wards.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	5,376
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	6,049
	11,785

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry	278,497

Tailor Shop.

Number of articles of clothing made	538
Number of articles of clothing repaired	1,083
	1,621

Shoe Shop.

Number of pairs of boots and shoes made	164
Number of pairs of boots and shoes repaired	176
Number of other articles made	20
Number of other articles repaired	49
	409

Paint Shop.

Number of square yards painted (two-coat work)	15,068
Number of feet of glass cut and set	3,200
Number of pieces of furniture, etc., painted	181

Blacksmith Shop.

Number of articles made	968
Number of articles repaired	805
	1,773

Carpenter Shop.

Number of articles made	899
Number of articles repaired	566
Number of brushes made	1,800
Number of feet of lumber dressed	8,000
Number of feet of wire fencing made	900
Number of feet of sidewalks laid	50

Finished butcher's house.
Built convalescent cottage, 28 x 44.
Superintended construction of cold storage, etc.

Tin Shop.

Number of articles made	94
Number of articles repaired	260

Galvanized iron roof on ice-house, 1,708 yards.

Engineer's Department.

Number of new pieces installed	834
Number of pieces repaired	1,726
Number of feet of pipe laid and fitted	3,038

FARM AND GARDEN

Showing Returns of Farm and Garden for the Year ending 30th Sept., 1905

Quantity.			
400	Bunches	Asparagus, at 3c	$12 00
2,270	"	Lettuce, at 3c	68 10
200	"	Parsley, at 4c	8 00
390	"	Radishes, at 3c	11 70
35	"	Summer savory, at 4c	1 40
198	Pecks	Beans in pod, at 20c	39 60
70	"	Peas in pod, at 20c	14 00
2	"	Peppers, at $1.00	2 00
1,070	Heads	Cauliflower, at 3c	32 10
2,378	"	Cabbage, at 3c	71 34
3,000	"	Celery, at 3c	90 00
20	Dozen	Citrons, at 50c	10 00
16	"	Melons, at 50c	8 00
1,876	"	Sweet corn, at 5c	93 80
358	Bushels	Apples, at 45c	161 10
156	"	Beets, at 40c	62 40
42	"	Cucumbers, at 50c	21 00
660	"	Carrots, at 20c	132 00
104	Tons	Ensilage, at $4.00	404 00
2,036	Bushels	Mangolds, at 20c	407 20
94	"	Onions, at 60c	56 40
451	"	Potatoes, at 75c	338 25
100	"	Parsnips, at 40c	40 00
3	"	Plums, at $1.00	3 00
8	"	Pears, at 50c	4 00
230	"	Rhubarb, at 50c	115 00
70	"	Spinach, at 25c	17 50
18	"	Salsify, at 70c	12 60
600	"	Speltz and oats, at 35c	210 00
106	"	Tomatoes, at 75c	79 50
.72	Turnips,	at 20c	14 40
1,150	Quarts	Currants, at 5c	57 50
1,610	"	Raspberries, at 5c	80 50
2,320	"	Strawberries, at 5c	116 00
400	Pounds	Grapes in vinery, at 5c	20 00
220	Each	Pumpkins, at 10c	22 00
64	"	Pigs	323 25
80,665	Quarts	Milk, at 4c	3,226 60
		Rags	14 75
130	Tons	Pasturage grasses, at $4.00	520 00
190	"	Hay, at $5.00	950 00
15	"	Straw, at $4.00	60 00
	Total		$7,930 99

Kingston Asylum, Farm Exchange Account.

1904.					1904.		
Oct.	20.	To paid "A" Battery, R.C.F.A., June 30, 1904	60 00	Oct.	1.	By balance cash on hand	$296 70
Nov.	8.	" Village of Portsmouth, taxes	13 30		18.	By cash from A. McLean, 8 young pigs	20 00
	28.	" The Rathbun Co., cedar posts, etc.	59 97				
Dec.	1.	" W. A. McGill, sundry medicines	12 75				
	5.	" W. J. Morgan, veterinary attendance	50 50				
		To balance	120 18				
			$316 70				$316 70
1905.				1905.			
Jan.	12.	To paid T. E. Hughes, farm machine repairs	$14 75	Jan.	1.	By cash balance on hand	$120 18
	12.	" A. Tait, threshing 1,075 bush. grain, at 2½c.	26 87		5.	" from R. Hunter, 5 dry cows	175 00
	19.	" Thos. O'Connor, 6 milch cows	270 00		24.	" " W. Gross, sale of horse	25 00
Feb.	4.	" W. J. Hargett, 7 loads of sand	10 50		30.	" " A. McLean, 10 young pigs	25 00
	7.	" James Dayle, 4 milch cows	160 00	Feb.	3.	" " R. Hunter, 5 dry cows	160 00
	16.	" H. Milas, buggy tire ($18), cement (50c.), etc.	19 65	Jan.	31.	" " Maintenance Account, 1,078 pork, $75.46; 195 veal, $13.65	89 11
	25.	" Kingston Portsmouth Elec. R. Co., pasture for sheep	20 00	Mar.	3.	" " R. Hunter, 7 dry cows	238 00
Mar.	3.	" Thomas Hilton, harness repairs	6 55				
	21.	" W. J. Morgan, V.S., medicines	16 00				
		To balance	287 97				
			$832 29				$832 29
April	26.	To paid M. Sullivan, 2 milch cows	$85 00	April	1.	By cash balance on hand	$287 97
	27.	" Geo. Adsit, 30 maple trees	10 50	May	16.	" from A. McLean, 18 young pigs	55 00
May	2.	" Geo. Adsit, 35 maple trees	12 25		30.	" " A. McLean, 4 young pigs	20 00
	9.	" Alf. Blakey, 1 milch cow	45 00		30.	" " A. McLean, 650 pounds rags	6 50
	26.	" G. W. Bell, V.S., services	8 00	June	14.	" " Wm. C. Reid, 3,350 pork, at 4½c.	150 75
June	8.	" Alex. Tait, stone cracker, 4 days, cracking 35 tons stone	60 00				
	8.	" J. Gillespie, 391 cedar posts	3 13				
	13.	" W. McAdoo, 5 milch cows	200 00				
	22.	" "A" Battery, R.C.F.A., manure account	31 50				
	23.	" Robt. McLean, shearing 17 sheep	3 00				
	28.	" The Rathbun Co., lumber, posts	61 00				
		To balance	84				
			$520 22				$520 22

KINGSTON ASYLUM FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT—*Concluded.*

						84
Sept.	11.	To paid John Puddy, service for stallion	$10 00	July	1. By cash balance on hand	35 00
	15.	" M. Dolan, harness and repairs	45 55	Aug.	5. " from A. McLean, 14 young pigs	240 00
	23.	" F. Greenwood, 5 milch cows	205 00		11. " " R. Hunter, 6 dry cows	37 50
		To balance	52 79	Sept.	30. " " A. McLean, 12 young pigs	
			$313 34			$313 34
				Oct.	1. By balance	$52 79

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Oct. 1st, 1905.

TO EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the thirtieth annual report of the Asylum for the Insane, at Hamilton, for the year ending September the 30th, 1905.

The annexed statistical tables give a detailed report of the movements of patients and the work done by the various departments, and it is only necessary for me to give a general summary of events.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

We began the last official year with 1,003 names on our register, and at the close there are 1,063, which means an addition of 60 to our population since last report.

The number of admissions during the year is 167, against 162 last year.

The number discharged is 68, against 71 last year. This includes 45 recovered, 12 improved, 7 unimproved, and 4 eloped.

The number that died is 39, as compared with 55 last year. This is a remarkably low death rate, being only 3.33 per cent. on the whole number, 1,170, under treatment during the year. In the whole history of Asylum reports this record is unique as far as I know.

The question of admitting the insane to the Asylum is engaging the attention of yourself as well as the public generally. The following example epitomizes the public attitude on this question: The husband of a wife who was admitted to this Asylum by warrant from gaol and is now on probation, reports as follows:—"My wife still continues to improve, but complains of a creepy feeling on top of her head." Then discussing the question of her discharge from the Asylum, his only doubt is in regard to the difficulty of having her re-admitted. He writes:—"The Asylum is all right if it were not for the barbarous system of getting the patients there, putting them in gaol, etc."

As a matter of fact there was no necessity for putting this patient in gaol. The asylum is conveniently situated to the residence of this patient and, by an application direct to the asylum this so-called "barbarous method" might have been averted. There is an evident necessity for educating the public, and especially the medical profession, as to the necessity of making application to the Asylum instead of laying an information before the magistrate for the admission of a patient to the asylum.

I have taken the trouble to append the following table showing the number of admissions by certificate and warrant, also the discharges by recovery, death and elopement for the past 15 years. The total number of admissions by certificate is 1,582, and by warrant from the gaols 748, making a total of 2,330 admissions.

The discharges by recovery or improvement are 1,087, by death 751, and by elopement 24, making a total of 1,862, thus leaving a residue of 468 of admissions over discharges for the past 15 years, ending on October 1st. This I regard as a very favorable result, especially in consideration of the fact that a large percentage of the admissions were chronics of years' standing before they reached the asylum. Early admission is a *sine qua non* in the successful treatment of mental disease, and every facility should be afforded to encourage that end.

Table showing the admissions and discharges for the past fifteen years:

Year ending	Admissions.						Disposals.								
	Certificate.			Warrant.			Discharges.			Deaths.			Elopements.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Sept. 30, 1891.	44	75	119	23	15	38	36	45	81	20	20	40	1	....	1
" 1892.	45	51	96	30	23	53	38	35	73	24	14	38	3	....	3
" 1893.	35	55	90	19	37	56	24	37	61	24	28	52	2	....	2
" 1894.	52	72	124	51	58	109	36	48	84	26	22	48	3	....	3
" 1895.	40	43	83	33	27	60	38	45	83	24	27	51	2	....	2
" 1896	51	57	108	28	20	48	42	38	80	38	24	62	....	....	....
" 1897.	49	54	103	46	24	70	30	40	70	22	25	47	1	....	1
" 1898.	49	55	104	29	14	43	40	29	69	24	22	46	....	1	1
" 1899.	50	61	111	32	22	54	35	35	70	33	35	68	2	1	3
" 1900.	29	63	92	21	15	36	33	40	73	28	24	52	1	....	1
" 1901.	37	58	95	19	9	28	27	37	64	29	21	50	1	....	1
" 1902.	32	67	99	33	14	47	28	43	71	27	17	44	1	....	1
" 1903.	39	70	109	17	9	26	28	46	74	26	33	59	....	....	....
" 1904.	52	74	126	31	5	36	32	38	70	28	27	55	1	....	1
" 1905.	51	72	123	38	6	44	36	28	64	26	13	39	2	2	4
Total.....	655	927	1,582	450	298	748	503	584	1,057	399	352	751	20	4	24

Rate of Maintenance.

The per capita rate of maintenance for the year is $127.27. Last year it was $137.27, thus showing a reduction this year per capita of $10. As the official year ends on September 30th, and the financial year on December 31st, accounts properly chargeable to the official year overlap and are included in the financial year. The result is that one year cannot always be compared with another correctly.

I append herewith a table covering expenditure for 5 years, which gives an average yearly per capita expenditure of $124.05.

Cost of maintenance for last quinquennial period.

	Average Daily Population.	Cost. Weekly.	Yearly.
1901	1,027	$2 15	$112 29
1902	1,027	2 45	127 62
1903	1,031	2 23	115 81
1904	1,041	2 64	137 27
1905	1,039	2 44	127 27

Farm and Garden.

The season has been one of unusual fertility and the products of both farm and garden are far above the average. We are accustomed to read glowing reports of the fertility of the soil in the North West and the enormous yield of grain per acre in that much favored land. On the asylum farm this year we produced fall wheat averaging 35½ bushels, and oats at 63 bushels to the acre, which goes to prove that under favorable climatic conditions and proper cultivation, the soil of Ontario is equal to any part of the world.

I append herewith a table showing the principal products of the farm with the valuation thereof:

Quantities.	Produce and price.	Value.
711 Bushels	Fall wheat (20 acres), at 73c	$519 03
2,426 "	Oats (30 acres), at 33c	800 58
175 Tons	Hay (80 acres), at $8.00	1,400 00
70 "	Straw, at $6.00	420 00
2,000 Bushels	Potatoes, at 50c	1,000 00
200 "	Carrots, at 20c	40 00
6,000 "	Mangolds, at 20c	1,200 00
1,500 "	Turnips, at 20c	300 00
200 Tons	Corn for silo, at $1.20	240 00
288	Live hogs, sold	2,203 27
164,808 Quarts	Milk, at 3c	4,944 24
		$13,067 12

The yield of products from the garden was also on a generous scale. Enormous quantities of fruit and vegetables were produced in due season and did much to enrich and vary the dietary of the institution.

The ornamental grounds never looked better, and were much admired, The frequent showers kept the spacious lawns green throughout the whole season.

Mr. Andrew Goodall, the head gardener, who has filled the position continuously for 29 years, resigned the position in April last. No one has so far been appointed to fill the vacancy, and the work has devolved upon Mr. William Scott, the assistant gardener. I have much pleasure in testifying to the zeal and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties. No branch of the work has suffered from neglect, and every department shows evidence of the greatest care and efficiency.

Additions and Repairs.

With the exception of a new curling and skating shed there has been no new building done this year. Plans were prepared for a new paint shop to replace the one destroyed by fire two years ago, but so far nothing has been done. The steps leading down the mountain to Queen street were renewed.

The main sewer down the mountain has been a constant source of trouble to us from frequent leakage. It involves an enormous amount of disagreeable work in repairing it, and constant complaints come to us from residents in the city. The ordinary clay crock sewer pipe does not appear to answer the purpose of carrying sewage down such a deep descent. After a freshet the heavy volume of water reshing through the pipe at such enormous pressure causes the joints to yield, and a leak is the result. This usually occurs at a time when the labor of repairing it is a most disagreeable one.

A large amount of painting, both outside and inside the buildings, has been done. A gang of patients in charge of an attendant is constantly at work.

A mason gang is also at work repairing the many defects and accidents to buildings incident to the wear and tear of time.

Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

The East House Building, erected here in 1884, was set apart by order in council for the reception and safe keeping of the criminal insane and insane criminals that had been so adjudged by the courts of the Province. The plan of the building is a centre part, and two wings—one for men and the other for women. The only structural qualification this building has ove rany ordinary building for the insane, consists in iron window casings and sash, instead of wood, otherwise it does not differ from any ordinary cottage for the quiet and harmless insane.

In the early history of the Province the insane criminal class was few in number, but as population increases the ratio of insane increases, until we have now a considerable population of the criminal class that has committed various crimes, chiefly murder, and adjudged insane by the Courts.

I need not say that the presence of such a colony within the precincts of an ordinary asylum for the insane is an anomaly and a constant menace to the moral and social order of the other classes of insane. It is scarcely fair to the other inmates or their friends to have them associate even remotely with a class that has been charged with the gravest crimes known to the law, and we need not wonder that strong objection is taken to it.

The modern plan is to segregate this class in an asylum by themselves, which is especially constructed and equipped for the purpose, the idea being to combine the function of a prison and an asylum in such a way as to maintain the discipline of the former along with the moral and social treatment of the latter.

The following table indicates the number of this class at present confined here:

	Male.	Female.
Insane criminals	11	4
Criminal insane	29	4
	40	8

Wants.

The steam heating at Main Building is defective, and plans have been submitted which would very much simplify the system and at the same time economize fuel. The boilers at orchard house are condemned by the boiler inspector, and must be renewed during the coming year. A new plan for disposing of the sewage down the mountain so as to provide against the leakage, is urgent. A new paint shop is a necessity. A nurses' home is recognized everywhere as necessary to preserve the health and comfort of the nurses. The plank sidewalks on the grounds are worn out and need renewal. As a matter of economy they should be relaid with cement. We have all the material on the premises except the cement, and with asylum labor the work could be done cheaply.

Changes in the Staff.

Dr. Wilson, the junior medical assistant, was transferred to the London asylum on November 8th, and returned here on May 1st.

Andrew Goodall, gardener for 29 years, resigned on April 10th.

Miss Watson, matron, resigned on September 1st.

James Thompson, chief attendant at orchard house, resigned on July 1st.

At the close of the year I have not received any official intimation that any of these vacant positions is filled.

Conclusion.

Permit me before closing this report to extend to you my hearty congratulations on your appointment to the responsible position of Inspector of Asylums. I trust that the same cordial relations will continue to exist between yourself and the officers of the asylums as obtained with your predecessor, and that you will be long spared to work hand in hand with the officers of the institutions in raising them to an even higher state of efficiency, and that we may be still more successful in easing the burdens and assuaging the sorrows of those committed to our care.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

James Russell,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1904				474	529	1,003
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	38	6	44			
By Medical Certificate	51	72	123	89	78	167
Total number under treatment during year				563	607	1,170
Discharges during year :						
As recovered	25	20	45			
As improved	8	4	12			
As unimproved	3	4	7			
Total number of discharges during year	36	28	64			
Died	26	13	39			
Eloped	2	2	4	64	43	107
Remaining in Asylum, 30th Sept., 1905				499	564	1,063
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				2,276	2,340	4,616
Total number discharged	851	988	1,839			
" died	677	572	1,249			
" eloped	76	5	81			
" transferred	173	211	384			
				1,777	1,776	3,553
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1905				499	564	1,063

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 30th September, 1905.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 26th of August, 1905)	506	569	1,075
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of October, 1904)	474	530	1,004
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	177,495	201,615	379,110
Daily average population	486,287	552,369	1,038,656

Social state.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social state.						
Married	33	50	83	1,049	1,348	2,397
Single	56	28	84	1,227	992	2,219
Total	89	78	167	2,276	2,340	4,616
Religion.						
Presbyterians	14	7	21	421	427	848
Episcopalians	14	19	33	441	412	853
Methodists	24	24	48	537	594	1,131
Baptists	8	9	17	118	149	267
Congregationalists	.....	1	1	14	14	28
Roman Catholics	19	9	28	409	443	852
Mennonites	2	1	3	24	16	40
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
Infidels	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Other denominations	5	7	12	189	212	401
Not reported	3	1	4	113	66	179
Total	89	78	167	2,276	2,340	4,616
Nationalities.						
English	9	8	17	340	250	590
Irish	4	3	7	248	365	613
Scotch	3	.....	3	149	146	295
Canadian	68	63	131	1,350	1,399	2,749
United States	1	2	3	60	55	115
Other countries	3	1	4	80	83	163
Unknown	1	1	2	49	42	91
Total	89	78	167	2,276	2,340	4,616

TABLE No. 3

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District		1	1	9	6	15
Brant	4	11	15	117	149	266
Bruce		1	1	7	18	25
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin		6	6	34	41	75
Elgin				6	7	13
Essex				3	1	4
Frontenac	2		2	23	7	30
Grey	10	2	12	143	106	249
Haldimand	3	2	5	95	88	183
Halton	3	3	6	77	89	166
Haliburton District				1		1
Hastings				6	8	14
Huron				5	12	17
Kent				7	5	12
Lambton	1		1	9	4	13
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				7	6	13
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	6	6	12	128	131	259
Middlesex	1		1	17	13	30
Muskoka District	2		2	17	2	19
Nipissing District				3	3	6
Norfolk	2	4	6	90	101	191
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	36	31	67
Ontario				26	33	59
Oxford		1	1	16	13	29
Parry Sound District				5	4	9
Peel	1		1	17	27	44
Perth				7	11	18
Peterborough				9	17	26
Prescott and Russell				3	4	7
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District	1		1	3		3
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe	1		1	207	160	366
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	10	23
Thunder Bay District				5	2	7
Victoria				11	21	33
Waterloo	10	8	18	131	121	252
Welland	7	4	11	107	140	247
Wellington	10	9	19	205	220	425
Wentworth	22	20	42	452	515	967
York	2		2	186	197	383
Not Classed				3		3
Total admissions	89	78	167	2,276	2,340	4,616

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Brant	2	1	3	47	35	82
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	9	6	15
Dufferin	.....	1	1	21	11	32
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Essex	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Frontenac	2	.....	2	22	2	24
Grey	3	.....	3	90	45	135
Haldimand	2	.....	2	38	15	53
Halton	.....	.....	.....	32	23	55
Hastines	.....	.....	.....	6	6	12
Huron	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Kent	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	7	5	12
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Lincoln	4	.....	4	78	43	121
Middlesex	1	.....	1	9	7	16
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	10	2	12
Nipissing District	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Norfolk	2	.....	2	46	37	83
Northumberland and Durham	1	.....	1	23	14	37
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	20	20	40
Oxford	.....	1	1	13	9	22
Parry Sound District	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Peel	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14
Perth	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Rainy River District	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	147	82	229
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
Thunder Bay District	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	9	18	27
Waterloo	6	2	8	65	22	87
Welland	2	.....	2	50	32	82
Wellington	5	.....	5	81	40	121
Wentworth	4	1	5	86	63	149
York	2	.....	2	153	144	297
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total admissions	38	6	44	1,163	738	1,901

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J. S.	M	58	Oct. 9, 1904	...	.....	3	Exhaustion of melancholia.
2	A. Mc —	F	56	" 24, "	1	4	16	Exhaustion of melancholia.
3	W. D. T.	M	45	" 31, "	11	9	7	Tuberculosis.
4	M. K.	F	54	Nov. 1, "	15	3	17	Cancer of breast.
5	A. M. C.	M	31	" 4, "	10	2	5	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
6	G. A. P.	M	59	" 10, "	.....	3	25	Apoplexy.
7	A. H.	M	50	" 11, "	.....	6	28	Epilepsy.
8	J. W.	M	62	Dec. 13, "	9	4	19	Pneumonia.
9	J. A.	M	41	" 14, "	.....	7	19	General paralysis.
10	O. Mc.	M	37	" 21, "	15	4	11	Tuberculosis.
11	S. B.	F	65	" 24, "	12	11	12	Pernicious anaemia.
12	E. E. G.	M	46	" 26, "	.....	5	18	General paresis.
13	C. W.	M	39	" 26, "	.....	10	11	Epilepsy.
14	E. M.	F	83	Jan. 2, 1905	11	7	16	Senility.
15	J. S.	M	62	" 14, "	.....	3	10	Epilepsy.
16	J. McC.	M	40	" 30, "	2	9	12	General paresis.
17	C. K. G.	F	42	" 31, "	1	8	15	Diarrhœa.
18	S. Mc.	M	74	Feb. 7, "	1	1	9	Heart disease.
19	H. A. W.	M	34	" 8, "	.....	8	27	General paresis.
20	B. B.	F	51	Mar. 5, "	2	11	1	Heart disease.
21	W. J. M.	M	70	" 8, "	13	2	27	Senile gangrene.
22	G. B.	M	31	" 23, "	8	11	16	Tuberculosis.
23	S. E. C.	F	47	April 2, "	.....	.....	6	Strangulation, suicide.
24	P. L.	M	60	" 21, "	3	8	30	Paralytic dementia.
25	S. R.	F	46	May 2, "	9	8	25	Exhaustion of mania.
26	E. W.	M	71	" 24, "	6	9	18	Cardiac disease.
27	J. H.	M	71	" 24, "	.....	10	6	Exhaustion of mania.
28	E. S. O.	F	58	June 18, "	21	6	7	Epilepsy.
29	P. S.	F	50	" 24, "	.....	9	17	Exhaustion of mania.
30	C. G.	M	56	" 26, "	2	3	13	Pneumonia.
31	J. M. G.	M	48	July 1, "	24	7	20	Pernicious anaemia.
32	W. B.	M	25	" 5, "	.....	6	18	Exhaustion of melancholia.
33	N. Mc.	F	65	" 23, "	29	4	.....	Cancer.
34	H. S.	M	38	Aug. 15, "	7	1	6	Tuberculosis.
35	G. M.	M	54	" 20, "	.....	2	25	Exhaustion of mania.
36	J. H.	M	55	Sept. 6, "	.....	4	27	Bright's disease.
37	M. S.	F	71	" 13, "	13	1	3	Syncope.
38	M. Mc.	M	68	" 19, "	6	9	13	Pneumonia.
39	E. S.	F	33	" 19, "	1	3	15	Pulmonary tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
Moral.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	6	6	1	10	11
Religious excitement	3	2	5	5	7	12
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	3	2	5	5	5	10
Mental anxiety, "worry"	3	3	6	3	8	11
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	4	4	4	2	6
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	1	.....	1	15	1	16
Venereal disease	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	16	4	20
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	1	2	7	2	9
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	6	4	10	2	9	11
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	12	14	26	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	43	34	77	20	18	38
Total	89	78	167	89	78	167

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	30	27	57
Discharged recovered	15	14	29			
" improved	2	1	3			
Returned to asylum	4	4	8			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1905	9	8	17			
Totals	30	27	57	30	27	57

TABLE No 8

Shewing in quinquennial period the ages of those recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	12	4	16	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	17	11	28	3	4	7	1	.....	1
" 30 " 35 "	8	7	15	2	3	5	3	1	4
" 35 " 40 "	12	8	20	2	1	3	2	.....	2
" 40 " 45 "	6	11	17	4	4	8	2	1	3
" 45 " 50 "	9	10	19	1	2	3	3	2	5
" 50 " 55 "	3	8	11	.....	2	2	3	3	6
" 55 " 60 "	4	6	10	2	1	3	3	2	5
" 60 " 65 "	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
" 65 " 70 "	8	3	11	4	.....	4	2	2	4
" 70 " 75 "	2	2	4	.....	1	1	4	1	5
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 80 " 85 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 85 " 90 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	89	78	167	25	20	45	26	13	39

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	22	16	.....	1	2
From 1 to 2 months	15	14	2	1	.....
" 2 " 3 "	8	13	3	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	14	14	2	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	12	1	.....	1
" 5 " 6 "	3	13	3	2	.....
" 6 " 7 "	11	14	3	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	5	2	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	9	2	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	4	9	5	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	9	3	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	10	2	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	8	34	8	3	1
" 18 months to 2 years	7	52	4	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	19	54	2	1	1
" 3 " 4 "	9	54	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	5	42	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	9	36	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	51	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	41	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	51	1	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	40	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	8	165	1	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	2	172	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards.....	6	133	1	.....	.....
Totals	167	1,063	45	12	7

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	5	1,320	.....	1,320
Tailor's shop	2	734	.....	734
Shoe shop	4	1,228	.....	1,228
Engineer's shop	7	2,471	.....	2,471
Mason work	4	1,133	.....	1,133
Wood yard and coal shed	14	324	.....	324
Bakery	4	1,115	.....	1,115
Laundry	21	3,403	5,491	8,894
Dairy	6	2,208	.....	2,208
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	516	.....	516
Painting	6	1,735	.....	1,735
Farm	30	6,725	.....	6,725
Garden	81	22,573	.....	22,573
Stable	7	2,565	.....	2,565
Kitchen	23	2,191	5,613	7,804
Dining rooms	65	8,517	15,084	23,601
Officer's quarters	7	.....	2,565	2,565
Sewing rooms	54	.....	16,326	16,326
Knitting	32	.....	9,610	9,610
Mending	8	.....	2,274	2,274
Halls	428	86,100	72,369	158,469
Storeroom	1	365	.....	365
General	36	5,146	7,492	12,638
Total	847	150,369	136,824	287,193

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and districts.—*Con.*	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	3	1	4	Nipissing District	....	2	2
Brant	35	42	77	Norfolk	25	29	54
Bruce	1	3	4	Ontario	3	2	5
Carleton	....	2	2	Oxford	4	4	8
Dufferin	9	16	25	Parry Sound District	1	1	2
Durham and Northumberland	1	3	4	Peel	4	7	11
Elgin	1	2	3	Perth	3	2	5
Essex	1	....	1	Peterborough	1	2	3
Frontenac	8	....	8	Rainy River District	2	....	2
Grey	46	39	85	Simcoe	25	18	43
Haldimand	18	29	47	Stormont	1	....	1
Halton	18	24	42	Thunder Bay District	2	....	2
Haliburton District	1	....	1	Victoria	1	2	3
Huron	2	....	2	Waterloo	45	52	94
Kent	2	1	3	Welland	30	42	72
Lambton	2	....	2	Wellington	54	61	115
Leeds	1	....	1	Wentworth	93	123	216
Lincoln	33	29	62	York	20	23	43
Middlesex	3	3	6				
Muskoka District	3	....	3	Total	499	564	1,063

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	9,062
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	56,406

Laundry.

Number of articles passing through laundry	695,388

Tailor Shop.

Number of garments made	893
Number of garments repaired	379
	1,272

Shoe Shop.

Number of pairs of boots and shoes made	640
Number of other articles made	155
Number of pairs of boots and shoes repaired	500
Number of other articles repaired	23
	1,318

Carpenter Shop.

Number of articles made	220
Number of articles repaired	1,654

Rebuilt fence from front entrance to Mountain brow.
New fence across "Charlton" property.
General building operations and repairs.

Engineer's Department.

Number of new articles made or installed	497
Number of repairs made	1,770

Galvanized iron ceiling put in east boiler-house.
Water and steam pipes in west boiler-house taken down and re-arranged.

Water pumped at Queen street pump-house	29,181,300 gallons
Water pumped at main building	29,181,300 gallons

Paint Shop.

General repairs, etc.

Mason's Department.

General repairs, etc.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Farm.

Quantities.	Produce and price.	Value.
711 Bushels	Fall wheat (20 acres), at 73c	$519 03
2,426 "	Oats (38 acres), at 33c	800 58
175 Tons	Hay (80 acres), at $8.00	1,400 00
70 "	Straw at $6.00	420 00
2,000 Bushels	Potatoes, at 50c	1,000 00
200 "	Carrots, at 20c	40 00
6,000 "	Mangolds, at 20c	1,200 00
1,500 "	Turnips, at 20c	300 00
200 Tons	Corn for silo, at $1.20	240 00
288	Live hogs, sold	2,203 27
161,808 Quarts	Milk, at 3c	4,944 24
		$13,067 12

Extra work done on farm:
25 loads of beach gravel hauled.
10 loads of sand hauled.
40 loads broken stone put on road.
50 rods of wire fence built

Sa A,

Garden.

Quantities.	Articles and price.	Value.
190 Bunches	Asparagus, at 1c	$1 90
814 Bushels	Apples, at 60c	488 40
289 "	Beets, at 60c	173 40
8,325 Bunches	Beets, at 2c	166 50
99 Bushels	Beans, at 40c	39 60
8,170 "	Cucumbers, at 1c	81 70
355	Citron, at 5c	17 75
631 "	Carrots, at 20c	126 20
3,215 Bunches	Carrots, at 1c	32 15
11,156 Heads	Cabbage, at 4c	446 24
1,039 "	Cauliflowers, at 5c	51 95
1,758 Dozen	Corn, at 8c	140 64
2,498 Quarts	Currants, at 5c	124 90
310 "	Grapes, at 3c	9 30
10,680 Heads	Lettuce, at 1c	106 80
20,179 Bunches	Onions, at 1c	201 79
90 Bushels	Onions, at 60c	54 00
45	Pumpkins, at 5c	2 25
125 "	Peas, at 32c	40 00
82 "	Plums, at 60c	49 20
3½ "	Parsnips, at 30c	1 05
324 12-qt.bas.	Peaches, at 40c	129 60
85 Bushels	Pears, at $1.25	106 25
3 "	Peppers, at 60c	1 80
30,000	Plants, bedding, at 8c	2,400 00
5,000	Plants, annuals, at 2c	100 00
3,000	Plants, large G. H., at 25c	750 00
12,127 Bunches	Rhubarb, at 2c	242 54
2,949 Quarts	Raspberries, at 5c	147 45
26 Bushels	Radishes, at 60c	15 60
4,225 Bunches	Radishes, at 1c	42 25
355 Heads	Sprouts, at 2c	7 10
1,230	Squash, at 5c	61 50
169 Bushels	Spinach, at 60c	101 40
1,776 Quarts	Strawberries, at 5c	88 80
279 Bunches	Summer savory, at 3c	8 37
312 "	Sage, at 3c	9 36
150 "	Thyme, at 3c	4 50
498 Bushels	Tomatoes, at 30c	149 40
240 "	Turnips, at 20c	48 00
		$6,769 64

Hamilton Asylum, Farm Exchange Account

1904.					1904.			
Oct.	12.	To paid Wm. McKay, repairing farm implements	$2 00	Oct.	1.	By cash balance on hand	$311 [illegible]
	13.	" John Rodgers, horseshoeing	6 74		1.	" from F. W Fearman Co., 17 live hogs, 2,010 lbs., at 5½c.	152 7[illegible]
	13.	" Alex. McFarlane, bran and chop and feed	46 00		1.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 2 sows, 850 lbs., at 3½c	29 7[illegible]
	20.	" J. Craig, V.S., services	4 00		25.	" " Frank Colgane, 2,590 lbs. w. bones, at $8.00	10 3[illegible]
	14.	" R. Hunter, 5 cows, at $50.15	250 75	Nov.	9.	" " R. Hunter, 3 cows, at $40.00	120 00
Nov.	9.	" R. Hunter, 3 cows, at $51.00	153 00		16.	" " L. Wilson, 1 hog, 150 lbs., at 5½c.	8 25
Dec.	1.	" W. McKay, repairing farm implements	4 50	Dec.	6.	" " R. Hunter, 2 cows, at $42.50	85 00
	2.	" J. Rodgers, horseshoeing	13 82		13.	" " W. A. Smith, 1 sow, 150 lbs., at 5c	7 50
	2.	" Rob. Kirkpatrick, repairing harness	9 00		15.	" " R. Hunter, 3 cows, 3,780 lbs., at $41.67	125 00
	2.	" Massey-Harris Co., farm implements	8 45		29.	" " E. Snyder, 1 live pig, 140 lbs., at 4¾c.	6 65
	14.	" R. Hunter, 4 cows, at $48.31	193 25				
	24.	" Morris & Wellington, fruit trees	72 00				
	31.	To balance	93 58				
			$857 09				$857 09
1905.				1905			
Jan.	5.	To paid A. Young, threshing grain	$41 38	Jan.	1.	By cash balance on hand	$93 58
	10.	" R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	98 00		5.	" from R. Hannah, 8 small pigs	25 00
	13.	" J. Rogers, horseshoeing	10 75		13.	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows, at $43.33	130 00
	13.	" Wm. McKay, repairs, milk wagon	5 50		25.	" " Cr. of Kenworth, 178 cords broken stone, at $2	356 00
	23.	" A. McFarlane, bran and chop feed	336 50	Feb	11.	" " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows, at $40.00	80 00
Feb.	9.	" R. Hunter, 4 milch cows	213 00		15.	" " Lake & Bailey, 15 40-60 bush. fall wheat, at $1	17 0[illegible]
	24.	" D. Fitch, stabling horses	2 50	Mar.	1.	" " Jos. Fair, 1 boar pig	4 00
Mar.	1.	" W. McKay, repair, sleigh	1 75		7.	" " F. W. Fearman & Co., 11 live hogs, 1,910 lbs., at 5½c.	105 0[illegible]
	8.	" R. Hunter, 3 milch cows	150 50		8.	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows, at $40.00	120 00
	29.	" J. Rodgers, horseshoeing	9 19		24.	" " D. Bent, 2 live pigs, at $3.00	6 00
	29.	" J. Rodgers, horseshoeing	3 07	April	1.	To debit balance	94
	29.	" T. L. Morris, chop corn	64 50				
			$937 64				$937 64
	31.	To balance	94				
April	1.	To paid A. McFarlane, bran chop feed	$209 40	April	4.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 1,860 pork, at $6.15	$114 39
	7.	" T. F. Morris, bran	35 00		5.	" " C. Yeager, 2 live hogs, at $3.00	6 00
	12.	" R. Hunter, 5 milch cows, at $50.15	250 75		5.	" " Lake & Bailey, 122 22-34 bushels oats, at 44c.	54 03
May	1.	" W. McKay, repairing implements	12 15		5.	" " Lake & Bailey, 124 14-34 bushels oats, at 44c.	54 74
	5.	" R. Hunter, 6 milch cows	318 75		11.	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows, at $43.33	130 00
	30.	" T. Myesborough, 1 bay mare	108 00		11.	" " F. Lang, 2 small pigs, at $2.50	5 00

June	1.	To paid Bennett Bros., bran and chop feed	146 19	April	11.	By cash from R. Hunter, 3 dry cows, at $43.33	130 00
	13.	" J. Rodgers, horseshoeing	5 00		17.	" " Sam Hannan, 1 pig	10 37
	13.	" H. E. Hawkins, hellebore	3 20		25.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 11 live hogs, 1,870 lbs., at 6¾c.	121 55
	13.	" W. McKay, repairing implements	75		25.	" " H. L. Beckett, 2 pigs, at $2.75	5 50
	13.	" Bennett Bros., bran and chop feed	255 37	May	2.	" " J. Clark, 2 pigs, at $2.50	5 00
	15.	" H. Dorr, manure 1 year	50 00		5.	" " R. Hunter, 1 dry cow	50 00
	16.	" Massey-Harris Co., 1 roller	44 00		11.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 10 live hogs, 1,650 lbs., at 6.40c.	105 60
		To balance	274 47		11.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 10 live hogs, 1,700 lbs., at 6.80c.	115 60
					15.	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	143 00
					17.	" " H. L. Beckett, 2 small pigs	5 00
					23.	" " D. Fraser, 2 small pigs	5 00
					29.	" " J. Loudon, 2 small pigs	5 00
					29.	" " C. Yeager, 1 small pig	3 00
					30.	" " Wm. Roelofson, 1 sow	9 92
				June	1.	" " Bennett Bros., 209 24-34 bushels oats, at 43½c.	91 21
					7.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 1,990 lbs., at 6.40c.	127 36
					13.	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows, at $50.00	150 00
					14.	" " J. L. Beckett, 3 small pigs	7 50
					16.	" " R. Hunter, 1 dry cow	43 00
					19.	" " J. Furlong, 2 small pigs	5 00
					29.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 1,760 lbs. pork, at 6½c.	114 40
					29.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 1,920 lbs. pork, at 6½c.	124 80
					14.	" " J. A. Marshall, 4 small pigs	10 00
			$1,713 97				$1,713 97

July	11.	To paid Bennett Bros., bran, chop and feed	$138 36	July	1.	By cash balance on hand	$274 47
	11.	" J. Rodgers, horseshoeing	6 26		6.	" from P. Sullivan, old sow, 365 lbs., at 4½c.	16 42
	19.	" R. Hunter, 8 milch cows	399 25		7.	" " F. Colgans, load bones, 2,000 lbs., at 4c.	8 00
Aug.	17.	" Indp. Cordage Co., binder twine	25 20		19.	" " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows, at $45.00	90 00
	17.	" J. A. Bruce Co., turnip seeds	50		21.	" " R. Hunter, 2 dry cows, at $41.00	82 00
	17.	" Bennett Bros., bran, chop, feed	229 81		25.	" " R. Hunter, 1 dry cow	45 00
	17.	" R. S. Rodgers, horseshoeing	12 84		27.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 11 live hogs, 2,050 lbs., at 6½c.	133 25
Sept.	12.	" R. Hunter, 6 milch cows	304 50				
	21.	" T. Stevenson, repairing harness	6 60	Aug.	1.	" " Ed. Swanzie, 3 tons hay, at $5.00, and weeds	15 00
	26.	" R. S. Rodgers, horseshoeing	7 78		1.	" " Jos. Hall, 2 small pigs, at $4.00	8 00

HAMILTON ASYLUM, FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.—*Continued*

1905.				1905.			
Sept.	26.	To paid Thos. McQueen, 25 bushels wheat at 75c.	18 75	Aug.	11.	By cash from F. W. Fearman Co., 11 live hogs, 2,080 lbs., at 7c.	145 60
	26.	" Massey-Harris Co., repairing farm implements	14 33	Sept.	5.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 10 live hogs, 1,970 lbs., at 6c.	123 12
	26.	" Bennett Bros., chop feed	135 47		6.	" " J. Haycock, 6 sows, 725 lbs., at 6½c.	51 31
	26.	" Beaver Mfg. Co.	24 00		12.	" " R. Hunter, 3 dry cows, at $41.66	125 00
		To balance	787 71		21.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 10 live hogs, 1,930 lbs., at 6c.	115 80
					22.	" " T. S. Henderson, 2 pigs, 220 lbs., at 6c	13 20
					26.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 10 live hogs, 1,970 lbs., at 6c.	118 20
					26.	" " Bennett Bros., 686 5-60 bushels wheat, at 73c	500 84
					26.	" " T. McQueen, 25 bushels wheat, at 75c.	18 75
					27.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 10 live hogs, 1,940 lbs., at 6c.	116 40
					28.	" " F. W. Fearman Co., 11 live hogs, 1,850 lbs., at 6c.	110 00
			$2,111 36				$2,111 36
				Oct.	1.	By balance	$787 71

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, MIMICO, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1905.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums.

Sir,—In accordance with the requirements of the statute, I have the honor to submit herewith the eleventh annual report of this asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on October 1st, 1904	281	275	556
Admitted during the year by warrant	34	18	52
Admitted during the year by certificates	50	61	111
Total admitted during the year	84	79	163
Total number under treatment during the year	365	354	719
Discharged during the year recovered	19	25	44
Discharged during the year improved	3	3	6
Discharged during the year unimproved	1	1	2
Total number discharged during the year	23	29	52
Number died during the year	16	23	39
Number eloped during the year	2	.....	2
Number transferred during the year	17	4	21
Total number leaving institution during year	58	56	114
Remaining in Asylum September 30th 1905	307	298	605

Admissions.

One hundred and sixty-three is an unusually large number of admission during one year and the professional attention alone which is necessary for the many examinations and re-examinations of the newly admitted patients is a task of no small magnitude. To follow these new patients through their daily experiences and to adjust the measures needed for their mental restoration if that consummation is happily to be reached, or to watch with sorrow and disappointment the gradual development of unfailing symptoms of degeneration and decay, is but one phase of the additional burdens which come with each new year's duties. Fifty-three per cent of this number were between 20 and 40 years of age at the time of their admission, while only thirteen per cent. were above 60 years. Twelve persons were admitted who were over 70 years, and one was over 90 years of age.

While the friends are encouraged as far as possible to maintain at home those who are suffering from senile mental enfeeblement, there are many cases of mental illness among the aged who require all the facilities for treatment afforded by an institution. The increasing burden upon the state of providing for the insane has been the occasion of directing special

attention to all classes with the view of reducing if possible the numbers admitted to the institutions. Defectives and degenerates, and the aged have specially been selected as the classes from which such reductions might be made, but it should seem out of harmony with modern humanitarian considerations that the aged, after a life of honorable and useful work should be deprived of any comfort or advantage which the state institutions can afford.

Discharges.

Fifty per cent. of the number of patients discharged were between 20 and 40 years of age, while only three persons recovered who had passed the age of 60 years. The whole number discharged, namely, fifty-two, or an average of one each week corresponds very closely with the number discharged annually during the past five or six years.

Deaths.

There were thirty-nine deaths during the past year. Of this number thirteen has reached the age of sixty years or over, eight were over seventy years, three had passed eighty years and one had attained the age of ninety-three years. On looking at the immediate causes of death it will be found that five persons died of epilepsy, eight of phthisis and nine of senile decay.

Farm and Garden.

The work on the farm under the management of Mr. Boulton and that of the garden under the direction of Mr. Matheson, was as usual conducted with commendable interest and zeal, and the large volume and excellent quality of the products from both of these departments affort the best proof of the care and attention bestowed upon them. The crops of potatoes and roots, and corn for ensilage, have been especially good and the hay and oats have exceeded the usual average. The milk supply has been ample and evenly maintained throughout the year and the piggery has been a source of considerable profit.

From the garden the supply of fruits and vegetables for the patients' tables has been varied and abundant.

Sidewalks.

The board sidewalks which had been put down around three sides of the cottage quadrangle, had through lapse of time become so much decayed that it was necessary to replace them, and the mason has this year constructed cement walks all along the south and east sides and along a good portion of the north side of the buildings. These new walks have been carefully put down under the mason's direction with institution labor, and although the original outlay for material will somewhat exceed the cost of a wooden sidewalk, their greater durability will in the end prove them to be more economical.

Grounds.

Each succeeding year the gardener contrives to add some new attraction to the increasing beauty of the grounds and during the past season he has achieved his greatest success in floral effects. The ravine in front of the men's cottages has been graded and the creek-bed and banks on either

side have been made more uniform and brought in to conformity with the outline of the ravine: one more year's work should see this part completed as far as the public road.

Intake Pipe.

The intake water supply pipe was again broken by the storms and ice in the early spring and although the break was discovered and reported on the 29th of May, the repairs have not yet been completed by the Public Works' Department. I am happy to report however that in accordance with a recommendation made last year, the Public Works' Department has under way a plan for the permanent protection of this pipe and there is now a good prospect that when this plan is carried to completion an uninterrupted supply of pure water will be ensured for the institution.

Typhoid Fever.

Notwithstanding constant watchfulness and a daily supply of well water for drinking and cooking purposes for both patients and employees, there have been several cases of typhoid fever at this place since the discovery of the break in the intake pipe. Until a permanent supply of pure water can be obtained there is no hope that complete freedom from this disease will be secured.

New Well.

The unusual drain upon the well in the garden to provide all the drinking water required for the institution proved too much for it and this source of supply became exhausted. Water was then for a short time obtained from a neighbor's well until that belonging to the institution could be deepened; it happened however that in blasting the rock at the bottom of the well, a vein of gas was opened which rendered the increased supply of water unfit for use. A new well was at once sunk in another location and this proved to be a sufficient source of good water.

Floor of Coal Vaults.

When the coal vaults were originally built at this asylum the cement floors in them were not properly constructed and they had become so much damaged and broken that they were of little practical use. After the coal had been used out of the vaults in the spring, the mason removed all the old dilapidated floors and replaced them by new ones of vitrified bricks upon carefully prepared foundations thus making a permanent improvement which had long been needed.

Assistant Farmer's House.

The assistant farmer's house has long required interior alterations in order to afford the conveniences which any house of its size would suggest. The only entrance to the cellar was by way of the front hall and it had neither ventilation nor cement floor. The carpenter has almost completed the necessary changes and the mason will soon put in the cement floor and point the foundation walls, thus providing the improved accommodation which Mr. Patterson so worthily deserves.

Homicide.

For the first time in the history of this institution it is my painful duty to record the homicide of an attendant. This man was in charge of a party of six quiet patients working on the road near the front gate. After working with his men for a time he sat down under a tree where he could easily keep the men in view, and while there he was without warning, struck on the head with a shovel in the hands of one of the patients of his party; the skull was extensively fractured and the attendant only survived till the following day. The patient had been working outside in a party for over a year and had never made any previous attack upon either his fellow workers or attendants in charge of him. There had been no altercation between the men, and the attendant was of an exceptionally good tempered and considerate disposition and was apparently well regarded by the patient. The patient had no conception of the character of his act and probably entertained an hallucination that the attendant was a dragon or dangerous animal of some kind and believed that he would have to disable it in order to protect himself from imaginary impending evil.

Assistant Medical Officers.

In an institution where 163 persons have been admitted in one year and 114 persons have either died or been transferred or discharged, and where the constantly changing staff of employees who care for the whole patient population, has to receive its direction and instruction from the medical officers, the responsibility is heavy and the work is onerous for every one. The quality of the work of course largely depends upon the quality of the men who perform it; their devotion to the work largely depends upon the encouragement which they receive. Of late years the best qualified men who have reached the rank of Assistant Medical Superintendents have not been encouraged to expect any further advancement in rank and there has been no encouragement by regular annual increment in their salaries. If the men are worthy of their positions their compensation should be in some degree commensurate with their services. The medical superintendent of every institution knows whether his assistants are worthy men, and if a regulation were enacted which would provide for an annual increase of salary from a fixed minimum to a fixed maximum, when recommended by the Superintendent and approved by the Inspector, there would always be a powerful incentive for every assistant medical officer to do the best possible work at all times. Such an enactment would relieve these officers of the necessity of depending upon other means than their own efforts to secure a recognition of their services, and it would at the same time promote confidence and harmony throughout the whole asylum service.

The Assistant Medical Officers at this institution—Dr. Forster, who has devoted eighteen years to the study of the care of the insane, and Dr. Biggs, have both been faithful and untiring in their services, and by their quiet earnestness ad loyalty have contributed very largely to the success of the year's work.

In all the realms of human activity we note the land marks which stand out somewhat prominently to indicate the course of growth and development; so in reviewing the history of this institution, not for the past year only but for the past eleven years, one character stands out clear and distinct in his influence upon its fortunes. Cheerful under the darkest difficul-

ties—clear in his conception of truth and right—calm in his superiority to petty personal disagreements—considerate alike of the patients and those in charge of them—judicial in his apportionment of conflicting interests—and loyal always to his superior officer and to the reigning Government—such a man was your immediate official predecessor, Robert Christie, Esq.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

N. H. Beemer,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1905.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1904				281	275	556
Admitted during year :—.						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	34	18	52			
" medical certificate	50	61	111			
				84	79	163
Total number under treatment during year				365	354	719
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	19	25	44			
" improved	3	3	6			
" unimproved	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year	23	29	52			
Died	16	23	39			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	17	4	21			
				58	56	114
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1905				307	298	605
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				990	976	1,972
Total number discharged	251	245	496			
" died	263	249	512			
" eloped	18		18			
" transferred	157	184	341			
				689	678	1,367
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1905				307	298	605
Applications on fyle				3	5	8

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 19th of August, 1905)	311	298	609
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 2nd of October, 1904)	280	275	555
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	109,376	104,328	213,704
Daily average population	299.66	285.83	585.49

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social State.							
Married	41	46	87	323	516	839	926
Single	43	33	76	589	381	970	1,046
Total	84	79	163	912	897	1,089	1,972
Religion.							
Presbyterians	12	15	27	186	172	358	385
Episcopalians	17	13	30	173	192	365	395
Methodists	20	24	44	213	225	438	482
Baptists	1	7	8	29	38	67	75
Congregationalists	1	.....	1	2	5	7	8
Roman Catholics	27	14	41	218	196	414	455
Mennonites	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Other denominations	5	6	11	58	32	90	101
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	33	36	69	69
Total	84	79	163	912	897	1,809	1,972
Nationalities.							
English	9	8	17	107	86	193	210
Irish	8	4	12	115	148	263	275
Scotch	5	2	7	42	55	97	104
Canadian	57	64	121	590	562	1,152	1,273
United States	1	.....	1	16	16	32	33
Other countries	4	1	5	26	17	43	48
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	16	13	29	29
Total	84	79	163	912	897	1,809	1,972

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties	Admitted during year.			Total Admittance			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	4	2	6	14	18	32	38
Brant				7	4	11	11
Bruce				3	3	6	6
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin		1	1	4	1	5	6
Elgin				6		6	6
Essex				5	2	7	7
Frontenac				9	14	23	23
Grey		1	1	17	10	27	28
Haldimand				1	1	2	2
Halton				3	5	8	8
Hastings		1	1	22	31	53	54
Huron				5	5	10	10
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	3	8	8
Lanark				9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville				5	9	14	14
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				1	1	2	2
Manitoulin	1	1	2	2	1	3	5
Middlesex				14	5	19	19
Muskoka District	1	2	3	22	18	40	43
Nipissing	9	5	14	29	9	38	52
Norfolk				3	4	7	7
Northumberland and Durham	1	5	6	31	31	62	68
Ontario	7	9	16	66	75	141	157
Oxford				9	2	11	11
Parry Sound	5	3	8	21	9	30	38
Peel	5	2	7	41	41	82	89
Perth	1		1	8	2	10	11
Peterborough	7	5	12	55	71	126	138
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	6	8	8
Rainy River	1	1	2	9	4	13	15
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe	16	7	23	112	109	221	244
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				6	8	14	14
Thunder Bay	1	3	4	12	4	16	20
Victoria	7	9	16	59	69	128	144
Waterloo				4	2	6	6
Welland				1	2	3	3
Wellington	1		1		3	3	4
Wentworth		1	1		5	5	6
York	17	21	38	253	274	527	565
Not Classed				8	3	11	11
Total admissions	84	79	163	912	897	1,809	1,972

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	2	2	4	8	3	11	15
Brant	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14	14
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	10
Grey	.....	.....	.....	11	7	18	18
Halton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	17	22	39	39
Huron	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Kent	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Manitoulin	1	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	8
Muskoka District	1	1	2	11	7	18	20
Nipissing	7	3	10	21	3	24	34
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Northumberland and Durham	.....	1	1	16	14	30	31
Ontario	3	3	6	36	16	52	58
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	9
Parry Sound	1	1	2	17	4	21	23
Peel	.....	.....	.....	22	19	41	41
Perth	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Peterborough	4	.....	4	36	22	58	62
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	10
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Rainy River	.....	1	1	6	4	10	11
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Simcoe	4	.....	4	42	24	66	70
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay	1	3	4	11	3	14	18
Victoria	3	.....	3	38	28	66	69
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Welland	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
York	7	3	10	152	144	296	306
Not Classed	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	4
Total admissions	34	18	52	531	384	915	967

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No	Initials.	Sex	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum. Years	Months.	Days.	Proximate cause of death.
1	J. W	M	61	Oct. 2, 1904	...	8	29	Epilepsy.
2	E. J. McT..	F	31	" 26, "	2	9	8	Phthisis.
3	M B	M	41	Nov. 21, "	1	1	15	General paralysis.
4	C. A	F.	36	" 22, "	9	9	8	Peritonitis.
5	A. B	F.	68	Dec. 2, "	8	6	26	Epilepsy.
6	J. J.	M.	44	" 16, "	.....	1	4	Cerebral hemorrhage.
7	C. B.	F.	52	" 18, "	2	7	13	Phthisis.
8	I. McF.	F.	29	" 22, "	1	5	5	"
9	R. R.	M.	53	Jan. 7, 1905	6	6	2	Epilepsy.
10	M. A. L.	F.	84	" 7, "	.....	2	2	Senility.
11	I. B.	F.	74	Feb. 5, "	10	...	28	"
12	I. C. W.	F.	34	" 5, "	3	2	17	Epilepsy.
13	A. M. L.	F.	31	" 12, "	.....	5	16	"
14	W. H. W	M.	37	" 21, "	2	10	11	General paralysis.
15	M. P	F.	67	" 23, "	2	1	9	Senile gangrene.
16	J. G.	M.	47	Mar. 7, "	6	.....	7	Tuberculus peritonitis.
17	C. A.	F.	93	" 25, "	.....	1	19	Fracture of femur.
18	E. W.	F.	88	" 27, "	6	8	4	Senility.
19	J. W.	M.	40	April 17, "	.....	4	30	General paralysis.
20	A. W.	M.	70	" 21, "	10	3	24	Senile gangrene.
21	A. H. C.	F.	49	May 1, "	.....	.....	11	Pyaemia.
22	M. B. K.	F.	53	" 7, "	1	6	14	Diabetes mellitis.
23	W. P.	M.	37	" 20, "	1	8	21	General paralysis.
24	F. W. C.	M.	41	" 29, "	10	5	16	Phthisis.
25	G. R. P.	F.	30	July 14, "	1	3	20	Ac. gastritis.
26	J. S.	M.	37	" 25, "	.....	1	11	Phthisis.
27	W. B.	M.	55	" 26, "	13	3	7	"
28	M. H.	F.	78	Aug. 2, "	13	3	15	Old age.
29	M. I. A.	F.	67	" 13, "	3	6	30	"
30	A. G.	F.	21	" 21, "	4	1	17	Phthisis.
31	L. B. H.	F.	25	" 22, "	6	4	5	"
32	B. F.	M.	37	" 23, "	.....	.....	8	Exhaustion.
33	F. J.	F.	36	" 28, "	3	7	12	Enteritis.
34	J. Y.	M.	29	" 31, "	.....	2	22	Dysentery.
35	T. E.	M.	78	Sept. 6, "	13	4	18	Senility.
36	T. W.	M.	28	" 15, "	2	11	17	Exhaustion.
37	M. E. P. B.	F.	57	" 17, "	.....	.....	11	Bulbar paralysis.
38	E. B.	F.	65	" 20, "	.....	.....	11	Exhaustion of ac. mania.
39	E. M. McL.	F.	70	" 24, "	.....	.....	24	Senility.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	2	2	1	3	4
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	3	1	4	7	1	8
Veneral disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Self-abuse, sexual	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Accident or injury	1	.....	1	3	3	6
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
Puberty and change of life	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	2	4	3	4	7
Other forms of brain disease	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	3	2	5	6	12	18
Fevers	2	1	3	1	.....	1
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	8	18	26	[illegible]	.....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	20	14	34	2	.....	2
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	42	36	78	52	38	90
Total	84	79	163	84	79	163

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.	.....	.....	.....	35	40	75
Discharged, recovered	10	18	28	.....	.....	.....
" improved	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1905	17	13	30	.....	.....	.....
Totals	35	40	75	35	40	75

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages	Admitted.			Recovered			Died		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	3	2	5	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	14	11	25	3	3	6	.....	1	1
" 25 " 30 "	11	12	23	1	2	3	2	2	4
" 30 " 35 "	8	5	13	2	6	8	.....	4	4
" 35 " 40 "	15	11	26	3	6	9	4	2	4
" 40 " 45 "	7	5	12	2	1	3	4	.....	6
" 45 " 50 "	7	11	18	1	1	2	1	1	2
" 50 " 55 "	7	5	12	1	1	2	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	2	5	7	1	2	3	1	1	2
" 60 " 65 "	3	1	4	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
" 65 " 70 "	2	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	4	4
" 70 " 75 "	4	5	9	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 75 " 80 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 80 " 85 "	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 90 " 95 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	84	79	163	19	25	44	16	23	39

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	32	10	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	29	13	3	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	11	17	.....	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	6	13	2	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	3	15	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	10	6	4	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	4	8	2	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	9	3	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	11	5	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	10	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	7	2	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	10	7	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	8	32	4	1	1
" 18 months to 2 years	9	17	3	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	9	44	2	2	.....
" 3 " 4 "	5	42	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	5	41	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	25	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	21	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	17	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	18	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	19	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	2	159	.....	1	.....
" 15 " 20 "	3	44	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	163	605	44	6	2

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	5	1,417	.....	1,417
Tailor's shop	4	218	875	1,093
Shoe shop	2	343	.....	343
Engineer's shop	10	3,056	.....	3,056
Mason work	4	1,293	.....	1,293
Bakery	3	860	.....	860
Laundry	19	1,188	4,754	5,942
Painting	3	892	.....	892
Farm	11	3,279	.....	3,279
Garden	11	2,933	.....	2,933
Grounds	40	11,055	.....	11,055
Stable	5	1,501	.....	1,501
Kitchen	16	2,689	2,311	5,000
Officers' quarters	7	706	1,563	2,269
Sewing rooms	7	.....	2,214	2,214
Knitting	30	.....	9,024	9,024
Mending	14	.....	4,377	4,377
Halls	42	6,802	6,459	13,261
Storeroom	1	313	.....	313
General	220	42,352	37,706	80,058
Sewing	20	.....	6,261	6,261
Special	30	6,195	2,862	9,057
Subway	9	2,595	.....	2,595
Total	513	89,687	78,406	168,093

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th of September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	7	8	15	Northumberland	6	3	9
Brant	2	1	3	Ontario	25	37	62
Bruce	1	.....	1	Oxford	3	.....	3
Dufferin	1	2	3	Parry Sound District	11	4	15
Durham	2	3	5	Peel	11	13	24
Elgin	1	.....	1	Perth	5	.....	5
Essex	.....	1	1	Peterborough	26	29	55
Frontenac	1	.....	1	Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Grey	8	5	13	Rainy River District	5	2	7
Haldimand	1	1	2	Simcoe	42	25	67
Halton	1	1	2	Thunder Bay District	5	5	10
Hastings	5	5	10	Victoria	24	31	55
Huron	2	1	3	Waterloo	3	1	4
Kent	2	.....	2	Welland	.....	1	1
Lambton	1	1	2	Wellington	.....	1	1
Lincoln	1	.....	1	Wentworth	.....	2	2
Manitoulin	1	1	2	York	85	98	183
Middlesex	2	1	3	Not classed, unknown, etc	1	1	2
Muskoka District	6	5	11				
Nipissing District	10	8	18	Total	307	298	605

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.				Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
P. Y.	59	1	..	Simcoe	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	..	1	Farmer	Penetang
C. V. McK.	13	..	1	York	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	At home	Orillia.
T. F.	49	1	..	Muskoka	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	11	1	..	Farmer	Hamilton.
I. G.	38	1	..	Simcoe	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	Farmer	"
P. U.	22	1	..	Muskoka	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	Farmer	"
D. McA.	72	1	..	Lambton	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	11	..	1	Agent	"
J. H.	55	1	..	York	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	6	1	..	Laborer	"
W. B.	64	1	..	Victoria	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	13	5	1	..	Farmer	Penetang
D. B.	70	1	..	Victoria	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	Teacher	"
T. B. D.	71	1	..	Durham	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	1	Laborer	"
G. McK.	25	1	..	Simcoe	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	5	7	1	..	Laborer	"
J. McG.	50	1	..	Peterboro	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	1	..	Farmer	"
H. McD.	71	1	..	Simcoe	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	8	9	..	1	Laborer	"
S. S.	64	1	..	Oxford	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	3	1	..	Laborer	"
R. M.	55	1	..	Grey	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	12	3	1	..	None	"
J. W.	60	1	..	York	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..	1	..	Clergyman	"
J. W.	52	1	..	Ontario	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	15	3	1	..	Farmer	"
R. A.	57	..	1	Wentworth	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	14	4	..	1	Servant	Cobourg
E. L.	54	..	1	Peterboro	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	1	Spinster	"
M. P.	62	..	1	Peterboro	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	Housewife	"
J. G.	40	1	..	Rainy River	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	..	Miner	Hamilton.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings cut	6,033
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	4,954
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	2,165
	13,152

Male Cottages.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	195
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	17,224
	17,419

Female Cottages.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	2,101
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	29,227
	31,328

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry	243,484
Number of pieces washed in Male Cottages	33,244
Number of pieces washed in Female Cottages	84,510
	361,238

Shoe Shop.

Number of pairs of boots and shoes cut	45½
Number of other articles made and cut	2
Number of pairs of boots and shoes repaired	750
Number of other articles repaired	46
	843½

Tailor Shop.

Number of garments cut and made	1,113
Number of garments repaired	4,672
	5,785

Engineer's Department.

Number of articles repaired, etc.	1,123
Water tank on farm.	
Re-wired basement of Administration Building and Cottage "B."	
Fitted Geggenstrom rain bath apparatus in cottages 1 and 2.	
Number of feet of iron pipe put up	1,575

Mason's Department.

Number of walls, cement floors, &c., repaired	29
Tile drains laid	300 ft.
Brick floor laid in coal-house	23,000 sq. ft.
Brick crossing laid, (Lake Shore Road)	3,000 sq. ft.
Plastering wall in Cottage "E"	300 sq. yds.
Cement sidewalk laid	1,112 sq. yds.
General Repairs, &c.	

Paint Shop.

Number of articles painted, varnished, &c.	643

Superintendent's house painted outside.
Mason's house painted and papered.
Cottage "A" painted and decorated inside.
Cottage "E" painted and decorated inside.
Greenhouse painted and glazed.

Carpenter Shop.

Number of articles made	103
Number of articles repaired	120

General building operations and repairs

FARM AND GARDEN.

Farm.

Quantities.	Articles and Price.	Value.
70 Bushels	Wheat, at 70c	$49 00
2,600 "	Oats, at 41c	1,066 00
25 "	Peas, at 70c	17 50
80 Tons	Straw, at $7.00	560 00
65 "	Hay, at $10.00	650 00
375 "	Mangels, at $5.00	1,875 00
18,433¾ Gallons	Milk, at 18c	3,318 07½
217½ Dozen	Eggs, at 25c	54 37½
300 Bushels	Peas and Oats, mixed, at 60c	180 00
	Pork	1,081 56
	Calves	7 00
60 Pounds	Calf (veal), at 8c	4 80
2,500 Bushels	Potatoes, at 60c	1,500 00
300 Tons	Ensilage, at $1.50	450 00
25 Bushels	Beans, at 60c	15 00
85 "	Beets, at 40c	34 00
300 Dozen	Corn, at 10c	30 00
500 Heads	Cabbages, at 3c	15 00
300 Bushels	Carrots (field) at 20c	60 00
1,500 Bunches	Lettuce, at 2c	30 00
1,600 "	Onions (green), at 2c	32 00
20 Bushels	Onions (dry), at 80c	16 00
15 "	Peas (green), at $1.00	15 00
500 Bunches	Radishes, at 2c	10 00
60 Bushels	Parsnips, at 40c	24 00
25 "	Tomatoes, at 75c	18 75
100 "	Carrots (garden), at 80c	80 00
1,000 Bunches	Rhubarb, at 2c	20 00
150 Bushels	Apples, at 75c	112 50
10 Baskets	Pears, at 60c	6 00
10 "	Plums, at 50c	5 00
		$11,336 56

Garden.

Quantities.	Articles and Price.	Value.
13,526 Bushels	Apples at 60c	$811 20
6 "	Apples "Crab" at 75c	4 50
337 Dozen bunches	Asparagus at 25c	84 25
387 Bushels	Beans, at 60c	232 20
608 "	Beets, at 40c	243 20
8,312 Bunches	Beets, at 2c	166 24
5,078 Bunches	Carrots, at 1c	50 78
897 Bushels	Carrots, at 40c	358 80
14,422 Heads	Celery, at 2c	288 44
4 703 "	Cauliflowers, at 4c	188 12
21,263 "	Cabbage, at 3c	637 89

Quantities.		Articles and Price.	Value.
520	Dozen	Corn, at 10c	52 00
583	"	Cucumbers, at 10c	58 30
200	"	Citrons, at 5c	10 00
1,348	Bunches	Cress, at 1c	13 48
1,011	Baskets	Currants, at 6c	60 66
25,227	Bunches	Lettuce, at 1c	252 27
408		Melons, at 5c	20 40
1,015		Marrows, at 5c	50 75
1,000	Bunches	Mint, at 1c	10 00
10,342	"	Onions, at 2c	206 84
318	Bushels	Onions, at 75c	238 50
103	"	Potatoes, early, at $1,00	103 00
160	"	Potatoes, at 60c	96 00
640	"	Parsnips, at 40c	256 00
226	"	Peas, green, at 50c	113 00
274		Pumpkins, at 5c	13 70
1,000	Bunches	Parsley, at 1c	10 00
16	Baskets	Pears, at 60c	9 60
8,402	Bunches	Rhubarb, at 2c	168 04
16,274	"	Radishs, at 2c	325 48
641	Baskets	Raspberries, at 8c	51 28
354	"	Strawberries, at 8c	28 32
285	Bushels	Spinach, at 50c	142 50
		Carried forward	$5,355 74
		Brought forward	$5,355 74
20	Bushels	Salsify, at 60c	12 00
1,000	Bunches	Sage, at 1c	10 00
1,000	"	Savory, at 1c	10 00
524	Bushels	Tomatoes, at 50c	262 00
633	"	Turnips, at 25c	158 25
16	Tons	Hay, at $10.00	160 00
57,620		Bedding plants.	
4,200		Large Bedding Plants.	
		Total	$5,967 99

622 loads of gravel and sand hauled from lakeside to sidewalk, for the new cement walk.

Mimico Asylum, Farm Exchange Account

1904.				1904.			
Oct.	27.	To paid Steele, Briggs Co.	$47 50	Oct.	1	By cash balance on hand	$416 80
	27.	" Steele, Briggs Co.	27 00		3.	" from R. Hunter, 2 cows	85 00
Nov.	10.	" R. Hunter, 2 cows	98 00	Nov.	14.	" " R. Hunter, 2 cows	90 00
	21.	" A. Campbell, feed	42 83		25.	" " George Stubbs, 1 calf	1 00
Dec.	8.	" Campbell, Mill & Co.	4 16	Dec.	27.	" " John Ritchie, 2 calves	2 00
	23	" R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	94 00				
		To balance	281 31				
			$594 80				$591 80
1905.				1905.			
Jan.	10.	To paid Massey-Harris Co.	$9 58	Jan.	1.	By cash balance on hand	$281 31
	12	" Campbell, Mill & Co.	26 96		4.	" from R. Hunter, 2 cows	85 00
	14.	" D. Kelly	33 00	Feb.	3.	" " Wm. Harris	114 45
	19	" Freight	9 35		3.	" " Wm. Harris	116 05
	31.	" Freight	9 38		16.	" " R. Hunter	135 00
	23.	" C. P. Golden	21 70		21.	" " M. Facbet, 1 calf	1 00
	23	" I. Davis & Son	12 00		23.	" " J. Ritchie, 1 calf	1 00
	17.	" C. Musgrave	40 00		28.	" " Farm Exchange	70 15
	25.	" Ontario Engine Co.	17 50	Mar.	14.	" " Wm. Harris, hogs, 2,070 lbs., at 6c.	124 20
Feb.	3	" Market fees, etc.	60				
	10	" W. Held & Co.	1 50				
	16.	" Campbell Milling Co.	49 40				
	16.	" R. Hunter, 3 cows	143 50				
	14.	" A. W. Chapman	32 00				
Mar.	6	" H. A. Wilson Co.	5 00				
	8	" Mr. E. Robinson	10 00				
	8	" Campbell Milling Co.	32 65				
	8.	" Chas. Musgrave	32 00				
	8	" H. McCann Milling Co.	3 00				
	14	" Market fees	30				
	29	" Steele, Briggs Co.	44 25				
		To balance	403 44				
			$928 11				$928 11

MIMICO ASYLUM, FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

1905.			
April 12.	To paid	J. M. Carrow, sleigh	$50 00
12.	"	Campbell Milling Co., feed	43 70
13.	"	Steele, Briggs Co., oil cake	37 40
14.	"	R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	94 00
14.	"	Heintzman & Co., music	38 30
14.	"	A. Lane, harness	42 00
14.	"	A. Smith, V.S., services	9 00
27.	"	Musgrove, music	24 00
27.	"	E. Stock, 1 cow	50 00
May 4.	"	J. Slater, rep. tools	2 55
4.	"	J. Craib, horseshoeing	9 58
8.	"	Ontario Sewer Pipe Co., sewer pipe	6 81
17.	"	Campbell Milling Co., bran	8 00
25.	"	R. Hunter, 2 milch cows	109 25
June 2.	"	Market fees, 30c., 30c., 8c.	68
8.	"	J. Craib, horseshoeing	8 43
12.	"	Campbell Milling Co., feed	52 55
15.	"	Steele, Briggs Co., oil cake	42 70
16.	"	A. Lane, harness repairing	30 25
16.	"	D. C. Flatt & Son, 1 boar	35 00
20.	"	Market fees	06
27.	"	J. Douglas, 1 cow	50 00
27.	"	G. Goldthorpe, 1 cow	50 00
	To balance		356 57
			$1,144 83

1905.			
April 1.	By cash	balance on hand	$403 44
1.	"	from Maintenance Account	54 90
18.	"	" R. Hunter, 3 dry cows	126 00
May 1.	"	" Maintenance Account	24 31
10.	"	" J. Ritchey, 1 calf	1 00
18.	"	" Gronatstein Rag Co., 7,210 lbs., $1.20	86 52
25.	"	" R. Hunter, 2 dry cows	100 00
31.	"	" Maintenance Account	61 02
June 1.	"	" Wm. Harris, 10 hogs, 1,860 lbs., $6.60	122 76
5.	"	" Wm. Harris, 2 hogs, 610 lbs., $6.50	39 65
8.	"	" Wm. Harris, 10 hogs, 1,740 lbs., $6.65	119 03
20.	"	" Wm. Harris, 1 boar	6 20
			$1,144 83

July 4.	To paid	Market fees	54
6.	"	Wm. O'Connor	22 68
6.	"	J. Craib	9 35
6.	"	J. Slater	9 75
12.	"	Wilkinson Plough Co.	2 40
12.	"	Burns & Sheppard	175 00
12.	"	H. A. Wilson & Co.	20 28
12.	"	Elliott & Son	5 00
12.	"	Thos. Dunn	2 00
12.	"	Steele, Briggs Co.	39 15

July 1.	By cash	balance on hand	$356 57
4.	"	from Wm. Harris, 9 hogs, 1,740 lbs., $6.40	111 36
4.	"	" G. Stubbs, 1 calf	1 00
5.	"	" Wm. Harris, 9 hogs, 1,660 lbs., $6.40	106 24
12.	"	" R. Hunter, 2 cows	88 00
28.	"	" R. Hunter, 1 cow	42 00
Aug. 4.	"	" R. Elkin, 1 tub	2 00
5.	"	" Toronto Bolt Co.	16 50
Sept. 29.	"	" R. Hunter, 2 cows	85 00

1905.			
July 13.	"	Kingston Penitentiary	20 70
13.	"	Campbell Milling Co.	5 10
21.	"	Geo. Stubbs, 1 cow	45 00
21.	"	J. Craib	6 93
Aug 8.	"	Wm. McCann Milling Co.	71 33
8.	"	J. Slater	4 80
8.	"	Campbell Milling Co.	6 65
17.	"	A. McConnell	92 75
31.	"	J. Craib	7 33
Sept. 7.	"	Massey-Harris Co.	34 39
7.	"	J. Slater	4 95
7.	"	Steele, Briggs Co.	1 00
13.	"	Steele, Briggs Co.	33 00
13.	"	Campbell Milling Co.	27 56
20.	"	Ontario Engine Pump Co.	17 00
29.	"	R. Hunter, 2 cows	88 00
	To balance		55 53
			$808 67

1905.		
		$808 67
Oct. 1.	By cash balance on hand	$55 53

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

Brockville, Ont. October 1, 1905.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

On the 30th of September 1904, there were in residence three hundred and thirty-eight female and three hundred and thirty-two male patients, making a total population of six hundred and sixty. During the month of November twenty female and ten male patients were transferred to Penetanguishene, leaving six hundred and thirty-one patients in residence on the 30th of November. The following table shows the number of patients in residence on the last day of each month during the year, and it is interesting to note how rapidly the vacancies, made by the transfer, were filled up:

October 31, 1904	656	April 30, 1905	655
November 30, 1904	631	May 31, 1905	670
December 31, 1904	636	June 30, 1905	670
January 31, 1905	637	July 31, 1905	668
February 28, 1905	640	August 31, 1905	667
March 31, 1905	649	September 30, 1905	662

At the present time this asylum reports accommodation for six hundred and sixty-six patients, but this number was reached by undesirable crowding of all our dormitories.

Admissions.

The number of admissions during the year amounted to one hundred and fifty-four. This number is very much larger than usual and is partly due to the fact that we were obliged to admit a number of idiots and epileptics who were unable to obtain admission to the institutions provided for such patients. It will be necessary to transfer a number of these incurable cases elsewhere in order to enable us to admit patients who are suffering from acute insanity and for whom asylum treatment is so urgently needed. When the patients who have been awarded admission are received, every available bed will be filled, with several applications still on file.

Deaths.

The death rate is smaller than last year, and of the total number of deaths four were due to tuberculosis. There is no dobut, in my mind, but that our favorable site, together with the special efforts we make to keep our patients out of doors, lessens materially the number of deaths resulting from this cause. I am pleased to say that there were no deaths from other than natural causes.

Discharges.

During the year fifty-five were discharged as cured. Our percentage of cures is not as great as last year but when we consider the fact that a large proportion of the cases received during the year were incurable, we

feel that we have accomplished a great deal. One must remember also that the number of cures reported in an institution is, to some extent, dependent upon the temperament of the persons who prepare the statistics.

Warrants.

Twenty-five patients were admitted by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant. The majority of these cases could have been admitted direct to the asylum. As a matter of fact our most disturbed and dangerous cases were sent directly from their own homes. The majority of the physicians in this district do everything they can to send cases direct to us for treatment, but friends of patients, I am sorry to say, in some cases at least, appear to conclude that it is less expensive and less troublesome to have them committed to gaol.

Work.

A great deal has been accomplished in the matter of improving our grounds during the past year. The main terrace has just been completed and seeded and we feel rewarded for the time and labor our patients spent on this work. Owing to the irregular outline of the brow of the hill, tons upon tons of earth had to be removed to other points in order to obtain easy and graceful curves. On the south side of the terrace an excellent roadway has been constructed, alongside of which a row of young maples have been planted, and in a short time we expect that this will be one of the prettiest driveways on the grounds. The balance of the plot in front of the eastern buildings has been graded and seeded as well as a plot in front of the west wing of the main building. A portion of the grove was graded and seeded early in the season as well as a strip along the roadway south of the terrace, and when the balance of the grove is graded it will add very much to the beauty of the part of the grounds bordering on the Prescott Road. The portion of ground adjoining the reservoir and skating rink, which has been used as a dumping ground for all kinds of refuse for years, has been graded and prepared for seeding. In the rear of the cottages for male patients we prepared a resting place for helpless and harmless old men who are unable to travel far from where they are domiciled. Here during the summer days they may sit and rest under the trees and enjoy the advantage to be derived from life in the open air.

During the year more than a hundred shade trees and ornamental shrubs were planted on the grounds. Over two hundred Norway spruce were planted on the north side of the buildings, to serve as protection from the cold winds that are so prevalent here, during the winter, owing to the high ground on which the institution is built.

Other works of importance are under way but are not yet completed.

Repairs.

During the year the usual repairs have been made to the interior of the building. The gutters on the main building have been reconstructed and the brick walls restored. Extensive repairs were also made to the piggery and to the cow barn.

Amusement.

Notwithstanding the fact that more work was done during the past year than was ever done before in the same time by the patients of this institution, we have never lost sight of the fact that amusements and recreations

of different kinds are of great value in the treatment of mental affections. We had a splendid course of concerts during the winter months, and these, together with the weekly dances and the weekly "At Homes," helped, in a great measure, to brighten the lives of our unfortunate inmates, and to dissipate the gloom that is so apt to possess their minds. Bowling on the green, and croquet for the female patients were encouraged, and the usual midsummer competitions were held. We have made this event an annual affair, and the patients take advantage of every opportunity afforded during the summer season to become proficient in these games, with the hope that they may carry off some of the prizes later on. The usual field day of sports was held, and was undoubtedly, the most successful ever seen here. Many visitors were present, and both employees and patients did everything possiblt to make the event a great success. A billiard table has been added also and placed in hall A for the use of the patients.

The skating rink was completed early in December and we were supplied with twelve pairs of curling stones for which we are very grateful. At our suggestion, friends of patients sent skates for Christmas presents, and in a short time we had the pleasure of seeing large numbers of our patients enjoying the benefits to be derived from this invigorating and health giving exercise. Many of our patients learned to skate for the first time and others resumed a recreation that they were perhaps obliged to give up years ago. Many of course could not skate, but arrangements were made by which they were in turn taken to the warm and comfortable waiting room in the rink, where they could see and enjoy the sports that were taking place on the ice. We also organized a curling club and found that some of our patients were already experts in the game, and that a great many others were quick to learn. The rink certainly assisted us materially in brightening the lives of our patients during the long winter.

The usual Christmas Tree and Ball was held, and in response to a circular issued to friends of patients, a generous supply of Christmas presents were received. I need scarcely add that these events were enjoyed by every one.

Training School.

The work in connection with the training school for nurses has been vigorously carried on during the past year. A complete course of lectures was delivered. at which both male and female attendants were obliged to attend. I am glad to say that the attendance was all that could be desired. A number of employees were also present at many of the lectures, and it was very gratifying to observe the eagerness of everyone to learn as much as possible regarding the proper method of caring for the unfortunate people who are sent here for treatment. In order that the attendance should be large, attendants were asked to be present at hours when they were entitled to time off duty. I appreciate very much the fact that there was a cheerful and universal compliance with my request. As an evidence of the good work accomplished in this matter a marked improvement in the care and management of our patients is noticeable. The first primary examination was heard in April, and a large number of attendants passed very creditably. A final examination will be held after the second year's course has been completed, and diplomas will be granted to successful candidates. In future, promotions in the service will be made according to the standing of the candidate at these examinations, due credit being given, of course, to the general conduct of the attendant.

It may not be out of place here to refer to a matter that has given me a great deal of concern for some time past, viz., the lack of a sufficient number of attendants to care for our insane. Take one of our male cottages for example:—Here we have sixty-five patients and only three attendants, two of whom go out to work on the farm or on the grounds every morning, taking with them perhaps fifteen or twenty patients. The remaining patients are left in charge of one attendant, who is expected to put everything in order after breakfast, to accompany his rather helpless family to the grove, where they spend the greater part of the forenoon, and return to the cottage in time to prepare for dinner. It is altogether impossible for him to keep his cottage in order and to see that his patients are properly dressed, as well as to render many other attentions that may be required from time to time. Our outside work must go on, and in order to give our patients the care to which they are entitled, at least one additional attendant should be supplied for each cottage. We also need more night attendants. It is too much to expect that one nurse can properly look after one hundred and ninety-five patients occupying three cottages some distance apart.

Weekly Clinics.

I feel it my duty to refer to the energetic manner in which Drs. Mitchell and Clare have performed their duties during the past year. Their generous and willing assistance in the matter of making our training school a success cannot be too highly appreciated, but what is even more gratifying is the enthusiastic manner in which they entered into the important matter of making a more careful and methodical study of the patients under our care. In this report I do not intend to discuss the advisability of attempting to carry on advanced pathological work in our hospitals for the insane, more than to say that at the present time and under our present condition, it is simply impossible to do so, notwithstanding the optimistic statements that are made from time to time by persons who are actuated by the best motives, but who have nothing more than a superficial knowledge of matters in connection with the management and care of the insane. I do think, however, that a more careful and systematic study of clinical psychiatry will result in obtaining much information that will enable us to treat our patients with greater success. During the past year clinics were held each week, and a careful study of the condition of patients were made as soon after their admission as possible. The discussion in connection with each case was interesting and instructive, especially so, when compared from time to time with the subsequent course of the disease.

The room in which our weekly clinics are held is situated on the main floor adjoining the wards in which the greater majority of our acute cases are kept for some time after they have been received. The introduction of this system of study is, in my mind, the most important step that we have taken here this year, and one that must mean much for the welfare of our patients.

Extension of Privileges.

In order to add as much as possible to the happiness of the people committed to our care it was decided, after careful consideration, to materially increase the privileges extended to a large number of our patients. There are many patients whose lives appear to be brightened by the fact that they are not under constant supervision, and that they are permitted to wander

around the grounds at their pleasure, and to engage in sports, etc., untrammelled by the supervision of any person. They become more contented and happy as their privileges are extended, and in time appear to look on the institution as they would on their own homes. The fact that they are trusted by those in charge of them seems to strengthen their own self-reliance and aids materially in eradicating many of the symptoms of mental disease. Even those who never improve, become more satisfied with their surroundings and consequently give less trouble to those in charge of them. Of course there may be an occasional elopement, but it is manifestly better that a few harmless patients should elope than that the liberties of all should be unnecessarily curtailed. As a matter of hygiene alone, unlocked doors in fine weather is a matter, the importance of which can hardly be over estimated.

Farm and Garden.

Our garden products have been a little above the average, although the wet season interfered to some extent with their growth. Considerable new ground has been added to our garden plot, but owing to the nature of the soil it requires a great deal of labor to make it at all productive. The area under strawberries has been increased and the raspberry plot extended. We have also planted eighty-five apple trees immediately north of the cottage for female patients. The young orchard across the Prescott Road is beginning to bear fruit, but as the shores of the St. Lawrence have many attractions for Brockville's small boys we can never hope to obtain much fruit from that quarter.

The products of the farm were also generally satisfactory, with the exception of our potato crop which is very poor. The farmer has cleaned up several acres of new land which will be ready for use next spring.

Wants.

As you are aware the wants of this institution are rather numerous. We have been obliged to wait while other institutions were being provided with special buildings such as infirmaries, nurses' homes, etc. Surely the insane of the eastern part of the Province are entitled to as much consideration as those in other districts, and this being the case, there can be no valid reason for any further delay in providing us with such buildings as we require. Persons unacquainted with the actual condition existing here will scarcely believe that we are obliged to deprive hundreds of our unfortunate insane of the pleasure of attending our entertainments, etc., because of the fact that we have not an assembly hall large enough to admit them. It is also a matter of regret that we are not provided with a suitable infirmary for those of our patients who may be suffering from physical disease, and who are often obliged to struggle through their illness in the midst of noisy and disturbing surroundings. Much more could be said on this subject, but I have strong hopes that something will soon be done to remove this cause of complaint. Other improvements are urgently needed, many of which have already been brought to your attention.

Religious Services.

The clergymen of the town Brockville have as usual ministered generously and with great cheerfulness to the spiritual wants of our inmates. Sunday would indeed be a dreary day in the asylum if there were no re-

ligious services held, and while we cannot offer those clergymen any worldly recompense, we can and do pray that God may generously shower his blessings on them, and it may be that the petition of some one of our afflicted creatures may avail much.

During the year we have also made arrangements by which the different clergymen may find it more convenient to perform the burial service for friendless inmates who are buried in our local cemetery.

Official Changes.

There have been few changes in the official staff during the year. On the 1st of October, 1904, Dr. R. W. B. Smith, after a number of years of devoted service, was promoted to the position of Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, and Dr. J. C. Mitchell was transferred from Toronto asylum to fill the position of Assistant Superintendent here.

Miss McGillicuddy, formerly Assistant Matron was transferred to Orillia Asylum, and Miss Kitts was promoted to this position.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I desire to express my sincere gratitude to the officers, attendants and employees of this asylum, for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties during the year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Thos. J. Moher,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1904				322	338	660
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	17	8	25			
" medical certificate	66	63	129			
				81	73	154
Total number under treatment during year				403	411	814
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	26	29	55			
" improved	8	6	14			
" unimproved	2	1	3			
Total number of discharges during year	36	36	72			
Died	24	23	47			
Eloped	2	1	3			
Transferred	10	20	30			
				72	80	152
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1905				331	331	662
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				817	764	1,581
Total number discharged	218	244	462			
" died	238	167	405			
" eloped	18	2	20			
" transferred	12	20	32			
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1905				331	331	662
Applications on fyle				6	3	9

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 20th of July, 1904)	335	339	674
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 7th of November, 1905)	310	317	627
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	117,562	120,540	238,102
Daily average population	322.08	330 24	652.32

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State							
Married	35	30	65	260	356	616	681
Widowed	5	15	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Single	41	28	69	476	335	811	880
Total	81	73	154	736	691	1,427	1,581
Religion.							
Presbyterians	12	17	29	132	115	247	276
Episcopalians	19	13	32	128	124	252	284
Methodists	13	13	26	116	151	267	293
Baptists	2	5	7	19	16	35	42
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Roman Catholics	31	22	53	268	253	521	574
Other denominations	4	3	7	35	22	57	64
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	34	7	41	41
Total	81	73	154	736	691	1,427	1,581
Nationalities.							
English	4	.....	4	51	37	88	92
Irish	4	1	5	57	83	140	145
Scotch	1	3	4	21	21	42	46
Canadian	70	67	137	541	518	1,059	1,196
United States	2	.....	2	26	16	42	44
Other countries	.....	2	2	21	9	30	32
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26	26
Total	81	73	154	736	691	1,427	1,581

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Carleton	26	14	40	186	178	364
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Essex	.....	.....	.....	7	4	11
Frontenac	1	.....	1	13	13	26
Grey	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Halton	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Hastings	2	.....	2	12	26	38
Huron	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Kent	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
Lanark	6	15	21	72	77	149
Leeds and Grenville	19	26	45	141	160	301
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	15	16	31
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21
Nipissing	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Peel	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Perth	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Prescott and Russell	5	7	12	58	56	114
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Renfrew	3	.....	3	12	9	21
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	18	10	28	147	116	263
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	8	10
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Welland	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Wellington	.....	1	1	1	3	4
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
York	.....	.....	.....	47	42	89
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
Total admissions	81	73	154	817	764	1,581

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Carleton	11	4	15	118	91	209
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Essex	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8
Frontenac	1	.....	1	7	7	14
Grey	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Halton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hastings	1	.....	1	7	17	24
Huron	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Kent	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	23	14	37
Leeds and Grenville	1	2	3	27	18	45
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Peel	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Perth	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
Prescott and Russell	1	2	3	30	27	57
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	8	4	2
Simcoe	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	.....	2	32	10	42
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	2	7	9
Welland	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
York	.....	.....	.....	42	35	77
Not classed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total admissions	17	8	25	382	270	652

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months	Days.	
1	E. M.....	F...	52	Oct. 1, 1904	6	8	6	Pneumonia.
2	J. G.....	M...	55	" 7, "	.....	4	7	Paresis.
3	M. T.....	F...	72	" 9, "	3	10	11	Apoplexy.
4	M. L. G....	F...	62	" 9, "	1	11	22	Heart disease.
5	R. F.....	M...	34	" 16, "	.....	4	5	Bulbar paralysis.
6	A. T. S....	F...	81	" 16, "	8	10	11	Apoplexy.
7	H. H.....	F...	21	Nov. 2, "	.....	10	14	Epilepsy (status).
8	I. H.....	F...	37	" 6, "	7	9	4	Apoplexy.
9	L. G.....	F...	64	" 7, "	1	2	10	Paralysis.
10	P. C.....	F...	23	" 15, "	2	10	11	Epilepsy (status).
11	P. A.....	M...	91	" 20, "	.....	.....	1	Senile anæmia.
12	W. O'C....	M...	83	Dec. 19, "	4	8	2	Pneumonia.
13	C. C.....	M...	40	" 29, "	.....	1	29	Epilepsy.
14	J. M.....	M...	67	Jan. 21, 1905	4	9	14	Marasmus.
15	R. C.....	M.	29	" 23, "	4	6	20	Gastric ulcer.
16	C. J.....	F...	72	Feb. 1, "	6	10	6	Epilepsy.
17	R. W.....	M...	32	" 6, "	7	2	19	Phthisis.
18	D. McC....	M...	75	" 12, "	4	9	26	Heart disease.
19	R. K.	M...	39	" 14, "	8	9	18	Phthisis.
20	E. McC....	F...	77	" 23, "	6	6	6	Senile marasmus.
21	E A. G....	F...	76	" 24, "	.....	1	12	Senile mania.
22	M. B.....	M...	62	Mar. 9, "	.....	.....	20	Apoplexy.
23	H. L.....	F...	78	" 10, "	.....	1	..	Enteritis.
24	W. P.....	M...	30	" 27, "	3	8	4	Pneumonia.
25	M. L.....	F...	65	" 28, "	.....	.....	8	Pneumonia,
26	A. R.....	F...	72	Apr. 3, "	7	.....	8	Arterial sclerosis.
27	F. D.....	F..	42	" 5, "	.....	.....	4	Toxæmia.
28	R. G.....	M...	82	" 3, "	.....	.....	13	Senile dementia.
29	L. S.....	M...	19	" 16, "	.....	.....	19	Exhaustion of mania.
30	S. L.....	F...	61	" 19, "	3	2	1	Erysipelas.
31	C. L	M.	33	" 20, "	.....	1	13	Exhaustion of mania.
32	I. L.....	F...	32	" 24, "	.....	.....	6	Cardiac exhaustion from acute mania.
33	M.M	F...	60	May 9, "	8	10	13	Enteritis.
34	F. P.....	M...	26	June 3, "	2	7	25	Phthisis.
35	E. L.....	F...	53	" 22, "	.....	.....	26	Cancer.
36	S. B.....	M...	72	" 10, "	.....	.....	16	Apoplexy.
37	W. S.....	M...	43	" 30, "	.....	10	6	Paresis.
38	M. W.....	F...	71	July 10, "	4	9	15	Arterial sclerosis.
39	J. S.....	M...	54	" 23, "	2	9	14	Exhaustion mania.
40	S. Mc.....	F...	60	Aug. 13, "	6	10	14	Marasmus.
41	O. C.....	M...	54	" 18, "	5	4	1	Phthisis.
42	E. T.....	F...	76	" 27, "	7	5	1	Epilepsy.
43	C. L.....	F...	64	" 29, "	.....	10	19	Strangulated hernia.
44	T. J. D....	M...	44	Sep. 12, "	10	8	16	Exhaustion of mania.
45	J. H. B....	M...	49	" 15, "	.....	1	16	Paresis.
46	M. W.....	F...	47	" 23, "	.....	4	19	Paresis.
47	D. A.....	M...	63	" 28, "	.....	4	1	Exhaustion melancholia.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	1	2	1	3	4			
Religious excitement				1	2	3			
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	1	1	2	2	2	4			
Love affairs, including seduction		1	1		3	3			
Mental anxiety, "worry"	2	1	3	3	16	19			
Fright and nervous shocks					1	1	1	1	2
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	2		2	16	1	17	1		1
Intemperance, sexual				1	1	2	1		1
Veneral disease	1	1	2						
Self-abuse, sexual	1		1	2		2			
Over-work		4	4	2	2	4			
Accident or injury	2	1	3	2		2			
Pregnancy		1	1		1	1			
Lactation		2	2		3	3		1	1
Puberty and change of life	2	10	12	4	3	7		2	2
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1		1	2	1	3			
Brain disease, with epilepsy	12	6	18	12	6	18			
Other forms of brain disease	3	2	5						
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	12	11	23	12	11	23	2	4	6
Fevers		1	1	1	2	3			
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	23	20	43						
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	3	6				1		1
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	1		1						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	1	2				1		1
Unknown	13	6	19	20	15	35			
Total	81	73	154	81	73	154	7	8	15

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				32	33	65
Discharged recovered	21	24	45			
" improved	1	4	5			
Returned to Asylum	5	4	9			
Absent on probation on 30th Sept., 1905	4	2	6			
Totals	32	33	65	32	33	65

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	3	2	5	2	3	5	1	.....	1
" 20 " 25 "	12	12	24	4	4	8	.....	2	2
" 25 " 30 "	13	5	18	7	3	10	2	.....	2
" 30 " 35 "	4	6	10	2	2	4	4	1	5
" 35 " 40 "	7	10	17	2	3	5	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	6	9	15	3	5	8	3	1	4
" 45 " 50 "	6	3	9	2	1	3	1	1	2
" 50 " 55 "	5	8	13	1	3	4	2	2	4
" 55 " 60 "	4	3	7	1	2	3	1	.....	1
" 60 " 65 "	5	8	13	.....	1	1	2	6	8
" 65 " 70 "	5	2	7	.....	1	1	1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
" 75 " 80 "	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
" 80 " 85 "	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	.....	3
" 90 " 95 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	81	73	154	26	29	55	24	23	47

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	45	9	.....	1	.....
From 1 to 2 months	26	10	6	1	1
" 2 " 3 "	18	9	8	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	7	9	6	2	.....
" 4 " 5 "	2	12	7	....	1
" 5 " 6 "	12	10	2	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	13	5	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	9	5	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	2	1	1	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	9	2	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	6	1	2	.....
" 11 " 12 "	15	3	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	1	26	4	....	1
" 18 months to 2 years	6	19	.....	2	.....
" 2 to 3 years	6	54	3	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	1	60	2	3	.....
" 4 " 5 "	1	44	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	56	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	3	25	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	50	1	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	79	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	61	1	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	2	87	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	154	662	55	14	3

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked		
		Male.	Female.	Total
Carpenter's shop	3	679		679
Tailor's shop	3	730		730
Engineer's shop	8	1,973		1,973
Mason work	8	813		813
Wood yard and coal shed	12	240		240
Bakery	3	1,069		1,069
Laundry	30	1,460	7,045	8,505
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	610		610
Painting	4	969		969
Farm	35	8,711		8,711
Garden	59	10,821		10,821
Stable	1	365		365
Kitchen	14	1,460	2,322	3,782
Dining rooms	35		10,340	10,340
Officers' quarters	5		1,652	1,652
Sewing rooms	3		925	925
Knitting	21		5,106	5,106
Mending	17		3,550	3,550
Halls	61		20,112	20,112
Storeroom	1	310		310
General	170	31,911	21,865	53,776
Sewing in wards	25		6,012	6,012
Total	520	62,121	78,929	141,050

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	2		2	Northumberland	2	1	3
Bruce	3	2	5	Ontario	2	3	5
Carleton	79	79	158	Oxford	3	1	4
Dundas	12	9	21	Parry Sound District		1	1
Durham	1	4	5	Peel	2		2
Elgin	1	1	2	Perth	5	2	7
Essex	3	2	5	Peterborough	3	1	4
Frontenac	2	7	9	Prescott	18	27	45
Glengarry	4	8	12	Prince Edward			
Grenville	10	19	29	Renfrew	6	4	10
Grey	2	1	3	Russell	2	4	6
Haldimand	1		1	Simcoe	3	2	5
Hastings	6	14	20	Stormont	38	21	59
Huron	4	1	5	Victoria	2	1	3
Kent	4		4	Waterloo	2		2
Lambton	5	1	6	Wellington	2	2	4
Lanark	19	30	49	Wentworth		1	1
Leeds	37	38	75	York	25	26	51
Lennox and Addington	2	5	7	Not classified, unknown, etc	9	2	11
Lincoln	1	2	3				
Middlesex	7	9	16				
Norfolk	2		2	Total	331	331	662

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					Religious denomination					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by.		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
B. B.	66	....	1	Peel	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	Housekeeper..	Penetanguishene.
E. B	72	....	1	York	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
A. J. D.	66	....	1	Northumberland ..	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
M. A. E.	52	....	1	Huron	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
B. E.	55	....	1	Ontario	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ..	"
E. F.	34	....	1	Peel	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
E. G.	17	....	1	Hastings	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
M, G.	67	....	1	Victoria	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
E. H.	64	....	1	York	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
J. H.	63	....	1	Northumberland ..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
D. H.	52	....	1	Oxford	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
E. H.	55	....	1	Hastings	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
S. M.	59	....	1	York	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ..	"
M. A. M.	60	....	1	Elgin	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
M. M.	75	....	1	Middlesex	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ..	"
M. E. M.	44	....	1	Prescott	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ..	"
C. McN.	42	....	1	Victoria	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ..	"
A. McF.	59	....	1	Victoria	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	" ..	"
M. R.	45	....	1	Hastings	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	" ..	"
M. T.	52	....	1	Northumberland. .	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ..	"
G. A.	56	1	....	Simcoe	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	Not known ...	"
J. A.	36	1	....	Wellington	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ...	"
S. A.	56	1	....	Oxford	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	Painter	"
J. B.	61	1	....	York	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	Not known ...	"
T. C.	28	1	....	Frontenac	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ...	"
J. C.	42	1	....	Simcoe	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ...	"
C. K.	70	1	....	Simcoe	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	" ...	"
M. K.	50	1	....	York	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	" ...	"
J. W.	56	1	....	Ontario	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	Blacksmith...	"
P. Y	46	1	...	York	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	None	"

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	6,825
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	37,026
	43,851

Tailor Shop.

Number of garments made	544
Number of garments repaired	395
	939

Laundry.

Number pieces passing through laundry	224,002

Carpenter Shop.

Number of articles made	310
Number of articles repaired	1,448

General building operations and repairs.

Engineer's Department.

Number of articles installed and repaired	1,391

General plumbing operations and repairs.

Number of gallons water pumped	20,086,115

Painter's Department.

Number vehicles painted	6

General repairs, &c.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Farm.

Showing products of the farm for year ending September, 30, 1905.

70	Tons	Hay, at $8.00	$560 00
250	"	Ensilage, at $2.00	500 00
2,000	Bushels	Mangolds, at 15c.	300 00
1,000	"	Turnips, at 15c	150 00
100	"	Carrots, at 15c	15 00
300	"	Potatoes, at 60c	180 00
			$1,705 00

Garden.

Showing products of the garden for the year ending September 30, 1905.

Quantities.	Articles and Price.	Value.
840	Bunches Asparagus, at 8c	$67 20
10	Bushels Apples, at 40c	4 00
61	" String Beans, at 80c	48 80
110	" Beets, at 40c	44 00
756	Bunches Beets, at 4c	30 24
3,040	Heads Cabbage, at 3½c	106 40
350	" Cauliflower, at 6c	21 00

Quantities.	Article and price.	Value.
4,000 Heads	Celery, at 3½c	140 00
160 Bushels	Carrots, at 40c	64 00
912 Bunches	Carrots, at 3c	27 36
750 Dozen	Corn, green, at 8c	60 00
8 Tons	Corn, fodder, at $2.00	16 00
45 Bunches	Cress, at 4c	1 80
160 Dozen	Cucumbers, at 10c	16 00
1¼ Bushels	Cucumbers, pickling, at $1.00	1 25
372 Boxes	Currants, red, at 8c	29 76
170 "	Currants, black, at 10c	17 00
602 Bunches	Lettuce, under glass, at 5c	30 10
1,880 "	Lettuce, garden, at 3c	56 40
17 "	Mint, at 5c	85
130 Bushels	Onions, at 65c	84 50
1,020 Bunches	Onions, at 3½c	35 70
24 Quarts	Onions, pickling, at 6c	1 44
20 Bushels	Peas, green, at $1.00	20 00
135 "	Parsnips, at 40c	54 00
210 "	Pumpkins, at 5c	10 50
6 Dozen	Peppers, at 12c	72
55 Bunches	Parsley, at 4c	2 20
5,000 "	Rhubarb, at 2½c	125 00
389 "	Radishes, at 3c	11 67
447 Boxes	Raspberries, at 8c	35 76
1,030 "	Strawberries, at 8c	82 40
80 Bushels	Spinach, at 50c	40 00
260 "	Squash, at 7c	18 20
35 Bunches	Sage, at 5c	1 75
50 "	Savory, summer, at 5c	2 50
175 Bushels	Turnips, at 35c	61 25
170 "	Tomatoes, at 70c	119 00
	Vegetable plants:	
900	Tomato plants, per C $1,50	13 50
3,000	Cabbage plants, per C, 25c	7 50
500	Cauliflower plants, per C, 50c	2 50
4,000	Celery plants, per C, 40c	16 00
	Flowering Plants:	
1,000	Geraniums, (Zonales) at 10c	100 00
600	Geraniums, (Saleroi), bordering, at 6c	36 00
900	Acharanthus, Colens, &c., at 6c	54 00
50	Miscellaneous plants, at 50c	25 00
125	Miscellaneous plants, at 25c	31 25
450	Miscellaneous plants, at 10c	45 00
800	Miscellaneous plants, at 5c	40 00
		$1,859 50

Brockville Asylum, Farm Exchange Account.

1904.				1904.			
Oct.	3.	To paid D. W. Ross, 2,560 lbs. straw, at $5.00	$ 6 40	Oct.	1.	By cash balance on hand	$54 95
	12.	" P. Gardiner, 2.1790 tons of hay, at $9.00	26 05		5.	" from J. MacDonald, hide beef, 53 lbs., at 7c	3 71
	13.	" P. Gardiner, 1.1090 tons of hay, at $9.00	13 90		5.	" " Ar. Arnold, 4 young pigs	10 00
	28.	" R. B. Easton, blacksmith account	34 25		15.	" " S. Harper, 800 lbs. scrap iron, at 25c. per cwt.	2 00
Nov.	7.	" P. Ferguson, blacksmith account	28 65		15.	" " S. Harper, 550 lbs. scrap iron, at 10c per cwt	0 55
	7.	" Joel Judson Ac.	11 00		21.	" " T. A. Sutton, 260 lbs. tea lead, at 1½c.	3 90
	7.	" C. Rudd, harness repairs	7 80		21.	" " Maintenance Account, beef	30 29
	7.	" Wm. Quinsey, harness repairs	4 90		29.	" " J. MacDonald, hides, 112 lbs., at 7½c.	8 40
	7.	" J. Newan's account	70	Nov.	8.	" " S. Rowley, 1 young pig	2 50
	7.	" R. Rowley, 1 milch cow	35 00		19	" " Ed Hardy, 1 young pig	2 50
	7.	" Jas. W. Tennant, 1 milch cow	35 00		23.	" " Aus Fox, 8 young pigs	20 00
	7.	" Wm. Henderson, use of wagon, 6 days, at 50c.	3 00		26.	" " N McLean, 2 young pigs	5 00
	7.	" Ha. Jones, toll commutation	10 00		26.	" " Maintenance Accoun', beef	63 31
Dec.	31.	" J. McEvoy, 5,610 tons straw, at $6.00	31 83		26.	" " E. W. McRae, 2 young pigs	5 00
	31.	" Chas. R. Rudd & Co., account	15 20		26.	" " W. C. Elliott, 1 young pig	2 50
	31.	" S. H. Wright, repairs, vehicles	25 00	Dec.	6.	" " N Goldberg, 895 lbs. scrap iron, at 25c	2 22
	31.	" William Quinsey, repairs to vehicles	3 80		10.	" " F. A. Sutton, 1,350 lbs. of rags, at 40c	5 40
	31.	" R. B. Easton, blacksmith account	8 70		10.	" " S. Harper, 12 young pigs, at $2.50	30 00
	31.	" P. Ferguson, blacksmith account	16 35		12.	" " S. Harper, 10 young pigs, at $2.50	25 00
	31.	" J. J. Henderson & Son, 1 milch cow	35 00		12.	" " John MacDonald, beef hides	20 06
	31.	" Bissell & Ross, 1 milch cow	38 00		12.	" " E. W. Loverin, 2 bush. tomatoes, at 50c.	1 00
		To balance	2 65		12.	" " E. W. Loverin, 16 w. tallow, at 2c.	1 32
					30.	" " Maintenance Accoun', beef	94 57
			$393 18				$393 18
1905.				1905.			
Jan	28.	To paid Joel Judson, account	$3 00	Jan.	1.	By cash balance on hand	$2 65
	28.	" Bissell & Ross, 2 milch cows	80 00		12.	" from J. MacDonald, 2 beef hides, 118 lbs., at 8c	9 44
	6.	" T. Newans Harness Co., account	16 00		25.	" " A. G. Rodgers, 4 young pigs, at $2.50	10 00
Mar.	6.	" C. R. Judd & Co., account	5 95		25.	" " Maintenance Account, 4 cows, 1,825 lbs., at 6½c	118 62
	20.	" R. B. Easton, blacksmith account	16 35	Feb.	2.	" " C. Snyder, 2 young pigs	5 00
	20.	" Peter Ferguson	22 55		3	" " L. Kelly, 6 young pigs	15 00
	27.	" Bissell & Ross, 2 milch cows	75 00		3.	" " W. H. Mosher, 3 young pigs	7 50
	29.	" Can. Exp. Co., charges	1 90		3.	" " Bissell & Ross, 1 hog, 725 lbs., at 2c	14 50
	29.	" J. Blair, 1,520 lbs. hay, at $8.00	6 08		20	" " Maintenance Account, 2 cows, 1,061 lbs., at 6½c	68 96
	29.	" Albert Abbott, 61,050 lbs. hay, at $8.00	52 20		24.	" " Frank White, 1,040 lbs. rags, at 50c.	5 20
	29.	" Wm. Gillerbain, 14.0703 tons of hay, at $7.50	107 73		24	" " J. MacDonald, 2 beef hides, 123 lbs., at 7½c	9 22
	29.	" Wm. Wilson, 1 boar pig	15 00	Mar.	30.	" " Sundry persons, 88 young pigs, at $2.50	220 00
		To balance	94 33		30	" " Frank Winterson, 1 young pig	3 00

			$496 09
April	7.	To paid Wm. Dwyer, 1 milch cow	$35 00
	7.	" J. P. Murray, 1,840 lbs. straw, at $6.00	5 52
	7.	" Bissell & Ross, 3 milch cows, at $45.00	135 00
	18.	" W. Maxwell, 2,810 lbs. hay, at $8.00	11 24
	24.	" Copeland & McGrath, rent of barn	25 00
May	8.	" C. R. Rudd & Co., account	29 20
June	28.	" R. Stratton & Son, blacksmith account	57 95
	28.	" J. Earl, 1,480 straw, at $6.00	4 44
	28.	" D. McAlpine, V.S., account	13 00
	28.	" C. R. Rudd & Co., account	24 52
	28.	" Jas. Earl, 1,480 lbs. straw, at $6.00	4 44
	28.	" S. H. Wright, repairs to wagons	1 40
	28.	" Wm. Quinsey	6 25
		To balance	6 76
			$359 72
July	31.	To paid Mrs. A. Cunningham, 4,510 lbs. straw, at $6.00	$13 53
Aug.	26.	" T. Place, sawdust	4 00
	26.	" C. R. Rull & Co.	12 40
	26.	" C. R. Rudd & Co.	30 70
	26.	" J. Bothwick, blacksmith account	12 90
	26.	" J. A. Mott, blacksmith account	22 70
	26.	" J. Galbraith, blacksmith account	15 21
	26.	" J. Bothwick, blacksmith account	17 35
	26.	" R. Stratton, blacksmith account	40 30
	26.	" Geo. T. Mallany, rep. lawn	2 75
	26.	" The Cassett Co., rep. corn-cutter	9 85
	26.	" A. E. Cameron, feed	58 00
	26.	" J. A. Mott, account	10 50
		To balance	106 33
			$356 52

			$496 09
April	1.	By cash balance on hand	$94 33
June	25.	" from Maintenance, 2 cows, 1,024 lbs., at 6½c.	66 56
May	20.	" " J. Webster, 2 deacon skins, at 80c.	1 60
June	5.	" " J. Webster, 2 calf skins, at 85c.	1 70
	5.	" " W. Henderson, 2 calf skins, at $1.00	2 00
	17.	" " Vexler & Broomstein, 1,280 lbs. rags, at 50c.	6 40
	17.	" " Vexler & Broomstein, 4,000 lbs. scrap iron, at 20c.	8 00
	17.	" " Vexler & Broomstein, 400 lbs. iron, at 40c.	1 60
	17.	" " Vexler & Broomstein, 25 lbs. copper, at 8c.	2 00
	17.	" " Vexler & Broomstein, 25 lbs. brass, at 6c.	1 50
	24.	" " J. Webster, 1 deacon skin	85
	24.	" " Maintenance, 2 pigs, 474 lbs., at 7c.	33 18
	24.	" " Sundry persons, 56 pigs, at $2.50	140 00
			$359 72
July	1.	By cash balance on hand	$6 70
	6.	" from J. Webster, 2 hides, 99 lbs., at 7½c.	7 42
	31.	" " Maintenance Account, beef, 425 lbs., at 6½c.	27 63
Aug.	25.	" " Ross & Bissell, 2 sows, 910 lbs., at 5c.	45 60
	25.	" " Maintenance Account, beef, 466 lbs. at 6½c.	30 29
Sept.	30.	" " Maintenance Account, 1 hog, 419 lbs., at 7½c.	31 42
	30.	" " Sundry persons, 83 pigs, at $2.50	207 50
			$356 52
Oct.	1.	By cash balance on hand	$106 33
	30.	" " L. B. Kerr, 1 young pig	3 00
	30.	" " J. Mott, 1 young pig	4 00

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, COBOURG, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you, as required by statute, the report of this institution for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

Having just assumed the position of Superintendent, this report will possibly be short of some information you may desire to have, in which case I will gladly implement this indenture as you may indicate.

This year closes with the same number of patients as last year viz., 144 as seen in table 1. There have been six deaths out of this population, a percentage of 4.1, which is small for senile and aged people.

This hospital for the insane is anomalous in so far that only female patients have been admitted, and those are all transfers from other asylums in the Province, and all are chronics. This one sided condition has no advantages, and tends to increase the per capita expenditure. For this reason, if there were accommodation afforded for an equal or greater number of male patients, the usual percentage of them could be employed at labor on the grounds and in the garden, and thus contribute to their own sustenance as well as to that of the females, while the latter could help to mend clothing, clean floors, etc. In this way one hand could wash the other, without paying servants to hold the hand and others to wash it. This change would, I believe, lower our per capita cost. Under present arrangements we have no free labor. A further consideration along this line would be the advisability of allowing patients suffering from acute attacks, in this Newcastle District, to be admitted directly into this place, for out of these we would likely get a percentage of workers, and increase our revenue as well as our usefulness. This, I know, would involve a considerable expenditure of money, but the Province must run it as it is, or increase its usefulness in the above manner or on similar lines.

With this larger view in mind our material needs would be as follows:—Firstly, additional grounds. The present premises contain about 10 acres, and some of this is occupied by the buildings. We should have at least 50 acres or more, and this, I believe, can be procured. Secondly, a building for male patients. The material for this would be largely found in the building known as Faraday Hall, which belongs to the Province, and is useless in its present shape. This should be razed to its foundations and utilized in erecting a pavilion or cottage near by. Thirdly, an assembly room to accommodate both sexes. At present there is no place to assemble even for Divine service, except in a corridor, and this is almost impracticable for any good effect. Fourthly, a few single rooms for the sick and violent is really an imperative need. These could be arranged for in the proposed building by giving accommodation to nurses and attendants who now occupy rooms off the present corridors. Better still would be a cottage for nurses and attendants.

With these suggested improvements along with their corollaries, this hospital would be progressive and become a credit to the Province. Its

present aspect is that of a farm rented to an unthrifty tenant. The building is attractive in appearance, is beautifully located and deserves a larger consideration in the way of development.

There are a few internal improvements demanded which I wish not only to call your attention to, but also respectfully to urge their early realization. The first, is the necessity of the lighting up of a part of the basement during the day. It is so dark that the engineer is obliged to keep an oil lamp burning to see his way and inspect the machinery. This can be overcome by using gas. The plant is already laid, and only requires to be connected. About 10 jets will suffice. This will be needed through the day time only, as we have the electric lights at night. The second, is we want five additional radiators, three for dormitories one for chief attendant's room and one for the house-maids' room. The third, is the large weighing scales in the back yard should be covered in from the storms, as the freezing of the melted snow and the rains renders the scales unworkable.

I have hereby endeavored to detail some of our wants and needs, and as this is a young institution, it must necessarily demand additions from time to time, until its equipment is fitted for its complete work.

In the staff of officers there have been two important changes. Michael J. Doyle fills the position of Bursar, and the undersigned that of Medical Superintendent.

I hope when you inspect this place you may be able to approve of my suggestions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Chas. E. Hickey,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, COBOURG, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1904					144	144
Admitted during year :						
By medical certificate		8	8		8	8
Total number under treatment during year					152	152
Discharges during year :—						
As improved		1	1			
" unimproved		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year		2	2			
Died		6	6			
Transferred					8	8
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1905					144	144
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum					167	167
" discharged		4	4			
" died		16	16			
" transferred		3	3		23	23
" remaining 30th September, 1905					144	144

Applications on fyle, M.....
" " F.....

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of Feb., 1905)	.....	146	146
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of July, 1905)	.....	142	142
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	.....	52,647	52,647
Daily average population	.....	144.23	144.23

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married } Widowed }	.....	5	5	.....	71	71
Single	.....	3	3	.....	96	96
Total	.....	8	8	.....	167	167
Religion.						
Presbyterians	.....	1	1	.....	27	27
Episcopalians	.....	1	1	.....	38	38
Methodists	.....	3	3	.....	42	42
Baptists	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Roman Catholics	.....	3	3	.....	35	35
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Other denominations	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Total	.....	8	8	.....	167	167
Nationalities.						
English	.....	1	1	.....	18	18
Irish	.....	2	2	.....	30	30
Scotch	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Canadian	.....	4	4	.....	103	103
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Unknown	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Total	.....	8	8	.....	167	167

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year			Total Admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant					2	2
Elgin					2	2
Essex					1	1
Grey					6	6
Haliburton					1	1
Halton					2	2
Hastings					3	3
Huron					6	6
Kent					1	1
Lambton					4	4
Lennox and Addington					1	1
Lincoln					4	4
Middlesex					12	12
Northumberland and Durham		2	2		23	23
Ontario					8	8
Oxford					5	5
Peel					1	1
Perth					3	3
Peterborough		2	2		10	10
Prince Edward		1	1		1	1
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					9	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					3	3
Victoria		2	2		7	7
Wellington					5	5
Wentworth		1	1		9	9
York					35	35
Not Classed					2	2
Total admissions		8	8		167	167

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905

Counties.	Total Admissions.			Counties.	Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant		2	2	Peel		1	1
Essex		1	1	Perth		2	2
Grey		3	3	Peterborough		5	5
Halton		1	1	Renfrew		1	1
Hastings		1	1	Simcoe		4	4
Huron		4	4	Storm't, Dundas & Gleng'y		1	1
Kent		1	1	Victoria		3	3
Lambton		1	1	Wellington		2	2
Lennox and Addington		1	1	Wentworth		4	4
Lincoln		2	2	York		27	27
Middlesex		4	4	Not Classed		1	1
Northumberl'd & Durham		5	5				
Ontario		5	5	Total admissions		84	84
Oxford		2	2				

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of Death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	S. M.....	F	70	Oct. 25, 1904.	.....	7	13	Exh. of mania & bronchitis.
2	B. J.....	F	54	Oct. 27, 1904.	2	9	13	Marasmus.
3	M. H.....	F	42	Mar. 31, 1905.	3	2	17	Exh. of chronic mania.
4	S. M. C....	F	49	Apr. 3, 1905.	3	.....	9	Peritonitis.
5	E. B.....	F	43	June 12, 1095.	2	7	26	Pneumonia.
6	J. B.....	F	57	Aug. 16, 1905.	3	6	19	Valvular disease of heart.

TABLE No. 6

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Hereditary.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	6	6	.....	5	5
Total.....	.....	8	8	.....	8	8

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of Probational Discharges.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Discharged improved.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals	.....	1	1	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 40 to 45 years								2	2
" 45 " 50 "								1	1
" 50 " 55 "		1	1					1	1
" 55 " 60 "		1	1					1	1
" 60 " 65 "		3	3						
" 65 " 70 "		1	1						
" 70 " 75 "								1	1
" 75 " 80 "		1	1						
" 85 " 90 "		1	1						
Totals		8	8					6	6

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month					1
From 2 to 3 months		3			
" 3 " 4 "	1				
" 5 " 6 "		1			
" 6 " 7 "				1	
" 9 "10 "		1			
" 11 "12 "		1			
" 12 "18 "	1	1			
" 18 months to 2 years		1			
" 2 to 3 years	2	8			
" 3 " 4 "		128			
" 10 "15 "	2				
" 20 years and upwards	2				
Totals	8	144		1	1

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Laundry	6		1,559	1,559
Kitchen	3		784	784
Dining rooms	11		3,571	3,571
Sewing rooms	4		937	937
Knitting	5		1,310	1,310
Wards	40		8,858	8,858
General	11		3,115	3,115
Total	80		20,134	20,134

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant		2	2
Dundas		1	1
Durham		8	8
Elgin		2	2
Essex		1	1
Glengarry		1	1
Grey		6	6
Halton		2	2
Hastings		3	3
Huron		6	6
Kent		1	1
Lambton		4	4
Lennox and Addington		1	1
Lincoln		4	4
Middlesex		9	9
Northumberland		8	8
Ontario		7	7
Oxford		5	5
Peel		1	1
Perth		3	3
Peterborough		6	6
Prince Edward		1	1
Simcoe		8	8
Stormont		1	1
Victoria		7	7
Wellington		3	3
Wentworth		9	9
York		32	32
Not classed, unknown, etc.		2	2
Total		144	144

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	761

Engineer's Department.

Number of articles repaired and overhauled	212
Days' work on hot-water heater	3

FARM AND GARDEN.

Garden.

Quantity.	Name and rate.	Value.
13½ Pecks	Beans, at 25c	$3 38
83 Bunches	Beets, at 5c	4 15
55 Dozen	Cabbage, at 50c	27 50
60 Bunches	Carrots, at 5c	3 00
12 Bushels	Carrots, at 40c	4 80
109 Dozen	Corn, at 10c	10 90
147 Bunches	Lettuce, at 5c	7 35
197 "	Onions, at 5c	9 85
15 "	Parsnips, at 5c	75
8 Bushels	Parsnips, at 40c	3 20
27 Baskets	Tomatoes, at 25c	6 75
		$81 63

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Penetanguishene Asylum for the insane, for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

At the beginning of the year we had 152 patients who had been transferred from the asylums at Mimico, Hamilton and Toronto, but during the year we have had transfers from Brockville and patients admitted from this district, which makes a total of 212 in residence at the present time.

Most of our patients are well advanced in years, and although the death rate would naturally be expected to be high, we have had only five deaths during the year. The change of air and residence seemed to give them a new lease of life and a large number of our old people enjoy better health now than they did when they came. They all seem contented and happy, and enjoy comparatively good health. We give employment to as many as possible out of doors. In fact we were compelled to do so as we have only about half as many as we could employ with advantage to meet the requirements of the institution. By giving employment to a large number of our patients, many of whom have done little work before, we were enabled to make many improvements on the asylum property, and in every case the work had a beneficial effect on the health. The appearance of the grounds about the asylum has been improved and we have reclaimed and cultivated a large addition to the arable land. Over one and a half miles of good wire fence was built and two fields, including the orchard, have been underdrained. A portion of the land that last year was covered with brush and boulders has now an orchard of 365 apple, cherry and plum trees, nearly all living and healthy.

A new drive has been opened up from the public road to the asylum, which has been graded and gravelled with the sides sodded, and laid out with walks and flower beds. A cedar hedge has been planted along the drive as well as over 200 evergreens and ornamental trees.

We planted 10 acres of potatoes on what was before considered waste land, but this entailed a great amount of work as the greater portion was covered with large boulders making the clearing difficult and expensive, but as the land is good we will be well repaid for our labor. We have 23 tons of hay, 15 tons of ensilage corn and five acres of turnips and mangels that look well and give promise of a good crop which will lessen our expenses in feeding. Both farm and garden have had a successful year, which the return of the farm and garden will show.

The old greenhouse being in a dilapidated condition, the new one, 100 ft. x 22 ft. is now under erection after the plans of The King Construction Company, and we expect to occupy it before cold weather sets in. From its position it will, when complete, make an ornamental addition to the grounds, as well as being very useful.

As outlined in the annual report of 1904, all the houses of the attendants have been repaired in a substantial manner, which renders them warm and comfortable. Some require painting on the outside but we expect this will be completed before the close of the season.

The yards about the piggery which were originally laid in block pavement, and which have become unfit for use from age and rotten blocks, are being repaired by heavy stone foundations, covered with concrete, making a permanent and useful structure. I might say, in passing, that the piggery has been a paying concern during the past year.

Wants.

After speaking of the past year's work we cannot close without drawing your attention to a few things absolutely necessary for the welfare of the institution.

We need more labor, and while insanity is so much on the increase that some of the gaols are being used for temporary accommodation, we have ample room for at least 200 more patients by making the necessary changes in the workshop. This is a strong 3 storey brick building, and in a suitable position for heating. We have all the other accommodation for this increased number of patients, as well as a large dining room not in use at the present time. We require a more economical mode of heating so that but one battery of boilers will be used, and this plan will allow the one fireman to be in constant attendance at the boilers instead of leaving them with no attendant for a certain portion of the time as we are compelled to do at present.

We require the changes made in the laundry which were suggested by the architect, as at the present time we have no sorting-room for the soiled clothes, and no lavatory for the patients.

We require a building for the platform scales and their removal to a more convenient position, as they are useless most of the time in their present situation.

We also require a hospital, for although the general health of the patients has been good, we have always a certain number ill that should be separated from the others. We have a few suffering from tuberculosis and some with contagious diseases and these should not be kept in the common ward, but with no hospital accommodation this cannot be avoided, although during the summer months we had the patients placed in tents on the green.

General Remarks.

It affords great satisfaction to state that all the officers and attendants of the asylum have cordially assisted during the past year in looking after the welfare of the patients and in making the affairs of this institution run as smoothly as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

P. H. Spohn,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE, PENETANG., FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1905

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1904	.....	.....	.....	67	82	149
Admitted during the year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant..	30	35	65			
" Medical Certificate.....	3	4	7	33	39	72
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	100	121	221
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered.....	1	1	2			
" improved...	.....	1	1			
" unimproved.....	.....	.....	.....			
Total number of discharges during year..	1	2	3			
Died.....	3	2	5			
Transferred.....	2	.....	2			
				6	4	10
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1905.....	.....	.....	.....	94	117	211
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum.....	101	123	224			
Total number discharged	1	2	3			
" died	3	2	5			
" transferred.....	2	3	5			
" remaining, 30th Sept., 1905	.....	.....	.....	94	117	211

TABLE No. 2

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of September, 1905)	94	117	211
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 12th of October, 1904)	66	81	147
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	30,373	42,044	72,417
Daily average population	83.78	115.69	198.147

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	8	17	25	29	56	85	
Single	20	20	40	66	66	132	
Not reported	5	2	7	5	2	7	
Total	33	39	72	100	124	224	224
Religion							
Presbyterians	5	7	12	19	19	38	
Episcopalians	8	8	16	20	26	46	
Methodists	3	8	11	20	23	43	
Baptists	.....	2	2	3	4	7	
Roman Catholics	8	9	17	22	30	52	
Other denominations	5	3	8	13	9	22	
Not reported	4	2	6	10	6	16	
Total	33	39	72	107	117	224	224
Nationalities.							
English	5	2	7	17	11	28	
Irish	5	6	11	10	25	35	
Scotch	1	3	4	4	11	15	
Canadian	13	23	36	50	62	112	
United States	1	2	3	4	4	8	
Other countries	2	.....	2	8	4	12	
Unknown	6	3	9	8	6	14	
Total	33	39	72	101	123	224	224

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	10
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Elgin	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Frontenac	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2
Grey	1	1	2	7	1	10	10
Halton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hastings	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	4
Huron	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Middlesex	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	2
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21	21
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	3	5	8	1	.....	9	9
Ontario	5	1	6	2	2	10	10
Oxford	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	3
Peel	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Prescott and Russell	1	1	2	.....	.....	2	2
Simcoe	7	4	11	20	35	66	66
Victoria	2	3	5	.....	1	6	6
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wellington	1	1	2	.....	1	3	3
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
York	8	13	21	12	25	58	58
Not Classed	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	2
Total admissions	33	39	72	67	85	224	224

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th Sept., 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	6	4	10	10
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Frontenac	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	2
Grey	1	1	2	7	1	8	10
Halton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hastings	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21	21
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	2	3	5	1	.....	1	6
Ontario	5	.....	5	2	2	4	9
Oxford	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Peel	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Prescott and Russell	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Simcoe	2	.....	2	20	35	55	57
Victoria	1	3	4	.....	1	1	5
Welland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wellington	1	1	2	.....	1	1	3
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
York	8	9	17	12	25	37	54
Not Classed	8	18	26	.....	1	1	27
Total admissions	33	39	72	67	85	152	224

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death	Residence in Asylum			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days	
1	W. R.	M	76	Oct. 29, 1904	....	6	4	Senile decay.
2	E. B.	F	76	April 25, 1905	31	9	8	Apoplexy.
3	S. D.	F	52	June 19, 1905	19	10	....	Pernicious anaemia.
4	F. F.	M	57	June 27, 1905	6	4	8	Tuberculosis.
5	W. B.	M	82	June 27, 1905	30	5	8	Apoplexy.

TABLE No. 6

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1905.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	....	5	5	....	5	5	....	5	5
Religious excitement	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Love affairs, including seduction	....	3	3	....	5	5	....	3	3
Mental anxiety, "worry"	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fright and nervous shocks	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....
Physical.									
Intemperance, sexual	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
Self-abuse, sexual	3	....	3	5	....	5	3	....	3
Over-work	1	1	2	....	1	1	1	....	1
Accident or injury	1	1	1	3	4	7	1	....	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	2	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	2
Fevers	1	3	4	....	3	3	3	....	3
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	9	13	....	....	....	....	....	....
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Unknown	20	14	34	22	16	38	....	....	....
Total	33	39	72	33	39	72	....	....	....

TABLE No. 7.

Summary of probational discharges.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Discharged improved	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Asylum	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1905	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Totals	1	4	5	1	4	5

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	3	1	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 40 " 45 "	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 50 " 55 "	3	8	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 "	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
" 65 " 70 "	2	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 "	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 80 " 85 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Totals	30	37	67	1	1	2	2	1	3

TABLE No. 9.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.
Under 1 month	4	1		
From 1 to 2 months	6			
" 2 " 3 "	2			
" 3 " 4 "	4			
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	1	
" 5 " 6 "		1	1	
" 6 " 7 "	1			
" 7 " 8 "		1		1
" 8 " 9 "	2			
" 10 " 11 "		2		
" 12 " 18 "	4	10		
" 18 months to years		1		
" 2 to 3 years	9	10		
" 3 " 4 "	8	19		
" 4 " 5 "	4	11		
" 5 " 6 "	2	7		
" 6 " 7 "		6		
" 7 " 8 "	1	5		
" 8 " 9 "	2	9		
" 9 " 10 "	1	6		
" 10 " 15 "	3	33		
" 15 " 20 "	4	31		
" 20 years and upwards	1	56		
Unknown	12			
Totals	72	211	2	1

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	1	142		142
Shoe shop	1	157		167
Engineer's shop	3	826		826
Bakery	1	170		170
Laundry	11	1,255	2,097	3,352
Farm	12	3,565		3,565
Garden	3	835		835
Grounds	20	6,173		6,173
Stable	1	296		296
Kitchen	6	1,144	857	2,001
Dining rooms	13	108	4,412	4,520
Officers' quarters	2		741	741
Sewing rooms	12		4,055	4,055
Knitting	5		1,400	1,400
Mending	4		1,074	1,074
Halls	38	1,080	12,709	13,789
Storeroom	1	290		290
General	31	10,307		10,307
Total	165	26,348	27,345	53,693

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	6	4	10	Oxford	2	1	3
Bruce	.....	1	1	Peel	1	1	2
Elgin	.....	1	1	Peterborough	1	.....	1
Frontenac	.....	2	2	Prescott	1	1	2
Grey	7	2	9	Simcoe	26	35	61
Halton	1	.....	1	Victoria	1	4	5
Hastings	.....	4	4	Welland	.....	1	1
Huron	1	1	2	Wellington	1	2	3
Middlesex	.....	2	2	Wentworth	3	2	5
Muskoka District	12	8	20	York	20	36	56
Norfolk	.....	1	1	Not classed, unknown, etc.	.....	1	1
Northumberland	4	5	9				
Ontario	7	2	9	Total	94	117	211

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Male	County originally admitted from.	Nationality unknown.	Religious Denomination.		Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by warrant.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
					Roman Catholic.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.				
									Mo's.			
O. A.	40	1	Nipissing District.	1	.....	1	1	.....	4	1	Laborer	Mimico
J. B.	28	1	Rainy River " .	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	"	"

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	3,311
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	7,527
	10,838

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry	97,322

Engineer's Department.

Number of articles made and installed	634
Number of articles repaired	338
Number of boiler grate bars renewed	6
Number of bushels of grain ground	150
Number of feet of steam pipe covered	300
Number of feet of steam pipe fitted	400
Number of wire bed pillars cut	200
Number of feet of water pipe laid	500

RETURN OF FARM PRODUCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905

Quantity.	Product and rate	Value.
	Live hogs	$651 71
	Dressed hogs	218 64
	Beef and hides	135 14
17,482 Quarts	Milk, at 4c	699 28
16 Tons	Corn, ensilage, at $4.00	64 00
416 Bushels	Beets, at 15c	62 40
23 Tons	Hay, at $8.00	184 00
	Oats in sheaf (2 acres)	50 00
903 Bushels	Potatoes, at 40c	361 20
206 "	Potatoes, early, at 75c	154 50
784 "	Turnips, at 12c	94 08
		$2,674 95

The following work was done in addition to the ordinary farm labor:

1½ mile wire fence.
100 loads of stone hauled.
75 loads of gravel hauled.
25 loads of sand hauled.
32 loads of manure hauled from town.
9 loads of cement hauled from station.

RETURN OF GARDEN PRODUCE FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

Quantity.	Product and price.	Value.
5 Bushels	Beans, at 50c	$2 50
15 "	Beets, at 40c	6 00
40 Bunches	Beets, at 5c	2 00
4,000 Heads	Cabbages, at 3c	120 00
180 Bushels	Carrots, at 40c	72 00
53 Bunches	Carrots, at 5c	2 65
250 Heads	Cauliflower, at 5c	12 50
2,500 "	Celery, at 3c	75 00
450 Dozen	Corn, at 8c	36 00
50 "	Citrons, at 6c	3 00
65 "	Cucumbers, at 10c	6 50
13 Bunches	Cress, at 5c	65
250 "	Lettuce, at 3c	7 50
35 Bushels	Onions, at 80c	28 00
135 Bunches	Onions, at 3c	4 59
1 Bushel	Onions, pickling, at $1.00	1 00
1 "	Peas, green, at 80c	80
40 Bushels	Parsnips, at 40c	16 00
30 "	Pumpkins, at 5c	1 50
5 Dozen	Peppers, at 10c	50
7 Bushels	Salsify, at 50c	3 50
7 "	Spinach, at 50c	3 50
80 "	Squash, at 6c	4 80
93 "	Tomatoes, at 50c	46 50
	Sage, savory and parsley	3 00
9 Barrels	Apples, at $1.50	13 50
25,000	Bedding plants, at 4c	1,000 00
650	Miscellaneous plants, including palms, ferns, oranges, cactus, etc., at 35c	227 50
		$1,700 99

1904.			
Dec.	22.	To paid Burns & Sheppard on horse	$100 00
	31.	" D. Oulette, 4½ months' rent allowance at $5.00	22 50
	31.	To balance	27 78
			$150 28
1905.			
Jan.	31.	To paid D. Oulette, 1 month's allowance for rent	$5 00
Mar.	2.	" D. Oulette, 1 month's allowance for rent	5 00
	20.	" N. Ranney, 1 milch cow	50 00
	29.	" J. Roderick, freight	5 69
	31.	" S. E. Todd, straw	37 35
	31.	" D. Oulette, 1 month's rent allowance	5 00
	31.	To balance	100 35
			$208 39
April	29.	To paid D. Oulette, 1 month's rent allowance	$5 00
May	12.	" Z. A. Hall, 1 milch cow	40 00
	19.	" L. Gignor, 1 milch cow	40 00
	30.	" D. Oulette, 1 mouth's rent allowance	5 00
June	2.	" C. E. Wright, 2 cows and 2 pigs	72 00
	30.	" D Oulette, 1 month's rent allowance	5 00
	30.	To balance	245 75
			$412 75

1904.			
Oct.	1.	By balance	$2 32
Nov.	3.	By cash from Maintenance, 9 hogs, 1,855 lbs. at 4.60c.	85 30
	4.	" " H. Eagle, 1 calf	1 00
	26.	" " Farm, service of boar	1 00
	30.	" " Farm, service of boar	50
Dec.	3.	" " Farm, service of boar	1 50
	5.	" " Maintenance, 4 hogs, 1,012 lbs., at 5½c.	55 66
	12.	" " Farm, service of boar	50
	16.	" " Farm, service of boar	50
	19.	" " Farm, service of boar	1 00
	20.	" " Farm, service of boar	50
	22.	" " Farm, service of boar	50
			$150 28
1905.			
Jan.	1.	By balance	$27 78
	5.	By cash from D. Oulette, 4 months' board, at $12.00	48 00
	6.	" " Farm, service of boar	50
	9.	" " C. E. Wright, 1 beef hide	3 90
	9.	" " Farm, service of boar	50
	21.	" " Farm, service of boar	50
	4.	" " Maintenance, 4 dressed hogs, 716 lbs., at 6.95c.	49 76
	4.	" " Maintenance, 1 dressed cow, 541 lbs., at 6.95c.	37 60
	31.	" " D. Oulette, 1 month's board	12 00
Mar.	2.	" " D. Oulette, 1 month's board	12 00
	28.	" " C. E. Wright, 1 beef hide, 64 lbs., at 6c.	3 85
	31.	" " D. Oulette, 1 month's board	12 00
			$208 30
April	1.	By balance	$100 35
	29.	By cash from D. Oulette, 1 month's board	12 00
May	1.	" " Farm, services of boar	2 00
	3.	" " Maintenance, 1 dressed cow, 612 lbs., at 6.95c.	42 53
	3.	" " Maintenance, dressed pork, 818 lbs., at 6.95c.	56 85
	16.	" " Farm, 1 calf	1 00
	16.	" " Farm, 11 hogs, 2,700 lbs., at 6¾c.	182 25
	30.	" " D. Oulette, 1 month's board	12 00
June	1.	" " S. Campbell, 1 beef hide, 58 lbs., at 6½c.	3 77
			$412 75

PENETANGUISHENE ASYLUM, FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

1905.				
July	27.	To paid Tudhope & Co., 1 buggy		$151 00
	31.	" D. Oulette, 1 month's rent allowance		5 00
Aug.	3.	" W. H. Williams, 1 milch cow		35 00
	12.	" D. DeNure, 5 acres straw, at $3.00		15 00
	28.	" Mrs. Wm. Parker, 1 ball		50 00
Sept.	8.	" J. Carr, V.S., veterinary services		8 25
	18.	" Geo. Elliott, 1 team horses		400 00
	30.	To balance		50 64
				$714 89

1905.				
July	1.	By balance		$245 75
	30.	By cash from D. Oulette, 1 month's board		12 00
	30.	" " Maintenance, 4 dressed hogs, 800 lbs., at 6.95c.		55 60
	30.	" " Maintenance, 1 dressed cow, 525 lbs., at 6.9[illegible]c		36 49
	31.	" " D. Oulette		12 00
Aug.	12.	" " J. Champion		4 00
	14.	" " J. B. Coulson		171 50
	15.	" " J. Archer		1 00
	29.	" " Maintenance		29 05
Sept.	4.	" " S. T. Gardner		145 00
	30.	" " Farm, services of boar		2 50
				$714 89
Oct.	1	By balance		$50 64

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

To Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the twenty-ninth annual report of the operations of this institution, being for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

At the close of the year we had in residence 361 males and 364 females, making 725 in all. There were admitted during the year 46 males and 35 females, a total of 81, of this number 10 males and one female were admitted by Lieutenanet-Governor's warrant. There were, therefore, 407 males and 399 females under care, making a total of 806. Discharged during the year, 6 males and 2 females. Died, 29 males and 26 females, or a percentage of 6.82. One female was transferred, leaving in residence at the close of the year 742.

There are applications on file for 137 males and 69 females. This is considerably less than the number given last year, and is accounted for by the fact that the list had been purged by writing off those whose applications had been registered for a period of five years and over, and allowing for deaths and removals.

The 206 given this year are as nearly correct, under the circumstances, as it is possible to give. Many, indeed the great majority of those are represented as being urgent cases for whom accommodation should be provided. Unless additional buildings are erected nothing can be done towards their admission, and it becomes a question whether provision should be made in connection with our present buildings, or another institution erected for the care and protection of feeble-minded women of child-bearing age. We have at present about one hundred of that class, and these, with our epileptics, if removd, would leave room for at least two hundred.

In a former report it was recommended that cottages be built on our own grounds, at some little distance from the present buildings, and to be extended from time to time until accommodation was had for six hundred of this class.

Another suggestion, in correspondence, was to build in connection with the asylum at Cobourg, where the population is small, and the per capita cost for maintenance necessarily large. If the number of inmates there were increased to five or six hundred, it would not entail an increase in salaries for officers, and only a small increase for employees wages.

The past year has not differed from many of those gone before. In a large institution, with a growth of twenty or thirty years there would naturally be but few changes in its mode of management and operations from year to year. We are not singular in this respect, but at the same time we endeavor to avoid falling into ruts or allowing duties and responsibilities to become mere matters of routine.

The general health of the inmates during the year has been remarkably good. We have had no epidemic of any kind, and were it not for consumption, and of those in the last stages of nervous diseases, our death rate would not be unduly large. The rate for the year, however, is larger than usual, being 6.82 per cent of the total number under care.

The evening entertainments which consist of music, singing, dancing, and various forms of calisthenics and drills are regular features of our institution life and tend much to relieve the monotony of service among the employees, as well as benefitting the physical and mental condition of the inmates, especially the children.

During the summer months our brass band gave open air concerts on an average of two evenings each week. The boys engaged in base ball and foot ball, the attendants and other employees joining them in these games, so that our fine campus presents a very lively appearance on summer evenings. The girls enjoy themselves with swings and games in their own grove, which is a striking feature of our park and grounds. It is not all play with us, however. The farm, garden, and grounds afford abundance of profitable employment for those who are capable of engaging in it.

The farm is not very extensive, but the most is made of such land as is available for cultivation and on which we raise fodder for our cows and horses, besides several acres of potatoes.

The garden produces all the vegetables, with the exception of potatoes, and nearly all the fruit, that are consumed by our large family of over eight hundred.

The ornamental grounds are large, being about forty acres in extent, which keep a company of boys busy during the season in keeping the lawns cut, and the drive ways and walks trimmed and clean.

The girls are employed in various departments of the institution, such as the laundry, sewing room, dining rooms, kitchen and wards. It may be confidently stated that every inmate who is capable is employed at some kind of work, and if the number, in proportion to the population, is not as large as in the asylums for the insane, the reason is owing to the fact that we have scores, if not hundreds, who are so crippled and helpless that they have to be cared for like infants.

The improvements have not been as extensive as those of last year, and yet they are considerable.

A large open shed for waggons and farm implements was erected by the carpenter with our own help. The timber and much of the lumber for this building were procured from the wrecked coal sheds.

We also built a scale house near the railway switch, where our coal is weighed, as the scales had no cover heretofore.

The grounds on the lake shore, where filling has been going on for several years, are now nearly in a finished state, and will add very much to our beautiful park.

If the railway company would improve their right of way, as they suggested doing some time ago, it would add very much to the general appearance of our lawns.

We continued the stoning and clearing up of land on the north side of the public road, and about five acres were broken up and planted with potatoes, which yielded a good crop.

Two large new Heine boilers have been installed since the last report to take the place of the four small ones, so that now we have four Heine boilers for the kitchen, laundry, heating and ventilation with a total of six hundred horse power.

The Gegenstrom system of shower baths was placed in two bath rooms of the cottage for females. These are a great improvement on our old tub system, being not only absolutely clean, but much more economical in the use of water.

Our wants for the coming year are of considerable importance and urgency.

First, the verandahs on the main building are in a very shaky condition and require renewal. Instead, however, of building them of wood, it would be better and cheaper in the end to use steel as is now being done in the large institutions in the United States.

Second, we have no verandahs or balconies on the two cottages, the want of which is greatly felt, as many of the inmates are unable to get out into the open air.

Third, we are still in need of the pavilion mentioned in the last report, and there is ample justification for its erection. It would not be costly, and would serve a much needed purpose.

Fourth, the coal vaults are still in the future. It is certainly not very creditable for a large institution such as this is to have the year's supply of coal piled in a stack in the open beside the railway switch, and our boys and men compelled to dig it out of the snow in all kinds of weather. We formerly had two large wooden sheds, built in 1887, which held about 2,500 tons, but they tumbled down two years ago, and last year and this we have no storage of any kind but the open field. The Public Works Department should be asked to have vaults placed in connection with the boiler house. A large saving could be made in the handling of the coal, as there is considerable waste at the dump from frequent shoveling, more especially with the slack used here.

Fifth, next in importance to the coal vaults is the want of more land. At present we have not enough for pasturage, and for the last three years we have rented some adjacent land for that purpose. This land adjoins ours and could be purchased at a reasonable price. At present we have only one hundred and seventy acres, forty of which are occupied by buildings and ornamental grounds, twenty in gardens, thirty-five cultivated as farm land, twenty-five in groves and bush, and the remaining fifty-five acres are used for pasture, but are covered with stones and boulders of all sizes and shapes. The one hundred or more acres which it is proposed to purchase have thirty-five or forty acres of valuable bush. The soil varies from sandy loam to clay, and all could be brought into profitable use. With our steadily increasing number of growing and grown up boys who have had more or less training, it is necessary to find them employment, and for this purpose nothing could be better than farming and caring for the stock of cows and horses.

Sixth, as wood has become not only scarce but expensive, the ovens in our bakery should be rearranged for the use of coal for heating purposes. The bake shops in town have all had this change made. The bakery should also be supplied with a dough mixer, and as we have abundance of electric power, there would be no cost except for the machine. The mixer would be better and certainly more cleanly than it is now with our boys.

The school has been doing excellent work during the year, the children attending making satisfactory progress in the various exercises, but much more could be done with the addition of two or three to our staff of teachers. Near the close of the year, a teacher was transferred from the Mercer Refuge to take charge of an industrial class of girls, and no doubt will justify her appointment. She not only fills the position of instructress, but takes part in the various exercises pertaining to the school. The principal's room has been relieved of so many girls that it was possible to bring a large number of younger children under instruction. There are so many, however, that classes have to alternate, some in the wards while others are in school. The

principal's report is appended, from which it will be seen that ninety-nine pupils pass through the classes every day, a number large enough to amply justify the doubling of our staff.

The cost for maintenance continues low. The rate per capita being $98.70, the lowest on this continent, if not in the world. This is accounted for largely on salaries, wages, fuel, and groceries, which are much lower per capita than in the other asylums.

Objection has often been taken to the name of this institution, and we are frequently asked to enclose correspondence in plain envelopes. Asylum for idiots is a rather harsh and unpleasant designation, and it is the only institution in America that retains it. The Ontario Institution for feeble-minded would be a much more appropriate name and would not jar on the feelings of those having children or relatives here. It is respectfully suggested, then, that the change be made.

Early in the year, Miss Hardy, who had been matron for about sixteen years, was transferred to Cobourg, and Miss Budd, the assistant matron, promoted to the position of matron. Miss MacGillicuddy was transferred from Brockville asylum to be assistant matron.

These were the only changes during the year.

It is gratifying to be able to state that substantial harmony has characterized the workings of the institution, and that the staff of attendants and employees have by attention to duties materially aided the officers in the discharge of theirs, and thus rendered the year one of perfect harmony.

I cannot close this report without extending to you my personal congratulations on your appointment to the most important office under the Provincial Government, and expressing the hope that under your administration and advice the institutions, of which ours is not the least, will improve from year to year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

A. H. Beaton,
Medical Superintendent.

Orillia, October 1, 1905.

Dr. Beaton,

Superintendent Orillia Asylum.

Sir,—I beg to submit the second annual report in connection with the training department at the asylum, Orillia.

We have tried to keep before us during the past year our school motto: "To make each child happy and useful in this little world where he spends his life."

Our numbers consist of ninety-five and these are placed in classes as follows:

Singing classes	88	pupils.
Primary class	23	"
Morning kindergarten class	16	"
Afternoon kindergarten class	18	"
Morning sewing class	18	"
Afternoon sewing class	24	"
Three daily gymnasium classes	44	"
Wednesday evening gymnasium class	15	"

On Wednesday evenings the kindergarten and sewing teachers train pupils in recitations, dialogues, etc., for our entertainments.

All classes assemble at nine o'clock each morning of the week, Saturday included. An opening prayer is sung, and Bible verses repeated, after which the kindergarten class go to their own room, and those remaining have their lesson in singing for half an hour. Some of the larger boys and girls then leave for the wards, dining rooms, tailor shops, etc., to assist in the work of the institution, while those remaining go to the primary and sewing classes until noon.

At 1.30 p. m. the kindergarten, sewing, and gymnasium classes assemble. The gymnasium classes are held for one half hour, there being three each afternoon, the other two half hours are taken up with the work of the primary class of the morning. With the exception of the kindergarten class, work is continued till four o'clock.

The regular kindergarten instruction is given to these thirty-five little ones. This consists of drawing, sewing weaving, modelling, raphia work, lessons in colour and form by means of sticks, blocks, beads, peas, etc. Each child has a book of his own in which his own finished work is kept, and in which nothing is placed that is not his own. This is one of the means we have of showing how the child has developed. Both the morning and the afternoon kindergarten children assemble at 2.30 each day in the gymnasium for their singing class.

Our sewing classes were discontinued March 15th, on account of the resignation of the attendant-teacher, although twelve of the members of this class continued their knitting and sewing in one of the other classes. On September 25th, however, these classes were taken in charge by a qualified teacher, Miss Pinkham, and sewing and knitting are being taught systematically. Door mats are made for the attendants' rooms, the knitting machine supplies the male patients with socks. The more advanced girls are busy knitting mittens for the coming winter, while the little ones are learning to sew, baste, stitch, hem, etc., by hand.

In the primary class the children have been progressing in simple number work, reading and writing. Here great care is taken in the articulation instruction. Defective speech has been improved by painstaking care. This is illustrated by the fact that a few evenings ago some of the children who gave recitations in our large Assembly Hall could be understood at the back of the room whereas these same children attempted this a year ago and it was said that not a word was understood.

The gymnasium work holds a very important place in the school. Careful attention, prompt obedience, precision of movement, and alertness are obtained here as in no other place. Clubs, dumb bells, wands, flags, balls, etc., supplement the exercises in jumping, skipping, marching and dancing. Free hand gymnastics are found very beneficial for corrective work. During the year the children have enjoyed thier many games of basket ball, especially during the winter, when foot ball had to be dispensed with.

July 1st was our annual picnic day, the afternoon of which was spent by the patients in foot races, potato races, etc. Prizes were given which greatly added to their interest and enjoyment.

In the singing classes the children learn the words of all their songs. It is remarkable how perfectly all the verses of scores and scores of songs are remembered. In addition to hymns, chants, patriotic and gospel songs, all the popular pieces, that are suitable to children are given them. The

music forms the principal part of our semi-weekly entertainments which are continued for seven or eight months of the year.

The children have found great delight in the large flower beds, in which they planted seeds and bulbs and transplanted potted flowers in the early spring. They watered, weeded and took care of these with great care during the summer, picking the flowers for their sick friends in the hospital, and collecting the seeds in the autumn. Numerous expeditions after school hours, to the sugar bush, to the woods for flowers and ferns, to the lake shore after shells, have gladdened many small boys' hearts.

Each Sunday during the year Sunday School has been held for all the patients. The International Sunday School lessons are taught, and all join in singing the gospel hymns.

On Monday evenings the teachers have a reading circle, when convention reports, reports from schools for the feeble-minded, and papers on the work with this class written by the best European and American authorities, are read and discussed. Thus we have indeavoured to reach after the best that is known in regard to the development of the feeble-minded, and to put in practice the devices and plans of those who have spent their lives following up this interesting study.

Dr. Ireland, one of the most eminent authorities in Europe, states that ten per cent. of the public school children are backward or feeble-minded. If this be so should not the one school of Ontario, where feeble-minded children are trained, be equipped with the best teachers that can be obtained.

We most earnestly request that this matter receive your careful consideration and a more efficient staff be supplied.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

M. V. Nash,

Principal.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1905.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending September 30th, 1905

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1904				361	364	725
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	10	1	11			
" Medical Certificate	36	34	70			
				46	35	81
Total number under treatment during year				407	399	806
Discharges during year:—						
As improved	1		1			
" unimproved	5	2	7			
Total number of discharges during year	6	2	8			
Died	29	26	55			
Transferred		1	1			
				35	29	64
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1905				372	370	742
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum				967	870	1,837
Total discharged				91	61	152
" died				481	415	896
" eloped				3		3
" transferred				20	24	44
" remaining, 30th September, 1905				372	370	742
Applications on file				137	69	206

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1904, to the 30th September, 1905.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 24th of May, 1905)	375	370	745
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 5th of October, 1904)	360	363	723
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	134,353	134,439	268,792
Daily average population	368	368	736

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since Opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	1		1	3	10	13	13
Widowed					1	1	1
Single	45	35	80	964	859	1,823	1,823
Not reported							
Total	46	35	81	967	870	1,837	1,837
Religion.							
Presbyterians	5	9	14	164	169	333	333
Episcopalians	6	5	11	181	188	369	369
Methodists	12	8	20	255	218	473	473
Baptists	1	2	3	36	33	69	69
Congregationalists				2	1	3	3
Roman Catholics	14	3	17	177	114	291	291
Mennonites	1		1	14	6	20	20
Quakers				3	1	4	4
Other denominations	2	3	5	33	40	73	73
Not reported	5	5	10	102	100	202	202
Total	46	35	81	967	870	1,837	1,837
Nationalities.							
English				51	52	103	103
Irish				47	40	87	87
Scotch				27	19	46	46
Canadian	43	35	78	788	712	1,500	1,500
United States	3		3	11	11	22	22
Other Countries				16	11	27	27
Unknown				27	25	52	52
Total	46	35	81	967	870	1,837	1,837

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	2	.....	2	7	9	16	16
Brant	2	1	3	15	15	30	30
Bruce	3	1	4	29	28	57	57
Carleton	1	2	3	33	24	57	57
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13	13
Elgin	1	.....	1	10	14	24	24
Essex	.....	.....	.....	26	18	44	44
Frontenac	1	.....	1	36	35	71	71
Grey	3	.....	3	34	30	64	64
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	19	7	26	26
Halton	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21	21
Hastings	1	.....	1	17	24	41	41
Huron	1	.....	1	30	22	52	52
Kent	2	1	3	21	25	46	46
Lambton	1	.....	1	19	16	35	35
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	9	5	14	14
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	26	18	44	44
Lennox and Addington	1	.....	1	18	14	32	32
Lincoln	.....	1	1	7	5	12	12
Middlesex	2	3	5	49	31	80	80
Muskoka District	1	1	2	16	15	31	31
Norfolk	1	1	2	10	13	23	23
Northumberland and Durham	1	1	2	24	29	53	53
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	34	26	60	60
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	22	19	41	41
Peel	.....	.....	.....	6	18	24	24
Perth	.....	2	2	13	19	32	32
Peterborough	.....	1	1	9	18	27	27
Prescott and Russell	3	3	6	8	7	15	15
Prince Edward	1	.....	1	6	10	16	16
Renfrew	1	.....	1	6	14	20	20
Simcoe	3	2	5	71	61	132	132
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1	.....	1	30	11	41	41
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	20	11	31	31
Waterloo	1	1	2	21	19	40	40
Welland	.....	.....	.....	6	8	14	14
Wellington	1	1	2	24	13	37	37
Wentworth	2	2	4	42	43	85	85
York	9	10	19	165	148	313	313
Not Classed	.....	1	1	12	11	23	23
Total admissions	46	35	81	967	870	1,837	1,837

TABLE No. 4

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1905.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	1		1	1	2	3	3
Brant				1		1	1
Bruce		1	1	5	4	9	9
Carleton	1		1	6	5	11	11
Dufferin					2	2	2
Elgin					4	4	4
Essex				2	3	5	5
Frontenac				13	13	26	26
Grey				9	5	14	14
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				1	2	3	3
Hastings	1		1	3	5	8	8
Huron				5	3	8	8
Kent	1		1	2	3	5	5
Lambton				2	4	6	6
Lanark				4	1	5	5
Leeds and Grenville				6	3	9	9
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9	9
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex	1		1	5	1	6	6
Muskoka District				2	1	3	3
Norfolk				5	5	10	10
Northumberland and Durham				5	3	8	8
Ontario				4	1	5	5
Oxford				7	1	8	8
Peel				2	3	5	5
Perth				6	2	8	8
Peterborough				1	3	4	4
Prescott and Russell	2		2	4	1	5	5
Renfrew				1	5	6	6
Simcoe	1		1	11	7	18	18
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				17	1	18	18
Victoria				5	1	6	6
Waterloo				2		2	2
Welland					1	1	1
Wellington				2	2	4	4
Wentworth				3	8	11	11
York	2		2	16	9	25	25
Not Classed					1	1	1
Total admissions	10	1	11	165	124	289	289

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	W. D.....	M...	48	Oct. 3, 1904	26	4	9	General debility.
2	J. L. J.....	F...	29	" 11, "	11	9	29	Heart disease.
3	J. McG....	M...	20	" 21, "	10	10	28	Tuberculosis.
4	H. I.....	F...	43	" 22, "	.....	.....	26	Heart disease.
5	E. McE...	F...	38	" 29, "	15	7	13	Heart disease.
6	L. B.....	F...	42	Nov. 2, "	.....	5	.....	General debility.
7	E. J. B....	F...	11	" 5, "	.....	9	23	Meningitis.
8	F. G.....	M...	20	" 14, "	2	7	13	General debility.
9	E. L.....	F...	18	" 26, "	5	3	16	Meningitis.
10	S. J. H....	F...	44	" 29, "	13	9	24	General debility.
11	S. McM....	F...	52	Dec. 2, "	6	9	24	Gangrene.
12	C. M.....	F...	49	" 8, "	1	6	.....	Apoplexy.
13	W. S.....	M...	10	" 12, "	.....	1	25	Gastritis.
14	M. A. B...	F...	14	" 12, "	4	11	7	Tuberculosis.
15	T. P.....	M...	38	" 13, "	9	7	10	Tuberculosis.
16	M. Y.....	F...	4	" 14, "	.....	1	28	Inanition.
17	D. C.....	M...	10	Jan. 7, 1905	.....	.....	25	General debility
18	H. D. G. G.	M...	15	" 14, "	1	3	9	Tuberculosis.
19	W. B.....	M...	11	Feb. 1, "	.....	5	11	Tuberculosis.
20	A. S.....	M...	41	" 4, "	.....	5	12	Gastric catarrh.
21	H. B.....	M...	6	" 4, "	.....	9	29	Epilepsy.
22	C. R.....	M...	43	" 5, "	.....	2	25	General debility.
23	M. P.....	F...	69	" 10, "	24	9	28	Tuberculosis.
24	D. R.....	F...	26	" 15, "	1	6	2	Tuberculosis.
25	E. G.....	F...	20	" 20, "	2	5	20	Tuberculosis.
26	J. M.....	M...	48	" 22, "	3	2	9	Tumor.
27	C. D.....	M...	50	Mar. 13, "	14	1	4	General debility.
28	J. J. W....	M...	19	" 14, "	1	8	7	Tuberculosis.
29	L. A.....	M...	18	" 15, "	1	4	15	General debility.
30	W. C.....	M...	23	" 29, "	12	6	24	Tuberculosis.
31	W. H.....	M...	29	April 3, "	17	4	23	Tuberculosis.
32	H. W.....	M...	16	" 10, "	2	3	3	Epilepsy.
33	M. E. L....	M...	22	" 25, "	1	.....	.....	General debility,
34	M. P.....	F...	18	" 26, "	2	.....	24	Tuberculosis.
35	J. H.....	F..	58	" 30, "	12	11	27	Tuberculosis.
36	E. J. E....	F...	19	May 4, "	7	11	.....	Epilepsy.
37	I. H.....	F...	58	" 30, "	13	2	19	Bright's disease.
38	I. G.....	M...	34	June 16, "	3	11	18	Tuberculosis.
39	A. C.....	F...	33	" 24, "	4	4	13	Tuberculosis.
40	A. K.....	M..	23	July 1, "	.....	2	20	Pneumonia.
41	B. H.....	F...	27	" 7, "	17	.....	13	General debility.
42	M. A.....	F...	74	" 7, "	26	6	29	Chronic gastritis.
43	W. J. H....	M...	31	" 26, "	1	4	8	General debility.
44	E. D.....	F...	20	" 30, "	2	9	28	Tuberculosis.
45	A. M. M...	F.	14	" 31, "	5	7	1	Tuberculosis.
46	E. B.....	M...	21	Aug. 2, "	5	5	11	Epilepsy.
47	W. J. F....	M...	55	" 8, "	16	9	1	Apoplexy.
48	H. B.....	F...	31	" 17, "	13	11	5	Tuberculosis.
49	J. T.....	M...	48	" 22, "	5	2	14	General debility.
50	W. H.....	M...	50	" 25, "	1	8	10	Bright's disease.
51	G. W. McI.	M...	45	" 28, "	6	6	28	Bright's disease.
52	D. C.....	M...	43	Sep. 1, "	6	8	23	General debility.
53	A. C.....	F...	17	" 13, "	1	1	30	Tuberculosis.
54	C. L. S....	F...	24	" 27, "	12	4	17	Tuberculosis.
55	E. W. H...	M...	19	" 29, "	8	1	27	Hæmorrhage of bowels.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under ten years	8	8	16	1	1	2
From 10 to 15 years	9	8	17	3	3	6
" 15 " 20 "	5	2	7	4	5	9
" 20 " 25 "	9	8	17	7	2	9
" 25 " 30 "	5	3	8	1	3	4
" 30 " 35 "	2	.....	2	2	2	4
" 35 " 40 "	4	.....	4	1	1	2
" 40 " 45 "	3	3	6	3	3	6
" 45 " 50 "	.....	1	1	4	1	5
" 50 " 55 "	1	2	3	2	1	3
" 55 " 60 "	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
" 65 " 70 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 70 " 75 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	46	35	81	29	26	55

TABLE No. 7.

Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	4	.....	2
From 1 to 2 months	8	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	4	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	1	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	10	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	8	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	4	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	11	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	6	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	3	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	7	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	43	.....	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	21	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	48	.....	.....
" 3 " 4 "	42	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	37	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	37	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	43	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	30	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	39	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	39	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	173	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	52	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	67	.....	.....
Totals	742	1	7

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	326	.....	326
Tailor's shop	6	1,565	.....	1,565
Engineer's shop	5	1,685	.....	1,685
Mason work	1	300	.....	300
Wood yard and coal shed	10	1,300	.....	1,300
Bakery	4	1,226	.....	1,226
Laundry	22	1,671	4,576	6,247
Dairy	8	.....	2,920	2,920
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	156	.....	156
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	1	260	.....	260
Farm	12	1,872	.....	1,872
Garden	9	1,456	.....	1,456
Grounds	24	3,744	.....	3,744
Stable	6	2,190	.....	2,190
Kitchen	6	886	1,095	1,981
Dining rooms	39	4,380	9,855	14,235
Officers' quarters	4	300	1,095	1,395
Sewing rooms	6	.....	1,716	1,716
Wards	196	27,375	44,165	71,540
Halls	9	2,191	626	2,817
Storeroom	1	300	.....	300
General	20	3,656	3,756	7,412
Superintendent's house	3	365	730	1,095
Electrician	2	443	.....	443
Root house	7	728	.....	728
Total	407	59,105	70,534	129,639

TABLE No. 9

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1905, were originally received.

Counties and Districts	Male.	Female	Total	Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female	Total.
Algoma District	4	5	9	Muskoka District	6	6	12
Brant	6	5	11	Norfolk	5	8	13
Bruce	12	9	21	Northumberland	4	2	6
Carleton	10	9	19	Ontario	8	11	19
Dufferin	3	2	5	Oxford	10	9	19
Dundas	3	3	6	Parry Sound District	3	5	8
Durham	2	4	6	Peel	2	8	10
Elgin	4	3	7	Perth	3	7	10
Essex	12	8	20	Peterborough	5	8	13
Frontenac	16	11	27	Prescott	4	1	5
Glengarry	5	1	6	Prince Edward	4	2	6
Grenville		2	2	Renfrew	2	7	9
Grey	9	7	16	Russell	3	4	7
Haldimand	3	2	5	Simcoe	20	34	54
Halton	1	4	5	Stormont	4		4
Hastings	8	11	19	Victoria	3	3	6
Huron	12	6	18	Waterloo	8	9	17
Kent	7	8	15	Welland	1	2	3
Lambton	8	8	16	Wellington	7	6	13
Lanark	1	1	2	Wentworth	18	19	37
Leeds	5	4	9	York	79	83	162
Lennox and Addington	10	8	18	Not classed, unknown, etc.	3	2	5
Lincoln	2	1	3				
Middlesex	27	12	39	Total	372	370	742

TABLE No. 10.

Patients transferred to other Asylums.

Initials of person transferred.	Age.	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.	Religious denomination.	Social state.	Admitted by	Asylum transferred to.
A.J.T.	21	Female	Wentworth	Canadian	Methodist	Unmarried	Certificate	Mimico.

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS.

Sewing Room.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings made	6,340
Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	5,905
	12,245

Wards.

Number of articles of clothing and furnishings repaired	18,743

Knitting.

Number of pairs of stockings knitted in wards	317
Number of pairs of socks knitted in wards	588
	905

Tailor Shop.

Number of garments made	1,679

Laundry.

Number of pieces passing through laundry	363,489

Farm and Garden.

Garden.

Asparagus, 371 bunches.
Beans, 77½ bushels.
Beets, 344½ bushels.
Beets, 120 bunches.
Cabbage, 7,189 heads.
Cabbage (red), 240 heads.
Cauliflower, 260 heads
Carrots, 300 bushels.
Carrots, 80 bunches.
Corn, 1,014 dozen.
Celery, 2,000 heads.
Cucumbers, 200 dozen.
Lettuce, 9,684 heads.
Onions, 321 bushels.
Onions, 1,423 bunches.
Parsnips, 239½ bushels.
Peas, 21 bushels.
Peppers, 4 dozen.
Rhubarb, 6,786 bunches.
Radish, 535 bunches.
Horse radish, 23 bunches.
Spinach, 7 bushels.
Squash, 37 dozen
Tomatoes, 104 bushels.
Pumpkins, 4 dozen.
Vegetable marrow, 380.
Sage, 30 bunches.
Thyme, 50 bunches.
Strawberries, 1,429 boxes.
Raspberries, 1,359 boxes.
Red currants, 435 boxes.
Black currants, 693 boxes.
Gooseberries, 614 boxes.
Plums, 5½ bushels.
Grapes, 52½ pounds.
Melons, 196.
Citrons, 84.
Crab apples, 312 pecks.
Apples, 174 bushels.

ORILLIA ASYLUM, FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

1904				
Oct.	1.	To paid C. Salter, work on grounds		$20 00
	12.	" J. Brown, 28 pigs		46 50
	12.	" H. W. Harris, 1 cow		38 00
	12.	" A. Vues, 1 cow		38 00
	14.	" H. Sandow, papers		1 00
	14.	" M. Boyd, papers		10 25
	15.	" J. Thompson, veterinary services		5 50
	15.	" MacNab Bros., supplies		46 98
	15.	" J. V. Black, repairs		12 85
	15.	" D. G. Carmichael, repairs		18 75
Nov.	1.	" C. Salter, work on grounds		20 00
	7.	" Greening Wire Co., wire		10 80
	8.	" Tait Lumber Co., lumber		201 64
	9.	" G. Street, plants		15 20
Dec.	1	" C. Salter, work on grounds		15 00
	15.	" C. L. Thomson, 1 cow		35 00
		To balance		617 06
				$1,152 53

1904.				
Oct.	1.	By cash balance on hand		$[illegible] 43
	1.	" from Midland Coal Co		[illegible]
	12.	" " A. Kerr, 2 cows		[illegible]
	13.	" " H. J. Walkers, hogs		128 39
	26.	" " H. J. Walkers, hogs		[illegible]
Nov	1.	" " Midland Coal Co.		[illegible]
	15.	" " A. Kerr, 1 cow		[illegible]
	15.	" " Kalguskee, rags		[illegible]
Dec.	6.	" " Midland Coal Co.		93 21
	16.	" " A. Kerr, 1 cow		35 00
				$1,152 53

1905.				
Jan.	4.	To paid J. H. Black, blacksmith		$17 35
	5.	" J. Regan, 2 milch cows		66 00
	5.	" C. Salter, work on grounds		15 00
Feb.	2.	" John Ross, blacksmith		8 80
	2.	" J. Thompson, veterinary services		6 00
	2.	" J. D. Summers, garden		5 00
	23.	" MacNab Bros., sundries		22 74
	23.	" Gilpin Bros.,		5 67
	23.	" D. G. Carmichaels, sleigh, etc.		21 75
	23.	" C. McPherson, repairs implements		2 20
Mar.	1.	" C. Salter, work on grounds		30 00
	22	" J. J. Hatley, 2 milch cows		80 00
	31.	To balance		564 34
				$844 85

1905.				
Jan.	1.	By cash balance on hand		$[illegible]
	14.	" from J. J. Hatley, 2 dry cows		70 00
Feb.	12.	" " Midland Coal Co.		12 79
Mar.	24.	" " J. J. Hatley, 3 dry cows		145 00
				$[illegible]

ORILLIA ASYLUM, FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

1905.			
April	1.	To paid Church Bros., shoeing and repairs	$7 50
	1.	" J. Blake, shoeing repairs	4 70
	1.	" D. C. Thompson, 2 milch cows	80 00
	1.	" D. C. Thompson, 28 hens	12 20
	10.	" Tudhope Car. Co., harrows repairs	20 60
	14.	" J. A. Bruce, garden seeds	34 38
	17.	" C. L. Robinson, 2 milch cows	78 00
	19.	" Orillia Harness Co., repairs	18 50
	22.	" J. Johnson, 1 milch cow	39 00
	22.	" J. Hazlet, 1 milch cow	35 00
	26.	" D. S. Thompson, 1 milch cow	36 00
	29.	" M. McLeod, 8 small pigs	20 00
May	2.	" P. H. White, tools	16 89
	3.	" W. J. Walker, 10 small pigs	25 00
	8.	" R. Scott, half year rent of farm	50 00
	8.	" Orillia Harness Co., repairs	45 00
	9.	" J. R. Harvie, 1 milch cow	39 00
	1.	" C. Salter, work on grounds	20 00
	19.	" McCallum Bros., stabling horses	31 00
	27.	" R. Anderson, 1 milch cow	36 00
June	3.	" J. Kerr, 1 milch cow	35 00
May	1.	" J. Brown, 10 small pigs	25 00
June	3.	" C. Salter, work on grounds	20 00
	22.	" Church Bros., horseshoeing and repairing	27 05
	22.	" P. H. White, tools	4 50
	22.	" J. Thompson, veterinary services	3 00
	22.	" Tiffin Co., seeds	4 47
	22.	" Gilpin Bros., tools	50 93
	22.	" J. Wilson, seeds	1 70
	22.	" F. J. Clark, harness repairs	1 25
	22.	To balance	525 20
			$1,346 87
July	1.	To paid J. M. Michaels, weighing coal	$9 00
	26.	" Geo. Annis, cow	35 00
	27.	" Church Bros., blacksmith work	15 75
	27.	" Gilpin Bros., hardware	11 05
Aug.	5.	" J. Bloomfield, 1 cow	35 00
	5.	" C. Salter, work on grounds	40 00

1905.			
April	1.	By cash balance on hand	$564 34
	1.	" from Ingersoll Gas Co., old oil tank	100 00
	1.	" " W. J. Walker, 3,300 lbs. live hogs, at 6½c.	202 13
	4.	" " W. J. Walker, 2,740 lbs. live hogs, at 6c.	164 40
May	2.	" " J. J. Hatley, 6 dry cows	235 00
	11.	" " J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	36 00
June	3.	" " J. J. Hatley, 1 dry cow	45 00
			$1,346 87
July	1.	By cash balance on hand	$525 20
	7.	" from Kolgaskie, H., on account	50 00
Aug.	26.	" " J. J. Hatley, 3 dry cows	113 00

ORILLIA ASYLUM, FARM EXCHANGE ACCOUNT—*Continued.*

1905.				1905.		
Aug. 15.	"	D. C. Thompson, 1 cow	40 00			
Sept. 6.	"	Church Bros., blacksmith work	20 20			
6.	"	Gilpin Bros., hardware	2 15			
6.	"	J. Hart, lumber	11 23			
6.	"	R. Scott, balance rent farm	50 00			
9.	"	T. J. Muir, travelling expenses, coal	3 70			
9.	"	C. Salter, work on grounds	20 00			
21.	"	E. D. Smith, fruit trees	7 20			
21.	"	Dr. Baily, veterinary services	11 00			
21.	"	G. H. White, hardware	12 00			
21.	"	Orillia Harness Co., repairs	15 55			
21.	To balance		349 32			
			$688 20			$688 20
				Oct. 1.	By cash balance on hand	$349 32

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1905.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1906

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

Toronto, December 1st, 1905.

To His Honor William Mortimer Clark, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

May it Please Your Honor:

I beg to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-eighth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories, being for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, December 1st, 1905.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-eighth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1905.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,

Inspector.

The Honorable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

—UPON THE—

GAOLS AND LOCK-UPS OF ONTARIO.

In presenting the Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Gaols and Lock-ups of Ontario I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

(1) Number of Gaols in Ontario	42
Number of Provincial Lock-ups	27

Thirteen of the Lock-ups which were maintained and controlled by the Government last year have been transferred to the care and control of the local municipalities.

(2) Total expenditures for Gaol maintenance in Ontario

In 1904	$154,494 20
In 1905	163,268 43
Increase	$8,774 23

(3) The cash revenue from Gaol labor during 1905 was $193.40, was earned at Whitby and Woodstock Gaols.

Average cost per day for each prisoner in the County Gaols of Ontario was

In 1904	24 cents.
In 1905	25 cents.

(4) Number of persons committed to Gaols and Lock-ups during the past two years was

In 1904	10,146
In 1905	11,035

An increase during the past year of 889. Of that increase 858 were men, 67 were women, 7 were girls under 16, while there was a decrease of 43 boys under 16 years of age.

Commitments for murder in 1904	20
Commitments for murder in 1905	52

Commitments for manslaughter in 1904	8
Commitments for manslaughter in 1905	13
Commitments for crime against the person in 1904	763
Commitments for crime against the person in 1905	765
Increase	32
Commitments for crime against property in 1904	2,560
Commitments for crime against property in 1905	2,532
Decrease	28

Commitments for crime against public morals and decency

In 1904	434
In 1905	452
Increase	18

Commitments for crime against public order and peace

In 1904	5,588
In 1905	6,356
Increase	768

These increases were due to the fact that during the past year the number of commitments for drunkenness and disorderly conduct was 567 larger than during the previous year, and to the fact that during the same period there was an increase of 240 in the number who were committed for vagrancy. The latter increase may be accounted for by the strict regulations that were issued during the year to arrest all tramps wandering about the country.

Number of insane committed to Gaols

In 1904	382
In 1905	396
Increase	14

Prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary during the year show a decrease of 5 as compared with the previous year, while the number transferred to the Central Prison was 55 larger than in 1904.

Number of prisoners sentenced

In 1904	6,278
In 1905	6,631
Increase	353

The percentage of sentences to commitments was

In 1904	62
In 1905	60

The number of prisoners sentenced to terms of one year and upwards was 57 less in 1905 than during the previous year.

The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 91 less on September 30th, 1905, than at the same date last year.

(5) Of those committed during the year 3,895 were married and 7,140 were single.

(6) Habits of life of those committed to Gaols:

1904—Number of commitments, 10,146; temperate, 2,873; percentage, 28.31.

1905—Number of commitments, 11,035; temperate, 2,948; percentage, 26.71.

Less than sixteen per cent. of the prisoners committed to Gaols during the past year could not read nor write.

(7) Number of days' stay of prisoners

In 1904	245,938
In 1905	258,809
Showing an increase of	2,871

(8) Escapes and recaptured.

20 prisoners escaped during the year, of whom 10 were recaptured. That only twenty escaped from the eleven thousand prisoners committed to the Gaols of Ontario during the year is a creditable showing.

(9) Deaths in Gaols

In 1904	45
In 1905	38

The fact that with a population of little over two millions there were over 11,000 persons during the past year committed to the gaols of the Province, may well call for both consideration and comment. That the question is a practical, not a sentimental one, is shown by the large expenditure of over $360.000 annually to maintain the prison system of Ontario. This includes the amount expended by the Federal Government to maintain the penitentiary for this Province. The depredations and non-productiveness of the criminal class would largely increase the above expenditures, to say nothing of the direct expense to the family and the pecuniary loss to the community of each individual as a producer. Instead of the increasing refinement of civilization producing an improvement in our criminal statistics, the returns from our prisons show an increased proportion of commitments and increased cost of correction of crime. These facts naturally lead to an inquiry into the methods adopted.

This is the Thirty-eighth Annual Report on the Prison System of Ontario, and statistics certainly afford some evidence of the success or failure of our methods. When the annual reports of any great corporation aim-

ing at financial success are prepared, the methods are reviewed and the indications of success or failure are noted. Where success has been attained perseverance along the lines that have led up to such cheering results is encouraged. Where certain adventures have proved non-productive of desired results a change in system is not only warranted, but demanded. The time has come when a careful study of the methods employed in dealing with the criminal class is called for. It would seem that we have yet much to learn in the study of this subject. There has certainly been a great deal of nonsense taught in regard to the study and reform of criminals. The old doctrine that the delinquencies of criminal man are due to the fact that he is bad—that he is not as good as we are—that we must punish him, preach to him, make him good as we are—has had a sufficiently disappointing trial to prove that something else is needed. The intentions of those who have been working along those lines have been good, but their theories and methods wrong.

No one will deny that the element of morals is a most potent factor in the prevention of crime, but we must go farther and enquire into all the circumstances leading up to the physical, mental and moral degeneracy of social offenders of whatever kind. The fallacy of some old methods of study and reform of criminals lies chiefly in the fact that their bodies have been forgotten, and their physical condition given scant attention. The social offender must not be measured only in the moral balance and treated as something apart from the general scheme of nature. All the forces of civilization enter into the causation of crime. Ferri covers this point very comprehensively when he says "The volume of crime will not be materially diminished by codes of criminal laws, however skilfully they may be constructed, but by an amelioration of the adverse, individual and social conditions of the community as a whole. Crime is a product of these adverse social conditions, and the only way of grappling with it is to do away, so far as possible, with the causes from which it springs." Corrective and repressive legislation has hitherto failed in diminishing the volume of crime and it evidently will continue to fail until it grapples with first causes. The old method which had for its war-cry, "try to reform your man, try to purify and elevate his soul, and if he fails to come to time, lock him up or hang him" has failed. We should now take up a more rational method, and set forth this teaching: "Make a healthy man of your criminal or prospective criminal, give him a sound, well-developed brain to think with, and rich, clean blood to feed it upon, and an opportunity to earn an honest living, then preach to him if you like." That is not a new doctrine, for the Great Founder of Christianity taught His disciples that moral persuasion, having first a regard for the physical condition, was His method of dealing with the delinquent.

Civilization is advancing, theology and religion are becoming enlightened in theory and methods, and we have reason to look for a corresponding improvement in the moral tone of the social body. The moralist has done incalculable good, but the factors that he has ignored or been unable to command in the past, have impeded his progress in the great work of reformation he has faithfully endeavored to accomplish. There is something more than free will to account for criminal development. The influences responsible for the production of the criminal class are what we should aim to reach and correct.

The social environment is the culture medium of criminality. If there were no society, and no family, vice and crime could not exist. Crime and

immorality presented themselves just as soon as communities were established. When social selfishness began to dominate, individual selfishness, crime and immorality became possible. So long as individual selfishness is not completely submerged, but struggles to the surface from time to time, crime and vice will continue. Each social system is directly responsible for its own criminals. They are the flotsam and jetsam of the social stream. They are the retrograde products of the social system in any country. The system of reformation that aims at the study and correction of the conditions at the source of those products is the only rational system. Instead of waiting until a human being becomes a menace to the safety, comfort and commercial interests of society it would surely be better to make an earlier and more rational attempt to prevent what we have afterwards to punish. Every country and every society have the criminals they deserve. The criminal has, therefore, some rights which society has a right to respect. He is a product of certain conditions of heredity and environment over which he has only limited control. Little is done to ameliorate his condition. Society does little to prevent him becoming a criminal. The child of the honest poor is allowed to run the streets, contract evil habits and vicious associations. The result is eventually a criminal, a drunkard, or a prostitute in a large proportion of cases. The diseased or degenerated child, whose parents are unable to care for it, is allowed to be exposed to pernicious influences and vicissitudes which, unless he be fortunate enough to die young, eventually make him a burden upon the community. Fortunately we have in many places in Ontario local Children's Aid Societies which are doing excellent work for the redemption of children of vicious propensities with corrupting opportunities. My experience leads me to believe that money expended in that branch of the public service is likely to prove an investment of incalculable benefit to the Province. The establishment of juvenile courts and the separation of youthful from adult criminals, the parole system and the increasing favor with which the indeterminate sentence is regarded, are all pleasing evidence that the light is breaking, and indicating that the dawn of a new era is at hand, when more rational methods will prevail. Then it will be realized that a comparatively small expenditure of money to prevent crime will be better than a much larger expenditure afterwards to provide punishment for crimes which might have been prevented. Punishment will probably always have a certain role to play in dealing with crime, yet it has recently been predicted by a high authority that the day will come when every punitive institution in the world will be discarded, and be replaced by hospitals, schools, workshops and reformatories.

The Treatment of Inebriates.

Four thousand one hundred and fifty-seven persons were committed to the gaols of Ontario during the past year for drunkenness. Eleven hundred and nineteen of these were at Toronto gaol. This does not include the large number who were arrested and were either fined or discharged by magistrates. There were nearly six hundred more commitments in the province for drunkenness during the past than during the preceding year. If this increase is to continue, as it has during the past few years, it must become evident that other means are called for to provide for this particular class of delinquents. Experience has taught us that drunkenness cannot be sufficiently dealt with by law and imprisonment. We have been slow to re-

cognize that fact, and to institute other measures to reform the inebriate. The State of Massachusetts has inaugurated a probation system in dealing with persons arrested for drunkenness, and the results after several years' experience have evidently been very gratifying. There the methods of treatment of the inebriate take into account his physical condition. The idea that drunkenness should be considered and treated on a purely physical basis is rapidly gaining ground, and may even now be said to be on a firm basis. The inebriate should be regarded as a sick person, and treated as such. Alcoholism is primarily a toxemia, pure and simple, whether it be acute or chronic. Every function of the body is vitiated and perturbed by it. Surely then the inebriate should be handed over to medical care, and not incarcerated in a prison cell. The bigotry and intolerance exhibited in regard to the inebriety question have been familiar in other directions. It is only a few years since insanity came to be recognized as a manifestation of physical disease. Now the name asylum is giving place to the more proper designation, hospital. So it will be with the treatment of inebriates. When the history of the present century is written at its close, it will scarcely be credited that at a period when the sale of alcoholic stimulants was legalized, many of the victims of intemperance were sent to gaol instead of being specially treated with a view to restore the physical health which had become impaired by over-indulgence. The day is surely dawning when the inebriate will be more rationally cared for.

There should be some special provision for the chronic inebriate who now spends considerable portion of each year in gaol. There are scores of such cases in Toronto who go in and out of the gaol regularly until the term "Rounder" is used to designate these individuals. These poor creatures, with every organ of their bodies enfeebled and deranged from chronic alcoholic poisoning, should be protected from themselves. Their pitiable condition should be recognized and provided for, not by a prison cell, but by the establishment of an Industrial Home or farm, which might be made largely self-supporting, and where the poor victims would be permanently sheltered for indefinite periods instead of being sent down to gaol for thirty or sixty days several times a year. The present system of dealing with inebriates in Ontario cannot be discarded too soon.

The City of Toronto would afford an excellent field in which to inaugurate the rational method of dealing with inebriety. The city council, recognizing the fact that over eleven hundred commitments were made to Toronto gaol for drunkenness during the past year at great expense to the municipality might, following the methods adopted in Boston and Montreal, inaugurate a method that would indicate a desire to improve upon a system which is now admitted to be a failure. Toronto gaol, on account of the large number of inebriates committed there, is so overcrowded, that proper classification of prisoners cannot be carried out. The juveniles are herded with older and more hardened criminals. The capacity at the gaol has not been increased with the growth of the city, and the result is that the accommodation is quite inadequate. Instead of building an addition to the gaol it would be much better to establish an Industrial Home or farm for the inebriate class. If Toronto would take the initiative other cities of Ontario might soon follow the example, and the result would, I am convinced, be a much more rational and humane manner of dealing with a class of delinquents who are more entitled to sympathy and medical care than to the punishment of a prison cell.

The Insane in Gaols.

Although there were fourteen more insane persons committed to the gaols of Ontario during the past than in the preceding year it is gratifying to report that the length of time these were permitted to remain in gaol was much less than formerly. The system of having a monthly return from each gaol reporting if there are any insane persons detained in gaol has proved very satisfactory. There is however, great need for an amendment to the law which permits insane to be committed to gaols. The Act might be amended so that in case it was impossible to remove an insane person to the Asylum, he might be remanded to the gaol for a stated period beyond which the gaoler would have no authority to hold him and his removal would therefore be imperative. There have been instances during the past year where from negligence the necessary certificates have been delayed in reaching the Department. Public criticism has been justly excited at the unwarranted detention of acute cases of insanity that should have been sent to the Asylum with as little delay as possible. A change in the law, that would abolish the whole system of admission to Asylums by warrant process, and would prevent the insane being committed to gaol as at present, would be of great advantage.

The Provincial Lock-Ups.

For many years in the Unorganized Districts of Ontario, Provincial lock-ups have from time to time been established by the Government and the cost of their maintenance for the past year to the Province was about thirteen thousand dollars. There is no question in regard to the necessity for these lock-ups. They certainly have a salutary influence in restraining those who might otherwise be inclined to cause trouble. However, since many of these lock-ups were established the towns and villages have grown to such an extent that the local municipalities might now relieve the Province of the responsibility of maintaining the local lock-up. An inspection and an enquiry into all matters pertaining to these lock-ups have justified the recommendation that the local authorities should gradually assume control of them. There is no doubt that if the municipality is given charge of the local lock-up it will be better looked after than at present and also much more economically. At one prosperous town where I visited I found the lock-up keeper lived several miles away in the country and left the town constable in charge, although the former had for years been drawing the salary from the Provincial Treasury. When the matter of the transfer of the lock-up at that place was discussed with the local council there was perfect satisfaction with the proposal that it should be transferred over to the municipality. Many of these provincial lock-ups were found this year in a most unsanitary condition and evidently very indifferently looked after by those in charge. If placed under control of the municipal council the lock-up, instead of being subject to a yearly inspection, would be constantly under observation as a local institution and more likely to be kept clean and in order. Heretofore any local interference or suggestions have been resented and the results have not been satisfactory, either to the Department or to the municipality. A few years ago two or three Provincial lock-ups were transferred to the care of different municipalities and the changes have proved advantageous. These lock-ups might, with advantage, be transferred gradually, and in all probability as new places are opened up

in New Ontario it will be necessary to establish others with Provincial aid. Probably in future it would be better when each new lock-up is established, to have it understood that only for a limited period was it to be maintained by the Government. The lock-ups which are now recommended to be transferred to the local municipalities are those at Little Current, Minden, Huntsville, Massey, Rainy River, Bonfield, Blind River, Emo, Cutler, Chelmsford, Chapleau, Wa-Wa. It is also recommended that the lock-up at West Fort William be discontinued and the property disposed of as the town of Fort William has established a local lock-up where prisoners can be remanded until removed to the district gaol at Port Arthur.

During the past year new lock-ups were erected at Nairn and South River at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars each. A Legislative grant of five hundred dollars was paid to each of the above municipalities with the understanding that after the completion of these lock-ups they should be controlled and maintained by the local councils.

Prison and Asylum for North Western Ontario.

There has recently been such a large increase in population in the north-western portion of the Province that the time has arrived when an asylum and a prison farm might, with great advantage, be established at some point north of Lake Superior. Up to the present the gaols at Rat Portage and Port Arthur, together with the lock-ups in different portions of the unorganized districts have been able to take care of those committed to custody. However, when prisoners are sentenced to Central Prison, or when insane persons have to be taken from those goals to the asylum it is a long and expensive trip and many times there are considerable hardships to be endured. All the expenses of these transfers have to be paid by the Province and amount to a considerable sum in each year. I think it well to consider at once the advisability of securing at some convenient point, property on one part of which a reformatory or prison might be erected, and on another part of the property, separate and distinct, a cottage for the insane. I would suggest that these should be located on not less than two hundred acres of land which could be cultivated and improved by prison labor. All prisoners sentenced to Ceneral Prison from the district could be sent to the new institution, and instead of bringing the insane to the older asylums they could be cared for in the cottage I have suggested. At present Port Arthur and Fort William are by rail nine hundred miles from the Central Prison and the asylum to which patients from these districts are sent. The inconvenience and hardships of such a journey are great, to say nothing of the expense. Then west of Port Arthur there is a territory extending over three hundred miles which would include the Kenora and Rainy River Districts. Prisoners or asylum patients brought from those places travel over twelve hundred miles to reach their destinations. Then each person has to be sent for and the cost of these transfers is always great. If a central institution, such as I have mentioned, is erected, it would materially assist in the preservation of law and order in those districts. The railway work now under way will, during the next few years, bring in a large population, and to meet the requirements the present gaol accommodation will not prove adequate.

Improvements Recommended.

There has been a marked improvement in the attention paid during the past year, on the part of those in charge, to keep the gaols of Ontario clean and sanitary. In several an improved system of water closets has been installed and better systems of ventilation introduced. Many of the gaols of Ontario, however, are so old and defective in structure that it is very difficult in some instances to get the County Councils to appreciate the need for improvements. In some counties the unwholesome conditions which exist can be largely attributed to the quasi-control which is exercised over the gaols of Ontario by the County Council in part and by the Legislature in part. The result has been to often render nugatory and abortive any recommendations which an Inspector may make. Certainly an improvement in the management of our gaols is much needed. The inevitable abuses of time need correction. Many new and improved methods might with advantage be applied to our penal system. To accomplish what seems so very desirable under present statutory requirements, seems impossible. If the Statute was amended so as to place the gaols of Ontario entirely under Government control and relieve the County Councils of all responsibility in regard to gaol management, the results would be, in my judgment, much more satisfactory. As it is at present the Inspector may make a careful report both to the Government and the Sheriff and point out the repairs and alterations that are required but there the matter is allowed to rest, particulary if the report is made in the latter part of the year when the members of the County Council are endeavoring to make the expenditures for the year as small as possible. If the Legislature would enact that the Government should exercise control of all expenditures in connection with the gaols of Ontario, the same as is now done in the Provincial institutions, our gaols would be greatly improved and several of those, which have for years been criticized not only by the Inspectors, but by grand juries and the public press, would be placed in a much more sanitary condition than they are at present.

Attention must again be directed to the deplorable idleness that prevails amongst the prisoners in many gaols. "An idle mind is the devil's workshop" is an old adage, but its truth is very manifest in every gaol where work is not provided for the prisoners. The Inspector's reports call attention to the idleness that prevails in many gaols but for some reason little attempts are made to correct the conditions complained of. My experience leads me to believe that a good gaoler can generally find work for his prisoners, and the cleanest goals are invariably those where there is the least ildeness encouraged.

A system of quarterly returns from each gaol in the Province has been introduced so that the Department has a regular report not only in regard to the prisoners, but also in regard to the purchase and disposal of all supplies. By this system all gaol expenditures in Ontario are regularly recorded, and any discrepancies can be readily noted.

An effort has been made to impress upon each gaoler the necessity for his co-operation in securing a uniform system of gaol government and discipline, and particularly to direct attention to the great need that exists for giving stricter personal attention to the physical and moral welfare of prisoners.

R. W. Bruce Smith,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1905.

Date of commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th Sept., 1869..	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870..	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871..	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872..	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873..	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " 1874..	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875..	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876..	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877..	11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " 1878	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879..	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880..	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " 1881..	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882..	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " 1883..	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884..	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885..	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " 1886..	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
" " 1887..	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888..	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889..	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890..	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891..	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892..	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893..	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894..	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895..	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896..	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" " 1897..	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898..	6,974	284	969	29	8,256
" " 1899..	6,846	267	1,057	33	8,203
" " 1900..	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" " 1901..	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546
" " 1902..	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
" " 1903..	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261
" " 1904..	8,810	156	1,165	15	10,146
" " 1905..	9,668	113	1,232	22	11,035

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each goal during 1904 and 1905, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1904.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1905.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	74	10	84	131	3	134	57	.....	57	.....	7	7
Berlin	101	6	107	131	12	143	30	6	36	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	89	7	96	106	15	121	17	8	25	.....	.....	.....
Brantford	280	21	301	277	22	299	.....	1	1	3	.....	3
Brampton	35	.....	35	53	3	56	18	3	21	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	114	7	121	116	7	123	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge	46	3	49	58	3	61	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	75	7	82	92	1	93	17	.....	17	.....	6	6
Cornwall	66	3	69	69	2	71	3	.....	3	.....	1	1
Cobourg	132	23	155	145	21	166	13	.....	13	.....	2	2
Chatham	122	8	130	114	10	124	.....	2	2	8	.....	8
Goderich	49	2	51	81	6	87	32	4	36	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	39	.....	39	82	5	87	43	5	48	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	698	23	721	639	47	686	.....	24	24	59	.....	59
Kingston	115	13	128	111	10	121	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
London	479	55	534	505	49	554	26	.....	26	.....	6	6
Lindsay	66	7	73	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	18	7	25
L'Orignal	21	7	28	32	4	36	11	.....	11	.....	3	3
Milton	109	3	112	107	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Napanee	34	4	38	38	.....	38	4	.....	4	.....	4	4
Ottawa	580	88	668	564	135	699	.....	47	47	16	.....	16
Owen Sound	133	3	136	96	8	104	.....	5	5	37	.....	37
Orangeville	42	4	46	36	7	43	.....	3	3	6	.....	6
Perth	79	11	90	92	5	97	13	.....	13	.....	6	6
Picton	25	7	32	38	.....	38	13	.....	13	.....	7	7
Pembroke	57	10	67	42	5	47	.....	.....	.....	15	5	20
Peterborough	207	20	227	198	7	205	.....	.....	.....	9	13	22
Port Arthur	108	8	116	120	7	127	12	.....	12	.....	1	1
Parry Sound	67	7	74	89	10	99	22	3	25	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	63	4	67	43	7	50	.....	3	3	20	.....	20
Simcoe	47	4	51	52	9	61	5	5	10	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	101	6	107	102	7	109	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	167	7	174	186	8	194	19	1	20	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	83	12	95	148	5	153	65	.....	65	.....	7	7
Sandwich	137	11	148	132	3	135	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
St. Thomas	93	5	98	106	8	114	13	3	16	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	92	8	100	130	17	147	38	9	47	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	2,618	695	3,313	3,014	700	3,714	396	5	401	.....	.....	.....
Walkerton	25	3	28	35	3	38	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	163	3	166	172	12	184	9	9	18	.....	.....	.....
Welland	226	2	228	187	4	191	.....	2	2	39	.....	39
Whitby	64	2	66	102	7	109	38	5	43	.....	.....	.....
Lockups:												
Gore Bay	12	1	13	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Little Current	31	.....	31	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Manitowaning	9	.....	9	21	.....	21	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	24	3	27	33	.....	33	9	.....	9	.....	3	3
Minden	3	.....	3	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	361	9	370	301	8	309	.....	.....	.....	60	1	61
Huntsville	27	3	30	33	2	35	6	.....	6	.....	1	1
Fort William	97	5	102	126	11	137	29	6	35	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	24	2	26	46	4	50	22	2	24	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	252	10	262	245	7	252	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10
Massey	25	.....	25	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Webbwood	52	1	53	33	3	36	.....	2	2	19	.....	19
Sturgeon Falls	25	3	28	49	3	52	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	55	1	56	55	1	56	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	26	2	28	40	1	41	14	.....	14	.....	1	1
Blind River	69	13	82	70	20	90	1	7	8	.....	.....	.....
Bonfield	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Byng Inlet	3	.....	3	6	.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emo	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Cutler	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Chelmsford	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Chapleau	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
WaWa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French River	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Nepigon	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8,964	1,182	10,146	9,781	1,254	11,035	1,162	172	1,354	345	100	445

The number of commitments in five year periods for the past twenty-nine years is shewn in the subjoined tables divided into five classes:

1 CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Assault, common	3,093	2,907	2,452	1,912	1,766	286	338	349	401
Assault, felonious	530	716	884	626	686	145	186	207	150
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	328	315	532	422	258	47	70	77	66
Rape and assault with intent	201	253	222	217	267	47	40	43	67
Murder	153	161	135	137	94	17	17	20	52
Manslaughter	47	59	81	36	42	8	14	8	13
Attempt at suicide	41	43	42	41	61	11	14	21	16
Miscellaneous	210	208	116	73	186	4	2	8	.....
Total	4,603	4,662	4,464	3,494	3,360	565	681	733	765

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Arson and incendiarism	184	172	183	211	200	19	32	35	26
Burglary	387	292	329	379	352	49	52	53	81
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	82	36	62	50	38	4	12	6	2
Destroying and injuring property	576	544	423	344	345	75	65	68	61
Embezzlement	121	138	129	68	16	1	1	10	14
Forgery	223	211	211	165	193	26	48	48	63
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	602	592	560	595	603	113	95	139	139
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	383	335	353	361	308	64	44	47	45
Housebreaking and robbery	385	554	766	1,115	730	111	155	147	146
Larceny	8,546	7,406	7,762	7,433	7,542	1,382	1,293	1,443	1,532
Receiving stolen goods	208	197	190	170	190	27	30	31	23
Trespass	533	885	1,459	1,550	1,327	332	363	533	400
Miscellaneous	265	406	302	100	885	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	12,495	11,768	12,729	12,541	12,729	2,201	2,190	2,560	2,532

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of Crime.	1847 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Bigamy	46	49	68	70	70	17	22	29	13
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	930	863	827	609	620	175	145	157	179
Keeping houses of ill-fame	534	529	475	400	397	96	77	82	122
Perjury	124	59	81	92	107	18	18	21	20
Seduction	6	3	67	102	146	17	17	22	21
Indecent assault and exposure	186	213	323	348	363	81	111	91	76
Miscellaneous	448	226	202	285	314	11	116	32	21
Total	2,274	1,942	2,043	1,906	2,017	415	506	434	452

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Abusive and obscene language ..	406	312	280	268	205	43	34	38	26
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	555	637	786	664	644	100	296	137	158
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	166	193	169	125	122	29	33	43	52
Deserting employment	103	86	21	25	53	56	129	97	25
Drunk and disorderly	18,521	19,293	21,545	11,806	10,217	2,674	2,987	3,590	4,157
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians.....	633	360	691	273	185	36	33	28	48
Threatening and seditious language	237	197	190	185	129	18	17	23	21
Vagrancy.....	12,738	9,831	10,492	10,154	9,707	1,347	1,493	1,597	1,837
Miscellaneous.....	989	912	1,126	1,211	563	294	337	35	32
Total.....	34,348	31,821	35,300	24,711	21,828	4,597	5,359	5,588	6,356

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of Crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Contempt of Court	722	513	630	561	386	85	61	93	53
Debtors	331	283	374	169	101	5	17	9	7
Detained as witnesses	95	94	141	88	74	6	21	14	20
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	1,666	2,113	2,273	1,888	1,953	383	406	382	396
Non-payment of fines and costs .	80	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	646	456	281	160	138	23	20	26	28
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	307	416
Total.....	3,540	3,459	3,699	2,866	2,652	502	525	831	920
Total number of persons committed for the respective years.	57,260	53,652	58,235	45,518	42,586	8,280	9,261	10,146	11,035

A table showing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905. The figures for

Name of gaol	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18	24
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120
Brampton	21	8	10	21	28	30	17	0	9
Brockville	80	36	21	31	52	58	44	44	77
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	28	15	19	5	5
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	26	15	22	7	.....
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	11	9
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142	148
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87	102
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	2
L. Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	201	192	105
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14	11
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5	7
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3	4
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....	2	4
Rat Portage	87	53	56	73	74	66	66	81	75
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9
Sandwich	47	31	25	46	47	35	57	38	11
St Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12	8
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,441	1,207
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2
Lock-ups:									
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	1	2	1
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	32	19	9
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22	16
Mattawa	6	13	5	5	8	7	3	9	22
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	77	5	119
Huntsville	17	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	5
Fort William	.....	36	64	59	43	47	50	51	30
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14	15
Massey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blind River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelmsford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapleau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WaWa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepigon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,093	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736	2,652

the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1904 and 1905 are compared and the increase or decrease in each place is shewn.

1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1004	1905	Increase 1905.	Decrease 1905.
21	9	24	21	11	10	16	12	21	14	16	27	11	.....
7	7	10	12	10	7	4	4	11	15	10	17	7	.....
25	19	16	12	13	16	12	11	20	6	12	6	..	6
125	124	106	115	85	64	88	74	82	136	162	143	.....	19
9	11	6	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	8	4	.....
86	70	43	48	49	45	41	58	66	55	50	50	.....	.....
5	4	4	3	2	3	.....	5	5	9	8	13	5	.....
5	6	6	9	10	13	10	19	12	5	11	10	.....	1
10	24	9	11	28	21	19	12	15	18	17	14	.....	3
19	18	16	12	15	20	10	16	14	12	12	7	.....	5
22	17	9	13	13	15	18	18	11	9	8	16	8	.....
3	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	5	1	2	3	14	11	.....
23	17	7	9	9	3	13	4	13	4	6	12	6	.....
55	36	60	56	60	66	96	108	97	188	229	287	58	.....
72	89	49	51	50	48	31	47	40	58	62	59	.....	3
219	187	177	139	163	172	137	137	250	157	262	249	.....	13
5	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	10	10	.....	.....
1	3	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	3	4	1	.....
8	3	8	3	4	2	4	4	4	8	12	7	.....	5
20	8	6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	5	8	3	.....
111	157	152	165	137	135	224	293	227	267	247	338	91	.....
6	.....	8	6	11	7	8	12	16	13	10	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	6	3	3	7	9	7	12	17	24	20	2	.....	18
21	11	22	31	23	30	35	19	21	18	18	28	10	.....
4	7	3	5	5	.....	1	4	1	7	1	6	5	.....
15	13	10	11	11	10	6	13	9	14	23	13	.....	10
1	3	5	12	4	2	9	8	7	50	25	27	2	.....
5	7	2	3	5	5	8	4	5	25	10	35	25	.....
65	31	76	26	111	110	23	34	36	37	21	19	.....	2
11	17	6	6	16	10	11	6	12	11	15	12	.....	3
17	26	23	5	17	10	15	33	21	28	20	33	13	.....
69	116	57	62	49	61	48	45	70	57	69	67	.....	2
15	7	10	15	5	1	9	12	8	15	19	40	27	.....
19	39	16	23	20	16	27	18	31	42	29	19	.....	10
19	22	13	12	9	17	23	9	6	5	8	2	.....	6
5	2	12	9	8	7	7	21	16	79	15	38	23	.....
960	918	790	569	592	796	1,031	1,022	1,107	1,286	1,575	1,832	257	.....
3	21	5	3	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
21	29	37	35	32	31	21	39	36	41	31	22	.....	9
11	19	17	16	14	19	20	24	23	24	87	32	.....	55
1	2	.....	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	11	10	.....	1
2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	3
12	9	2	6	5	4	13	38	31	43	26	19	.....	7
5	16	4	3	4	5	7	10	12	3	6	21	15	.....
40	32	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	6	.....
4	1	.....	4	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....
38	42	25	41	34	54	197	222	172	49	164	117	.....	47
.....	4	4	6	3	4	10	11	6	.....	10	13	3	.....
30	10	24	30	20	11	49	15	25	24	50	59	9	.....
.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	4	.....	.....
7	10	5	.....	4	.....	3	12	5	73	99	171	72	.....
3	.....	3	.....	6	2	10	7	1	9	8	10	2	.....
.....	.....	9	7	6	2	9	17	48	17	14	16	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	4	8	13	29	16	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	42	42	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	26	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	42	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....
2,274	2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892	2,377	2,522	2,674	2,987	3,590	4,157	801	234

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

Acquitted on being brought to trial and discharged	2,722
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	690
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	29
Detained as witnesses	18
Detained as fraudulent debtors	18
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	396
Died before trial	6
Detained by civil processes other than above	65
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1905	127
Found guilty and sentenced	6,631
Discharged under suspended sentence	333
Total number of commitments	11,035

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:

	1904.	1905.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	144	139
do to the Reformatory for Boys	27	4
do direct to Central Prison	674	757
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	121	93
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	103	122
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	14	8
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	5,155	5,476
Died while undergoing sentence	40	32
Total	6,278	6,631

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons:

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	401	225
Assault, felonious	150	89
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	66	33
Rape, and assault with intent	67	18
Murder	52	13
Manslaughter	13	4
Attempted suicide	16	5
Miscellaneous	...	...
Total	765	387
Arson and incendiarism	26	9
Burglary	81	62
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	2	1

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total Commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Destroying and injuring property	61	43
Embezzlement	14	9
Forgery	63	41
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	139	61
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	45	29
Housebreaking and robbery	146	93
Larceny	1,532	897
Receiving stolen goods	23	5
Trespass	400	322
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Total	2,532	1,572

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency*

Bigamy	13	6
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	179	100
Keeping houses of ill-fame	122	72
Perjury	20	5
Seduction	21	4
Indecent assault and exposure	76	37
Miscellaneous	21	6
Total	452	230

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	26	23
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	158	87
Carrying unlawful weapons	52	41
Deserting employment, etc	25	20
Drunk and disorderly	4,157	2,581
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	48	41
Threatening and seditious language	21	5
Vagrancy	1,837	1,380
Miscellaneous	32	20
Total	6,356	4,198
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc	449	50
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	481	194
Grand total	11,035	6,631

The following tables show the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed.

Periods of Sentence.

	1904.	1905.
For periods under thirty days	2,146	2,053
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	1,926	2,159

For sixty days, or two months	534	520
Over two months to three months	329	436
Over three months to four months	177	200
Over four months to five months	70	104
Over five months to six months	545	690
Over six months to nine months	110	108
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	137	128
Over one year and up to two years	130	98
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	66	57
Over three years in the Penitentiary	77	70
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys	27	8
Sentenced to death and executed	1	3
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	1	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	2	2
	6,278	6,631
Sex.		
Male	8,964	9,781
Female	1,182	1,254
	10,146	11,035
Social Conditions.		
Married	3,579	3,895
Unmarried	6,567	7,140
	10,146	11,035
Habits.		
Temperate	2,873	2,948
Intemperate	7,273	8,087
	10,146	11,035
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	8,568	9,292
Could neither read nor write	1,578	1,743
	10,146	11,035

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1904.	1905.
In the Common Gaols	653	721
In the Central Prison, Toronto	405	400
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	231	65
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	433	445
	1,722	1,631

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past twenty-eight years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages and repairs.

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 53	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,633 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,677 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	7,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58.110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896	9,058	49,107 73	79,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 97	4.206 66	136,617 51
1900	8,694	50,353 75	82,144 05	4,944 21	137,442 10
1901	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45
1902	8,280	49,125 35	85,350 04	6,515 40	140.990 79
1903	9,261	57,252 84	86,081 95	7,122 23	150,457 02
1904	10,146	59,916 13	89,164 98	5,413 09	154,494 20
1905	11,035	64,948 78	91,232 56	8,087 09	163,268 43

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:

		Days' stay.
3,487	Criminal prisoners remained in gaol	95,828
7,548	Municipal " " "	162,981
11,035	Prisoners in all " "	258,809

Statistical Tables.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder.

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1905, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Table No. 11, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1905, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1905, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1905.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	8	1			2	2	5				9
Berlin	5	2				4	2		1		7
Belleville	8	2			5	2	2			1	10
Brantford	13	2				10	3			2	15
Brampton	3	1				3	1				4
Brockville	4					2	2				4
Bracebridge	3	1				2	2				4
Cayuga	2						2				2
Cornwall	5	1				2	3		1		6
Cobourg	42	11			3	2	45	1	2		53
Chatham	3	1			2		2				4
Goderich	6	1							2	5	7
Guelph	7				1	1	4		1		7
Hamilton	25	2			7	9	9		2		27
Kingston	13	7			4	7	9				20
London	25				2	9	5		4	5	25
Lindsay	2					1			1		2
L'Orignal	7	1				1	5		2		8
Milton	4						4				4
Napanee	3					1	2				3
Ottawa	28	13			12	9	19		1		41
Owen Sound	7	1			2	3	2		1		8
Orangeville	7	2				2	7				9
Perth	14					8	6				14
Picton	1								1		1
Pembroke	1	2			1		2				3
Peterborough	12				2	2	8				12
Port Arthur	15	1				5	10		1		16
Parry Sound	5					3	2				5
Rat Portage	4	2			1	4				1	6
Simcoe	6	1		1		1	6		1		8
St. Catharines	5	1				4	2				6
Sarnia	19		1		3	3	11		1	2	20
Stratford	7				1	3	3				7
Sandwich	13				4	4	5				13
St. Thomas	6				2	1	3				6
Sault Ste. Marie	20	1			3	7	11				21
Toronto	174	40		1	40	107	58		9	1	215
Walkerton	4			1	1	1	2			1	5
Woodstock	24				16		8				24
Welland	10	1			2	4	4		1		11
Whitby	12	1				5	7		1		13
Lock-ups:											
Gore Bay	3				3						3
Little Current											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Minden											
Sudbury	14				3	4	7				14
Huntsville											
Fort William	2					1	1				2
Burk's Falls	1						1				1
North Bay	13	1			2	7	2		3		14
Massey											
Webbwood											
Sturgeon Falls	2					2					2
Fort Francis											
Rainy River											
Blind River											
Bonfield											
Byng Inlet											
Atikokan											
Emo											
Killarney											
Cutler											
Chelmsford											
Chapleau											
Wa Wa											
French River											
Nepigon											
Totals	617	100	1	3	124	248	294	1	36	18	721

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons committed, the number over and under sixteen years of age, the mind, number acquitted on trial, number discharged without trial, number

Name of Gaol	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.	Male	Female	Total			
Barrie	131	3	134	....	....	....	131	3	134	121	11	2
Berlin	151	12	163	1	....	1	150	12	162	99	30	5
Belleville	106	15	121	6	....	6	100	15	115	89	21	7
Brantford	277	22	299	7	3	10	270	19	289	104	31	22
Brampton	53	3	56	1	....	1	52	3	55	34	17	4
Brockville	116	7	123	4	1	5	112	6	118	69	18	8
Bracebridge	58	3	61	....	....	....	58	3	61	58	2	1
Cayuga	92	1	93	....	....	....	92	1	93	28	19	14
Cornwall	69	2	71	3	....	3	66	2	68	45	16	3
Cobourg	145	21	166	....	....	....	145	21	166	57	24	13
Chatham	114	10	124	3	1	4	111	9	120	111	12	....
Goderich	81	6	87	1	....	1	80	6	86	67	14	1
Guelph	82	5	87	1	....	1	81	5	86	64	13	2
Hamilton	639	47	686	6	3	9	633	44	677	368	80	42
Kingston	111	10	121	....	....	....	111	10	121	109	10	2
London	595	49	654	6	6	12	499	43	542	20	257	83
Lindsay	48	....	48	....	....	....	48	....	48	46	....	2
L'Orignal	32	1	33	3	....	3	29	4	33	33	3	....
Milton	107	....	107	....	....	....	107	....	107	103	3	1
Napanee	38	....	38	....	....	....	38	....	38	21	15	2
Ottawa	564	135	699	5	....	5	559	135	694	623	49	16
Owen Sound	96	8	104	1	....	1	95	8	103	72	22	6
Orangeville	36	7	43	....	....	....	36	7	43	16	7	10
Perth	92	5	97	2	....	2	90	5	95	89	7	1
Picton	38	....	38	....	....	....	38	....	38	22	4	2
Pembroke	42	5	47	1	....	1	41	5	46	40	5	1
Peterborough	198	7	205	7	....	7	191	7	198	143	32	14
Port Arthur	120	7	127	....	1	1	120	6	126	123	2	1
Parry Sound	89	10	99	1	....	1	88	10	98	72	15	8
Rat Portage	43	7	50	....	....	....	43	7	50	48	2	....
Simcoe	52	9	61	....	2	2	52	7	59	39	12	3
St. Catharines	102	7	109	....	....	....	102	7	109	60	28	7
Sarnia	186	8	194	7	....	7	179	8	187	158	8	13
Stratford	148	5	153	5	....	5	143	5	148	118	14	3
Sandwich	132	3	135	4	1	5	128	2	130	98	12	13
St. Thomas	106	8	114	....	....	....	106	8	114	80	24	6
Sault Ste. Marie	130	17	147	1	....	1	129	17	146	125	16	6
Toronto	3,014	700	3,714	23	2	25	2,991	698	3,689	2,038	669	407
Walkerton	35	3	38	....	1	1	35	2	37	33	3	1
Woodstock	172	12	184	4	....	4	168	12	180	122	30	12
Welland	187	4	191	3	....	3	184	4	188	125	11	8
Whitby	102	7	109	1	1	2	101	6	107	70	23	7
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay	12	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	12	10	2	....
Little Current	24	....	24	....	....	....	24	....	24	15	7	2
Manitowaning	21	....	21	....	....	....	21	....	21	6	....	....
Mattawa	33	....	33	2	....	2	31	....	31	33	....	....
Minden	7	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	7	6	1	....
Sudbury	301	8	309	1	....	1	300	8	308	308	1	....
Huntsville	33	2	35	....	....	....	33	2	35	35	....	....
Fort William	126	11	137	....	....	....	126	11	137	132	5	....
Burk's Falls	46	4	50	1	....	1	45	4	49	48	2	....
North Bay	245	7	252	....	....	....	245	7	252	246	6	....
Massey	16	....	16	1	....	1	15	....	15	15	1	....
Webbwood	33	3	36	....	....	....	33	3	36	25	8	3
Sturgeon Falls	49	3	52	....	....	....	49	3	52	47	4	1
Fort Francis	55	1	56	....	....	....	55	1	56	53	1	2
Rainy River	40	1	41	1	....	1	39	1	40	41	....	....
Blind River	70	20	90	....	....	....	70	20	90	83	7	....
Bonfield	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
Byng Inlet	6	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	6	6	....	....
Atikokan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Emo	7	....	7	....	....	....	7	....	7	7	....	....
Killarney	8	....	8	....	....	....	8	....	8	6	2	....
Cutler	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	5	5	....	....
Chelmsford	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	4	1	....	2
Chapleau	4	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	....	....
WaWa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
French River	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....
Nepigon	15	....	15	....	....	....	15	....	15	13	1	1
Totals	9,781	1,254	11,035	113	22	135	9,668	1,232	10,900	7,102	1,630	769

No. 3.

number of recommittals, the number for want of securities to keep the peace, number of unsound waiting trial, number sentenced, and number *committed* under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Name of Gaol.
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	16	2	8	.....	2	100	Barrie.
9	.....	.....	12	2	.....	3	55	9	2	.....	60	Berlin.
1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	18	21	1	.....	5	65	Belleville.
82	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	132	.....	3	.....	.....	160	Brantford.
2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	8	.....	10	.....	.....	34	Brampton.
28	1	.....	6	.....	.....	15	1	16	.....	.....	84	Brockville.
.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	.....	51	Bracebridge.
32	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	7	4	.....	.....	78	Cayuga.
7	.....	.....	4	4	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	54	Cornwall.
72	3	.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	3	144	Cobourg
1	.....	.....	6	2	.....	53	.....	8	.....	2	53	Chatham.
5	1	.....	6	.....	.....	26	.....	8	.....	.....	46	Goderich.
8	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	25	7	.....	1	42	Guelph.
261	21	.....	8	.....	.....	15	145	8	.....	7	482	Hamilton.
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2	13	1	.....	4	91	Kingston.
194	.....	7	18	.....	.....	191	20	22	.....	2	294	London.
.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	32	Lindsay.
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	27	L'Orignal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	58	1	.....	1	38	Milton.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	.....	20	Napanee.
11	.....	.....	21	.....	1	306	5	5	.....	12	349	Ottawa.
4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	25	.....	2	.....	2	69	Owen Sound.
10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	39	Orangeville.
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	2	3	9	.....	.....	79	Perth.
10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	3	Picton.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	1	38	Pembroke.
16	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	28	72	3	.....	2	86	Peterborough.
1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	9	7	2	.....	.....	102	Port Arthur.
4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	18	.....	6	.....	1	70	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	39	Rat Portage.
7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	3	23	1	.....	.....	29	Simcoe.
14	.....	.....	6	1	.....	16	.....	4	4	.....	78	St. Catharines.
15	.....	.....	5	2	.....	45	.....	17	.....	3	122	Sarnia.
18	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	3	62	.....	.....	1	74	Stratford.
12	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	32	.....	1	.....	4	91	Sandwich.
5	.....	.....	5	2	.....	33	7	5	.....	2	60	St. Thomas.
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	11	4	3	.....	2	117	Sault Ste. Marie.
609	1	7	91	3	.....	1,273	44	107	.....	40	2,148	Toronto.
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	3	6	.....	1	22	Walkerton.
20	.....	.....	7	.....	1	9	53	5	.....	16	93	Woodstock.
47	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	4	43	.....	.....	2	132	Welland.
9	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	85	Whitby.
												Lock-ups:
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	6	Gore Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	Little Current.
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	Mattawa.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Minden.
.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	172	.....	9	.....	3	115	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	Huntsville.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	7	.....	.....	124	Fort William.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	18	.....	1	.....	.....	29	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	25	.....	3	.....	2	205	North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Massey.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	Webbwood.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	42	Sturgeon Falls.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	Fort Francis.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	34	Rainy River.
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	6	.....	1	73	Blind River.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bonfield.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Byng Inlet.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Atikokan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	Emo.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Killarney.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Cutler.
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Chelmsford.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Chapleau.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	WaWa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	French River.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Nepigon.
1,534	29	18	396	18	65	2,722	690	333	6	127	6,631	

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of gaols.	Abortion	Abusive and obscene language	Arson	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide	Abduction.	Bigamy	Breaches of the peace	Breaches of by-laws	Burglary	Contempt of Court
Barrie		1		2						2	1	
Berlin				1								2
Belleville		1	1	3	3						1	
Brantford				7	3						1	
Brampton			1	1	1		3				1	
Brockville				2	3							1
Bracebridge		2		5			1					2
Cayuga		1		2			2	1			4	
Cornwall				8								4
Cobourg		1	1	1					1			
Chatham		2		8						2	8	2
Goderich				5								
Guelph					1			1				2
Hamilton				16								3
Kingston				1								
London		3		19							3	1
Lindsay		1		3	1							
L'Orignal				3								
Milton												
Napanee				2								
Ottawa				19					19	3		19
Owen Sound				2		1						1
Orangeville												
Perth												1
Picton				2								
Pembroke		2		3								
Peterborough		1		6								
Port Arthur				4	8						6	
Parry Sound				2								
Rat Portage		1		2								
Simcoe				7					2			2
St. Catharines		2		6	2						3	
Sarnia				3						1		2
Stratford					3						2	4
Sandwich				6								
St. Thomas				2		1			1		2	2
Sault Ste. Marie				4	3	2				2	6	
Toronto		1	1	19	57	1		4		10	17	1
Walkerton			1	2								1
Woodstock		2								1	1	
Welland				5							1	
Whitby				3						1		
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay												
Little Current				1								
Manitowaning												
Mattawa				1								
Minden												
Sudbury			1	4		1						
Huntsville		2		3					3			
Fort William				16								
Burk's Falls				2							3	
North Bay				2							2	
Massey												
Webbwood											2	
Sturgeon Falls				5					5			
Fort Francis												
Rainy River				1					3			
Blind River				4								
Bonfield												
Byng Inlet												
Atikokan												
Emo												
Killarney												
Cutler												
Chelmsford												
Chapleau												
Wa Wa												
French River												
Nepigon												
Totals		23	6	225	89	5	7	6	34	22	62	50

No. 4.

during the year ended 30th September, 1905.

Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constables.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.	Names of gaols.
2						27				1	2	Barrie.
		1			1	6				2		Berlin.
		1			1	3					2	Belleville.
		1			1	82	2				1	Brantford.
					1	2					1	Brampton.
					1	47					1	Brockville.
				3		13				1	1	Bracebridge
						5				1		Cayuga
						14					4	Cornwall.
						7		2			4	Cobourg.
1						12		2			1	Chatham.
						7						Goderich,
					1	11						Guelph.
3		3	2		4	264		4		4	4	Hamilton.
	1		1	5		52			4			Kingston.
2					4	141			1	1	4	London.
					1	9						Lindsay.
					3	4	1					L'Orignal.
						3				1		Milton.
						4						Napanee.
1			1		1	132				2	2	Ottawa.
1						3				1		Owen Sound.
												Orangeville.
2						2						Perth.
												Picton.
2			1			6					1	Pembroke.
		2	1		3	10					3	Peterborough.
1					3	24				3	4	Port Arthur.
			2			32					1	Parry Sound.
		1			1	19	5			3		Rat Portage.
						6						Simcoe.
						30				1		St. Catharines.
						59				2		Sarnia.
						28				1	1	Stratford.
					2	15					2	Sandwich.
					1	8						St. Thomas.
4				2		35				3	5	Sault Ste. Marie.
14			9		8	1,119		10	3	4	8	Toronto.
						1						Walkerton.
					1	13			2	1		Woodstock.
1					1	21				1		Welland.
						4						Whitby.
												Lock-ups :
												Gore Bay.
												Little Current.
						21						Manitowaning.
1				7		9				1		Mattawa.
						1						Minden.
1						42			1		1	Sudbury.
						8				1		Huntsville.
1						49	1			2		Fort William.
1						4					1	Burk's Falls.
				3		71				3	4	North Bay.
												Massey.
2						1						Webbwood.
						28			2			Sturgeon Falls.
												Fort Francis.
			1			26						Rainy River.
1					4	33					3	Blind River.
												Bonfield.
			1									Byng Inlet.
												Atikokan.
						2						Emo.
												Killarney.
						2						Cutler.
						1						Chelmsford.
						3						Chapleau.
												Wa Wa.
												French River.
												Nepigon.
41	1	9	19	20	43	2,581	9	18	13	41	61	Totals.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of gaols.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame.	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie	1		2						9				
Berlin			1	2					9				
Belleville			2			1		1	11		1		
Brantford	1					1	1	2	20			1	
Brampton			1	1					9				
Brockville			1	4	1			1	6				
Bracebridge			1	1					6				
Cayuga									4				
Cornwall				1					9	1			
Cobourg									13				
Chatham		1	1	2					8				
Goderich									8				
Guelph						1			4				
Hamilton			6	4		2			44				
Kingston						1			16				
London		1		5			13	2	52				1
Lindsay			1						1				
L'Orignal								1	4				
Milton									3				
Napanee						1			1				
Ottawa	1		1	3	1	3	12	17	54				
Owen Sound			2						14				
Orangeville													
Perth									5				
Picton									1				
Pembroke									7				
Peterborough			1			2		1	14				
Port Arthur		1		1		1			14			3	
Parry Sound							8	2	13				
Rat Portage		2											
Simcoe									5				
St. Catharines						1		1	6				
Sarnia				1					10				
Stratford						3			7				
Sandwich				2		2			31				
St. Thomas	1	1							8				1
Sault Ste. Marie		1		1		1	3	2	16			1	
Toronto	16		5	11		12	52	23	350		2	1	
Walkerton		1							5				
Woodstock			2						10				
Welland			1						8				1
Whitby		2		2					5				
Lock-ups:													
Gore Bay									3	1			
Little Current													
Manitowaning													
Mattawa									3			1	1
Minden													
Sudbury				6		3	1		26			1	
Huntsville									5				
Fort William		5		12								3	
Burk's Falls			1	4				8	3	1			
North Bay					1	2			23	1		1	1
Massey								2					
Webbwood													
Sturgeon Falls													
Fort Francis									2				
Rainy River									2				
Blind River							10	8	10				
Bonfield													
Byng Inlet													
Atikokan													
Emo													
Killarney													
Cutler								1					
Chelmsford													
Chapleau													
Wa Wa													
French River													
Nepigon		1											
Totals	20	16	29	93	3	37	100	72	897	4	3	13	5

No. 4.—*Concluded.*

during the year ended 30th September, 1905.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Unlawful shooting.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated	Totals.	Names of gaols.
....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	18	25	2	100	Barrie.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	31	.....	60	Berlin.
3	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	22	7	65	Belleville
....	1	....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	28	1	160	Brantford.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	7	.....	34	Brampton.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	84	Brockville.
....	1	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	.....	51	Bracebridge.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	57	.....	78	Cayuga.
....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	.....	54	Cornwall.
....	4	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	105	4	144	Cobourg.
....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	53	Chatham.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1	46	Goderich.
....	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	1	42	Guelph.
....	2	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	61	42	482	Hamilton.
....	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	91	Kingston.
....	.....	....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	26	2	294	London.
....	.....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	32	Lindsay.
....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	27	L'Orignal.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	.....	38	Milton.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	20	Napanee.
....	.....	....	....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	12	36	6	349	Ottawa.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	36	6	69	Owen Sound.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	39	Orangeville.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	67	.....	79	Perth.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Picton.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	38	Pembroke.
....	.....	....	....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	4	86	Peterborough.
....	2	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	22	1	102	Port Arthur.
....	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	70	Parry Sound.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	39	Rat Portage.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	29	Simcoe.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	5	2	78	St. Catharines.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	28	1	122	Sarnia.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	26	.....	74	Stratford.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	20	1	91	Sandwich.
....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	6	.....	60	St. Thomas.
1	.....	....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	117	Sault Ste. Marie.
....	.....	....	2	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	150	192	8	2,148	Toronto.
....	.....	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	22	Walkerton.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	2	93	Woodstock.
....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	68	12	132	Welland.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	66	.....	85	Whitby.
														Lock-ups:
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	Gore Bay.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	Little Current.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	Manitowaning.
	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	27	Mattawa.
....	.....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	Minden.
2	.....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	6	115	Sudbury.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	26	Huntsville.
....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	15	12	124	Fort William.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	29	Burk's Falls.
....	1	....	....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	6	76	4	205	North Bay.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	Massey.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	Webbwood.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	42	Sturgeon Falls.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	13	Fort Francis.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	Rainy River.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	Blind River.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bonfield.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Byng Inlet.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Atikokan.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Emo.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Killarney.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	Cutler.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Chelmsford.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	Chapleau.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wa Wa.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	French River.
....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Nepigon.
6	18	....	5	4	25	7	7	5	3	322	1,380	172	6,631	Totals.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion			
Abusive and obscene language	22	1	23
Arson	6		6
Assault	221	4	225
Assault, felonious	89		89
Attempted suicide	5		5
Abduction	6	1	7
Bigamy	6		6
Breaches of the peace	33	1	34
do of by-laws	20	2	22
Burglary	62		62
Contempt of court	48	2	50
Carrying unlawful weapons	40	1	41
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	1		1
Cruelty to animals	9		9
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	17	2	19
Deserting employment	20		20
Destroying and injuring property	40	3	43
Drunk and disorderly	2,177	404	2,581
Embezzlement	9		9
Escaping from or obstructing constables	17	1	18
Escaping from prison	12	1	13
Forgery	41		41
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	60	1	61
Gambling	20		20
Giving liquor to Indians	15	1	16
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	29		29
Housebreaking and robbery	92	1	93
Incendiarism	3		3
Indecent assault and exposure	36	1	37
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	29	71	100
Keeping houses of ill-fame	36	36	72
Larceny	833	64	897
Manslaughter	4		4
Misdemeanour	2	1	3
Murder	13		13
Perjury	5		5
Prostitution		6	6
Rape and assault with intent	18		18
Refusing bail			
Receiving stolen property	4	1	5
Seduction	4		4
Selling liquor without license	22	3	25
Shooting with intent	7		7
Stabbing	7		7
Threatening and seditious language	5		5
Trespass	308	14	322
Unlawful shooting	3		3
Vagrancy	1,243	137	1,380
Other offences not enumerated	157	15	172
Totals	5,856	775	6,631

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Name of gaol.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	27	107	15	39	95	134
Berlin	53	90	12	78	65	143
Belleville	49	72	39	84	37	121
Brantford	79	220	42	101	198	299
Brampton	17	39	4	27	29	56
Brockville	50	73	24	39	84	123
Bracebridge	11	50	10	25	36	61
Cayuga	13	80	17	16	77	93
Cornwall	25	46	23	27	44	71
Cobourg	65	101	34	109	57	166
Chatham	45	79	19	84	40	124
Goderich	61	26	1	32	55	87
Guelph	25	62	10	42	45	87
Hamilton	209	477	104	103	583	686
Kingston	33	88	9	26	95	121
London	182	372	49	135	419	554
Lindsay	16	32	4	14	34	48
L'Original	11	25	16	21	15	36
Milton	28	79	15	10	97	107
Napanee	12	26	6	8	30	38
Ottawa	308	391	195	170	529	699
Owen Sound	35	69	18	24	80	104
Orangeville	15	28	18	17	26	43
Perth	24	73	9	34	63	97
Picton	12	26	9	6	32	38
Pembroke	17	30	19	12	35	47
Peterborough	74	131	28	105	100	205
Port Arthur	38	89	13	26	101	127
Parry Sound	30	69	14	18	81	99
Rat Portage	18	32	16	10	40	50
Simcoe	31	30	15	26	35	61
St. Catharines	27	82	7	45	64	109
Sarnia	51	143	17	82	112	194
Stratford	60	93	34	56	97	153
Sandwich	32	103	20	49	86	135
St. Thomas	33	81	15	88	26	114
Sault Ste. Marie	44	103	37	59	88	147
Toronto	1,652	2,062	461	663	3,051	3,714
Walkerton	20	18	4	19	19	38
Woodstock	47	137	21	72	112	184
Welland	45	146	20	61	130	191
Whitby	31	78	16	62	47	109
Lockups:						
Gore Bay	5	7	7	8	4	12
Little Current	14	10	6	.....	24	24
Manitowaning	7	14	.....	.....	21	21
Mattawa	6	27	8	25	8	33
Minden	1	6	5	3	4	7
Sudbury	42	267	80	42	267	309
Huntsville	9	26	.....	22	13	35
Fort William	22	115	41	27	110	137
Burk's Falls	10	40	10	.....	50	50
North Bay	33	219	13	52	200	252
Massey	3	13	5	.....	16	16
Webbwood	6	30	4	10	26	36
Sturgeon Falls	32	20	27	.....	52	52
Fort Francis	11	45	10	13	43	56
Rainy River	19	22	.....	3	38	41
Blind River	10	80	40	15	75	90
Bonfield	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Byng Inlet	2	4	.....	.....	6	6
Atikokon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emo	2	5	4	3	4	7
Killarney	3	5	2	.....	8	8
Cutter	.....	5	4	.....	5	5
Chemlsford	.....	4	4	.....	4	4
Chapleau	.....	4	1	.....	4	4
Wa Wa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French River	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Nepigon	2	13	12	1	14	15
Totals	3,895	7,140	1,743	2,948	8,087	11,035

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of such
Court during the year ending

Name of gaol	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year			Where sentenced to.					
	Male	Female	Total	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and after wards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Reformatory for Boys.
Barrie	97	3	100	1	23	.....	2	3	.....
Berlin	59	1	60	.....	14	.....	1	1	.....
Belleville	61	4	65	.....	4	.....	1	1	1
Brantford	152	8	160	2	21	.....	.....	1	.....
Brampton	33	1	34	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	81	3	84	.....	18	.....	.....	1	.....
Bracebridge	49	2	51	1	9	.....	1	1	.....
Cayuga	77	1	78	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	52	2	54	.....	8	.....	.....	2	1
Cobourg	126	18	144	1	5	.....	.....	2	.....
Chatham	45	8	53	.....	17	.....	4	6	4
Goderich	13	3	16	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Guelph	42	.....	42	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....
Hamilton	453	29	482	9	64	.....	4	6	.....
Kingston	82	9	91	1	9	.....	1	1	.....
London	269	25	294	.....	31	.....	1	13	.....
Lindsay	32	.....	32	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....
L'Orignal	26	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	38	.....	38	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	29	.....	29	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa	282	67	349	17	35	3	2	6	.....
Owen Sound	66	8	69	.....	11	.....	2	3	.....
Orangeville	33	6	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	77	2	79	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Picton	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	33	5	38	1	1	.....	1	3	.....
Peterborough	83	3	86	.....	13	.....	2	1	.....
Port Arthur	98	4	102	.....	14	.....	.....	13	.....
Parry Sound	62	8	70	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	34	5	39	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	25	4	29	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	74	4	78	.....	25	.....	2	2	.....
Sarnia	116	6	122	.....	16	2	.....	1	.....
Stratford	74	.....	74	1	5	.....	.....	2	1
Sandwich	90	1	91	.....	41	.....	.....	5	.....
St. Thomas	58	2	60	4	2	1	1	2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	103	14	117	10	11	.....	.....	2	.....
Toronto	1,667	481	2,148	5	213	1	94	34	.....
Walkerton	21	1	22	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Woodstock	91	2	93	16	19	1	.....	5	.....
Welland	131	1	132	2	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby	80	5	85	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Lock-ups:									
Gore Bay	6	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Little Current	6	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	21	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	27	.....	27	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minden	6	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	114	1	115	1	14	.....	.....	1	.....
Huntsville	25	1	26	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William	115	9	124	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Burk's Falls	24	5	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	204	1	205	.....	24	.....	.....	4	.....
Massey	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	7	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	42	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Francis	12	1	13	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	34	.....	34	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blind River	58	15	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emo	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutler	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelmsford	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapleau	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wa Wa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepigon	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5,856	775	6,631	93	757	8	122	139	4

No. 7.

sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County Judge's Criminal 30th September, 1905.

Where sentenced to.		Capital and corporal sentences.			County Judge's criminal court			
Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried	Name of gaol.
2	69				4	17	21	Barrie.
	44				3	13	16	Berlin.
3	55				6	8	14	Belleville.
	136	*2			8	3	11	Brantford.
1	30				2	32	34	Brampton
	65				3	11	14	Brockville.
	39				1	5	6	Bracebridge.
1	68				4	10	14	Cayuga.
	43				3	4	7	Cornwall.
2	131				5	10	15	Cobourg.
	25				1	3	4	Chatham.
	43				8	10	18	Goderich.
	30				1	3	4	Guelph.
	899				11	37	48	Hamilton.
	79					2	2	Kingston.
	246				10	16	26	London.
3	21				2	1	3	Lindsay.
1	26					4	4	L'Orignal.
2	33				9	38	47	Milton.
	14				1		1	Napanee.
1	285				8	14	22	Ottawa.
1	52				5	10	15	Owen Sound.
3	36				1		1	Orangeville.
	71				1	3	4	Perth.
	3							Picton.
	32				3	5	8	Pembroke.
2	68				1	7	8	Peterborough.
	75					2	2	Port Arthur.
	64				9	8	17	Parry Sound.
	36					4	4	Rat Portage.
	27				1	3	4	Simcoe.
	49				7	5	12	St. Catharines.
	103				23	1	24	Sarnia.
	65				3	2	5	Stratford.
	45				5	3	8	Sandwich.
	50				6	1	7	St. Thomas.
	94		1		5	8	13	Sault Ste. Marie.
9	1,792	1		1	22	16	38	Toronto.
	20				4	8	12	Walkerton.
	52				7	6	13	Woodstock.
	103				8	4	12	Welland.
1	77			1	2	4	6	Whitby.
								Lock-ups :
	2					3	3	Gore Bay.
	3					3	3	Little Current
	21					21	21	Manitowaning.
	25							Mattawa.
	5				1	6	7	Minden.
	99				172	115	287	Sudbury.
	24				9	26	35	Huntsville.
	114							Fort William.
	29				22	28	50	Burk's Falls.
	177				25	205	230	North Bay.
	4					4	4	Massey.
	6					1	1	Webbwood.
	42					1	1	Sturgeon Falls.
	12				2	11	13	Fort Francis.
	33				4	34	38	Rainy River
	73							Blind River.
								Bonfield.
	1					1	1	Byng Inlet.
								Atikokan.
	2							Emo.
								Killarney.
	4							Cutter.
					1	1	2	Chelmsford.
	4							Chapleau.
								Wa Wa.
								French River.
	1							Nepigon.
32	5,476	3	1	2	439	801	1,240	

* Awaiting execution.

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol	Name of gaoler	How maintained					Expenditure	
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities	Number of days costody of Government prisoners	Number of days custody of municipal prisoners	Cost of food fuel and clothing	Cost of official salaries
							$ c	$ c
Barrie	Jonathan Sissons	134	89	45	2,227	1,339	1,990 04	1,650 00
Berlin	Jonathan Cook	143	33	110	1,419	2,557	1,066 39	1,800 00
Belleville	F. Ketchesson	121	64	57	1,245	2,393	897 39	1,550 00
Brantford	Jno. Y. Brown	299	78	221	1,383	3,356	1,298 18	1,700 00
Brampton	Joshua Modeland	56	25	31	309	582	186 58	1,150 00
Brockville	A. D. McDougall	123	45	78	923	932	914 74	1,475 00
Bracebridge	Richard Mills	61	61		2,322		556 49	750 00
Cayuga	Andrew Williamson	93	19	74	956	2,776	765 00	1,225 00
Cornwall	Donald McDonell	71	40	31	918	671	421 35	1,265 00
Cobourg	H. J. Snelgrove	166	38	128	982	17,440	6,426 53	2,475 90
Chatham	John Davidson	124	64	60	1,042	970	891 75	1,954 50
Goderich	Joseph Griffin	87	17	70	778	2,501	1,213 79	1,420 00
Guelph	Jno. McNab	87	18	69	693	1,573	1,152 72	1,525 00
Hamilton	James Ogilvie	686	121	565	3,396	6,783	2,211 71	3,050 00
Kingston	Chas. H. Corbett	121	38	83	1,429	3,293	2,159 08	2,102 50
London	James Carter	554	151	403	2,094	5,167	2,257 65	3,748 98
Lindsay	Andrew Jackson	48	6	42	396	1,420	605 54	1,300 00
L'Orignal	Jno. D. Cameron	36	10	26	460	2,169	465 67	1,281 25
Milton	William VanAllen	107	17	90	627	2,391	615 07	1,050 00
Napanee	Z. A. VanLuven	38	16	22	339	473	558 87	1,100 00
Ottawa	Wm. Kehoe	699	82	617	3,839	10,915	2,658 35	3,040 00
Owen Sound	John Miller	104	45	59	1,640	3,409	1,456 49	1,900 00
Orangeville	Chas. Bowles	43	3	40	21	645	799 89	1,250 00
Perth	W. H. Grant	97	19	78	376	3,848	850 12	1,550 00
Picton	Wm. E. Patterson	38	4	34	37	241	99 78	940 00
Pembroke	Wm. Brown	47	17	30	1,059	1,895	510 01	1,306 50
Peterborough	Henderson Nesbitt	205	26	179	1,064	4,801	1,043 77	1,350 00
Port Arthur	Thomas Penfold	127	127		5,497		1,226 91	1,472 50
Parry Sound	James Manson	99	99		2,216		590 00	750 00
Rat Portage	W. H. McKay	50	50		2,340		771 20	2,044 00
Simcoe	T. W. Butler	61	22	39	652	680	410 00	1,075 00
St. Catharines	Geo. Bush	109	30	79	529	1,323	874 52	1,520 00
Sarnia	R. G. McArthur	194	58	136	993	3,364	1,407 09	1,550 00
Stratford	Hugh Niehol	153	21	132	682	2,113	945 93	1,487 50
Sandwich	Wm. J. Sparks	135	66	69	1,023	1,674	1,131 12	2,100 00
St. Thomas	N. W. Moore	114	26	88	1,318	1,977	222 01	1,862 50
Sault Ste. Marie	Alexander McKellar	147	147		5,737		1,364 44	1,850 00
Toronto	G. R. Vanzant	3,714	682	3,032	25,492	52,874	12,439 72	16,463 18
Walkerton	Donald McKechnie	38	25	13	883	547	732 75	1,400 00
Woodstock	Jno. Cameron	184	41	143	989	3,978	1,689 46	1,700 00
Welland	Jno. Coulson	191	49	142	1,202	4,443	1,126 25	1,917 00
Whitby	W. J. Davey	109	44	65	1,543	3,480	816 57	1,400 00
Lock-ups:								
Gore Bay	Alexander Thorburn	12	12		374		216 80	400 00
Little Current	Ruthven Hay	24	15	9	49	11	101 45	200 00
Manitowaning	Thomas Gorley	21	21		92		123 70	200 00
Mattawa	Jno. M. Meckin	33	33		924		672 87	500 00
Minden	R. C. Garratt	7		7		21	2 40	150 00
Sudbury	T. Kearney	309	104	205	2,175	1,769	418 35	1,197 50
Huntsville	F. Francis	35	26	9	55		233 79	200 00
Fort William	R. McNabb	137	137		1,914		786 75	900 00
Burk's Falls	Thomas Daniels	50	48	2	263	8	150 00	300 00
North Bay	S. A. Huntington	252	229	23	5,472	113	2,059 65	1,313 75
Massey	Ennis Chambers	16	16		46		20 00	100 00
Webbwood	A. E. Storie	36	8	28	22	30	8 80	225 00
Sturgeon Falls	Chas. Rochon	52	52		567		284 17	100 00
Fort Francis	Jno. Perry	56	13	43	256	48		450 00
Rainy River	A. W. Cook	41	2	39	212	18	68 90	240 00
Blind River	Jno. Tansey	90	90					75 00
Bonfield	Stephen Dunn, sr	1	1		7		2 80	75 00
Byng Inlet	Jno. Free	6	6					300 00
Atikokan	Hugh McDonald							300 00
Emo	Richard Salter	7	7					240 00
Killarney	Dominic DeLamorandiere	8	8					100 00
Cutler	Mathias Smith	5	5		12			100 00
Chelmsford	H. Jondin	4	4		8		11 50	
Chapleau	Thomas Lonergan	4	1	3	3	8	9 00	75 00
Wa Wa	Nelson Harmon							300 00
French River	John Moore	1	1					
Nepigon	Robert Poulan	15	15		10		6 00	200 00
	Totals	11,035	3,487	7,548	95,828	162,981	64,948 78	91,232 56

No. 8.

salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1905.

Expenditure.—*Continued.*					Salaries.				
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.	Name of gaol.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
47 67	3,687 71	15 21	12 31	27 52	800 00	600 00	150 00	100 00	Barrie.
.....	2,366 39	7 46	9 09	16 55	560 00	475 00	140 00	125 00	Berlin.
.....	2,447 39	7 41	12 81	20 22	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
204 13	3,202 61	5 02	5 68	10 70	750 00	500 00	250 00	200 00	Brantford.
47 96	1,384 54	4 19	20 54	24 73	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
42 74	2,432 48	7 79	12 00	19 79	800 00	425 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
1 70	1,308 19	9 15	12 29	21 44	500 00	.....	100 00	150 00	Bracebridge.
74 79	2,064 79	9 03	13 17	22 20	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
35 83	1,722 18	6 44	17 82	24 26	740 00	300 00	125 00	100 00	Cornwall.
729 48	9,631 91	43 12	14 82	57 94	800 00	1,019 90	356 00	300 00	Cobourg.
21 12	2,867 37	7 36	15 76	23 12	800 00	771 50	200 00	183 00	Chatham.
.....	2,633 79	13 95	16 32	30 27	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
73 50	2,751 22	14 09	17 53	31 62	650 00	525 00	250 00	100 00	Guelph.
174 79	5,436 50	3 48	4 45	7 93	1,000 00	1,550 00	350 00	150 00	Hamilton
351 63	4,613 21	20 75	17 37	38 12	800 00	852 50	200 00	250 00	Kingston.
1,233 05	7,239 68	6 30	6 77	13 07	375 00	2,323 98	700 00	350 00	London.
.....	1,905 54	12 62	27 08	39 70	550 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Lindsay.
24 04	1,770 96	13 60	35 59	49 19	600 00	456 25	150 00	75 00	L'Orignal.
.....	1,665 07	5 75	9 81	15 56	500 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
50 00	1,708 87	16 02	29 21	45 23	525 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
93 50	5,791 85	3 94	4 35	8 29	800 00	1,690 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
80 00	3,436 49	14 77	18 27	33 04	800 00	550 00	300 00	250 00	Owen Sound.
7 50	2 057 39	18 78	29 07	47 85	600 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Orangeville.
20 00	2,420 12	8 97	15 98	24 95	800 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Perth.
.....	1,039 78	2 63	24 74	27 37	400 00	365 00	100 00	75 00	Picton.
.....	1,816 54	10 85	27 80	38 65	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00	Pembroke.
32 25	2,426 02	5 25	6 58	11 83	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterborough.
13 30	2,712 71	9 77	11 59	21 36	600 00	547 50	175 00	150 00	Port Arthur.
10 00	1,350 00	6 06	7 58	13 64	500 00	.....	100 00	150 00	Parry Sound.
21 30	2,836 50	15 85	40 88	56 73	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
124 60	1,609 60	8 76	17 62	26 38	400 00	400 00	200 00	75 00	Simcoe.
.....	2,394 52	8 02	13 95	21 97	720 00	450 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
92 33	3,050 02	7 73	7 99	15 72	650 00	500 00	200 00	200 00	Sarnia.
400 35	2,833 78	8 80	9 72	18 52	600 00	517 50	250 00	120 00	Stratford.
58 00	3,239 12	8 81	15 55	24 36	600 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
.....	2,084 51	1 94	16 34	18 28	600 00	912 50	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
8 10	3,222 54	9 34	12 58	21 92	600 00	850 00	200 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
2,317 49	31,210 39	3 97	4 43	8 40	2,000 00	12,153 18	1,100 00	1,200 00	Toronto.
100 00	2,232 75	21 91	36 84	58 75	650 00	400 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
293 97	3,633 43	10 51	9 24	19 75	800 00	600 00	200 00	100 00	Woodstock.
50 00	3,093 25	6 16	10 04	16 20	700 00	917 00	200 00	100 00	Welland.
14 97	2,231 54	7 63	12 84	20 47	700 00	450 00	150 00	100 00	Whitby.
									Lock-ups:
.....	616 80	18 07	33 33	51 40	300 00	.....	100 00	.....	Gore Bay.
16 00	317 45	4 89	8 33	13 22	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
.....	323 70	5 89	9 53	15 42	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
69 77	1,242 64	22 50	15 15	37 65	300 00	.....	100 00	100 00	Mattawa.
.....	152 40	34	21 43	21 77	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
82 23	1,698 08	1 62	3 88	5 50	400 00	547 50	100 00	150 00	Sudbury.
.....	433 79	6 68	5 71	12 39	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Huntsville.
51 00	1,737 75	6 12	6 57	12 69	575 00	.....	125 00	200 00	Fort William.
15 00	465 00	3 30	6 00	9 30	250 00	.....	50 00	.....	Burk's Falls.
.....	3,373 40	8 17	5 21	13 38	587 50	415 00	161 25	150 00	North Bay.
.....	120 00	1 25	6 25	7 50	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Massey.
.....	233 80	24	6 25	6 49	150 00	.....	75 00	.....	Webbwood.
.....	384 17	5 46	1 92	7 38	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Sturgeon Falls.
.....	450 00	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....	.....	Fort Francis.
.....	308 90	1 68	5 85	7 53	240 00	.....	.....	.....	Rainy River.
.....	75 00	.....	83	83	75 00	.....	.....	.....	Blind River.
.....	77 80	2 80	75 00	77 80	75 00	.....	.....	.....	Bonfield.
.....	300 00	.....	50 00	50 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Byng Inlet.
.....	300 00	.....	300 00	300 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Atikokan.
.....	240 00	.....	34 29	34 29	240 00	.....	.....	.....	Emo.
.....	100 00	.....	12 50	12 50	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Killarney.
3 00	103 00	60	20 00	20 60	100 00	.....	.....	.....	Cutter.
.....	11 50	2 88	.....	2 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chemlsford.
.....	84 00	2 25	18 75	21 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	Chapleau.
.....	300 00	.....	300 00	300 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Wa Wa.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	French River.
.....	206 00	40	13 33	13 73	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Nepigon.
7,087 09	163,268 43	6 53	8 27	14 80	34,687 50	38,529 81	10,377 25	7,638 00	Totals.

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of escapes and deaths, the Revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and were not re-captured	Prisoners who escaped and were re-captured	Prisoners who died	Number of cells in each gaol	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
								Cents.
Barrie			2	24	16	4		9
Berlin			2	20	21	3		8 33
Belleville	1		2	38	22	8		10 50
Brantford		2		24	24	3		6 39
Brampton			1	25	6			8 05
Brockville				34	14			7 47
Bracebridge				10	12	3		12 50
Cayuga			1	14	28	1		9 50
Cornwall				17	7	1		12 50
Cobourg			2	21	58	12		16 80
Chatham	1			38	14			7 97
Goderich				12	19	3		10 50
Guelph				43	15	1		10 00
Hamilton				60	48	15		7 17
Kingston				53	28	8		9 00
London				57	33	13		7 48
Lindsay			3	21	9	1		8 00
L'Orignal			1	18	11	3		8 50
Milton			2	23	23	2		8 70
Napanee				18	7			9 25
Ottawa			1	93	60	16		7 00
Owen Sound			1	32	25	6		13 87
Orangeville			3	23	12	3		10 25
Perth				18	23	3		7 06
Picton				26	3			8 36
Pembroke				24	15	3		7 37
Peterborough			2	18	32	6		10 50
Port Arthur				22	26	6		10 82
Parry Sound		1		16	15	2		13 00
Rat Portage		2		11	12	4		11 43
Simcoe				24	10			9 50
St. Catharines			4	38	18			10 60
Sarnia				19	20	3		8 88
Stratford				30	19	1		10 50
Sandwich	1	1		46	11	2		9 50
St. Thomas				16	21	2		6 33
Sault Ste. Marie				31	32	6		11 25
Toronto	1	3	9	270	250	163		7 25
Walkerton				24	8	1		7 00
Woodstock				32	27	5	30 00	9 65
Welland				50	39	4		7 50
Whitby			1	28	25	7	163 40	7 60
Lock ups:								
Gore Bay				3	7			40 00
Little Current				3	4			40 00
Manitowaning	2			5	3			30 00
Mattawa				8	12	1		40.00
Minden				6	1			45.00
Sudbury		1		12	12	3		10.00
Huntsville				7	3	1		45.00
Fort William				12	12	1		14.50
Burk's Falls				7	6	1		40.00
North Bay				12	32	9		11.25
Massey				5	3			45.00
Webbwood				7	3			40.00
Sturgeon Falls	2			7	10			40.00
Fort Francis	2			5	9			
Rainy River				5	3			40.00
Blind River								
Bonfield				3	1			40.00
Byng Inlet				7	2			
Atikokan								
Emo				5	6			75.00
Killarney				4	4			
Cutler				4	2			51.00
Chelmsford				4	2			75.00
Chapleau				5	1			40.00
Wa Wa				2				
French River				5	1			
Nepigon				5	2			
Totals	10	10	38	1,022	1,264	366	$193 40	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the goals, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	$ c.
Barrie	134	3,563	1,990 04	56
Berlin	143	3,976	1,066 39	27
Belleville	121	3,638	897 39	24
Brantford	299	4,739	1,298 48	27
Brampton	56	861	186 58	22
Brockville	123	1,855	914 74	49
Bracebridge	61	2,322	556 49	24
Cayuga	93	3,732	765 00	21
Cornwall	71	1,589	421 35	27
Cobourg	166	18,422	6,426 53	35
Chatham	124	2,012	891 75	44
Goderich	87	3,279	1,213 79	37
Guelph	87	2,266	1,152 72	51
Hamilton	686	10,179	2,211 71	22
Kingston	121	4,719	2,159 08	46
London	554	7,261	2,257 65	31
Lindsay	48	1,816	605 54	33
L'Orignal	36	2,629	465 67	18
Milton	107	3,018	615 07	20
Napanee	38	812	558 87	69
Ottawa	699	14,754	2,658 35	18
Owen Sound	104	5,049	1,456 49	29
Orangeville	43	666	799 89	1 20
Perth	97	4,224	850 12	20
Picton	38	278	99 78	36
Pembroke	47	2,954	510 04	17
Peterborough	205	5,865	1,043 77	18
Port Arthur	127	5,497	1,226 91	22
Parry Sound	99	2,216	590 00	26
Rat Portage	50	2,346	771 20	33
Simcoe	61	1,332	410 00	31
St. Catharines	109	1,852	874 52	47
Sarnia	194	4,357	1,407 69	32
Stratford	153	2,795	945 93	34
Sandwich	135	2,697	1,131 12	42
St. Thomas	114	3,295	222 01	7
Sault Ste. Marie	147	5,737	1,364 44	24
Toronto	3,714	78,366	12,439 72	16
Walkerton	38	1,430	732 75	51
Woodstock	184	4,967	1,639 46	33
Welland	191	5,645	1,126 25	20
Whitby	109	5,023	816 57	16
Totals	9,813	244,033	59,771 85	25

TABLE NO. 11.

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1904, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of goal.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1904.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1903.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	41	2	43	97	3	100	56	1	57			
Berlin	51	2	53	59	1	60	8		8		1	1
Belleville	52	3	55	61	4	65	9	1	10			
Brantford	161	8	169	152	8	160	9		9			
Brampton	24		24	39	1	34	9	1	10			
Brockville	73	6	79	81	2	84	8		8		3	3
Bracebridge	41	1	42	49	2	51	8	1	9			
Cayuga	66	3	69	77	1	78	11		11		2	2
Cornwall	47	2	49	52	2	54	5		5			
Cobourg	102	19	121	126	18	144	24		24		1	1
Chatham	50	3	53	45	8	53		5	5	5		5
Goderich	32		32	43	3	46	11	3	14			
Guelph	21		21	42		42	21		21			
Hamilton	531	10	541	453	29	482		16	16	78		78
Kingston	96	11	107	82	9	91				14	2	16
London	223	32	255	269	25	294	34	3	37			
Lindsay	37	3	40	32		32				5	3	8
L'Orignal	9	1	10	26	1	27	17		17			
Milton	38	1	39	38		38				17	1	16
Napanee	21	4	25	20		20				4	4	8
Ottawa	283	41	324	282	67	349		26	26	6		6
Owen Sound	94	2	96	66	3	69		1	1	28		28
Orangeville	36	4	40	33	6	39		2	2	3		3
Perth	61	7	68	77	2	79	16		16		5	5
Picton	7		7	3		3				4		4
Pembroke	48	9	57	33	5	38				1	4	19
Peterborough	63	5	68	83	3	86	29		29		2	2
Port Arthur	90	7	97	98	4	102	8		8		3	3
Parry Sound	35	4	39	62	8	70	27	4	31			
Rat Portage	47	4	51	34	5	39		1	1	13		13
Simcoe	16	1	17	25	4	29	9	3	12			
St. Catharines	72	4	76	74	4	78	2		2			
Sarnia	115	4	119	116	6	122	1	2	3			
Stratford	36		36	74		74	38		38			
Sandwich	87		87	90	1	91	3	1	4			
St. Thomas	47	3	50	58	2	60	11		11		1	1
Sault Ste. Marie	67		67	103	14	117	36	14	50			
Toronto	1,572	453	2,025	1,667	481	2,148	95	28	123			
Walkerton	11	1	12	21	1	22	10		10			
Woodstock	89	1	90	91	2	93	2	1	3			
Welland	179		179	131	1	132		1	1	48		48
Whitby	52		52	80	5	85	28	5	33			
Lock-ups:												
Gore Bay				6		6	6		6			
Little Current	31		31	6		6				25		25
Manitowaning	8		8	21		21	13		13			
Mattawa	22		22	27		27	5		5			
Minden	1		1	6		6	5		5			
Sudbury	268	9	277	114	1	115				154	8	162
Huntsville	12	1	13	25	1	26	13		13			
Fort William	84	5	89	115	9	124	31	4	35			
Burk's Falls	19	2	21	24	5	29	5	3	8			
North Bay	209	2	211	204	1	205				5	1	6
Massey	4		4	4		4						
Webbwood	8		8	7		7				1		1
Sturgeon Falls	3		3	42		42	39		39			
Fort Francis				12	1	13	12	1	13			
Rainy River	3	1	4	34		34	31		31		1	1
Blind River	62	13	75	58	15	73		2	2	4		4
Bonfield		1	1								1	1
Byng Inlet	1		1	1		1						
Atikokan												
Emo				2		2	2		2			
Killarney												
Cutler				4		4	4		4			
Chemisford				1		1	1		1			
Chapleau				4		4	4		4			
Wa Wa												
French River												
Nepigon				1		1	1		1			
Totals	5,590	688	6,278	5,856	775	6,631	699	130	829	433	43	476

CENTRAL PRISON.

Statistical.

The number in the institution at the beginning of the year was 405; committed during the year 689, making the total number in custody during the year 1,094. The figures for the preceding year were 378, 758 and 1,136, respectively. From this it will be seen that the total number incarcerated during the year shows a decrease of 42 over the previous year, while the total stay of prisoners wes 4,329 days greater, and the daily average population of 387 in 1904 was increased to 400 in 1905. The cause for this increase is found in the fact that in 1904 the average sentence was 7.81 months, while in 1905 it was 8.23 months.

The principal offences for which prisoners were committed to the prison were: Assault 53, house and shop-breaking and robbery 44, larceny and theft 228, and vagrancy 212, making a total of 537, or 78 per cent. of the total number committed. For the previous year the above offences represented 75 per cent. of the total commitments.

The prisoners received during the year who were reported temperate represented 29.75 per cent. of the total number committed; in 1904 the percentage was 29.55. The percentage of temperate to the total number committed since the opening of the institution is 20.50.

The totally uneducated was 11.62 per cent. of the total commitments for the year, while the percentage to the total number committed since the opening of the institution is 14.04.

In 1905 there were 19 discharged by remission of sentence and 32 were paroled; in 1904 the numbers were 23 and 32, respectively.

Cost of Maintenance.

The cost of maintenance was $70,516.80, as compared with $64,837.70 for 1904, an increase of $5,679.10. This increased cost was due to the greater average number of prisoners and the higher price of foodstuffs.

Industrial.

Following will be found the usual statements showing the operations of the industries for the year:

STATEMENT NO. I.

CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, 30 SEPTEMBER, 1905.

	Dr.		
To stock on hand beginning of year	$91,151 49		
" Amount of material and repairs	59,625 78		
" Amount of fuel and general expenses	9,146 76		
" Amount of salaries and wages	18,275 39		
			$178,199 42
	Cr.		
By sales	$118,930 15		
" Stock on hand close of year	55,195 87		
" Loss	4,073 40		
			$178,199 42

STATEMENT NO. II.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNTS CHARGEABLE TO THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN CARRYING ON THE MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.

	1904.	1905.
Stock on hand beginning of year	$78,972 64	$91,171 49
Shoe shop	3,322 79	3,858 80
Tailor shop	6,421 21	5,521 98
North shop	46,388 08	25,810 82
Woollen mill	9,115 49	11,322 30
Machine shop	9,506 66	8,267 33
Broom shop	691 23	462 63
Cordage shop	4,433 83	3,670 71
The Greenhouse	582 85	482 15
Salaries and wages	18,240 65	18,275 39
Fuel and general expenses	14,237 53	9,146 70
Net gain for the year	23,243 27	
	$215,169 23	$178,190 42

STATEMENT NO. III.

SALES OF THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES OF THE CENTRAL PRISON.

	1904.	1905.
Shoe shop	$3,888 15	$4,672 67
Tailor shop	9,347 99	9,990 49
North shop	52,076 91	53,846 00
Woollen mill	13,114 12	10,500 19
Machine shop	16,770 22	13,206 29
Broom shop	5,736 51	3,948 00
Cordage shop	22,358 50	22,096 62
The Greenhouse	725 25	700 40
Stock at close of year	91,171 49	55,195 87
Loss		4,073 49
	$215,169 23	$178,190 42

General Statement of the books of the Central Prison, Toronto, of Industries and Maintenance combined for the year ending 30th September, 1905; shewing trial balance, inventory, cost of maintenance, stock, resources and liabilities.

Name of Account.	Trial balance.		Inventory.	Representative.		Stock.		Resources.	Liabilities.
	Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stock		490,726 58					490,726 58		413,498 57
Maintenance	110,526 26		37,414 17	73,112 09				37,414 17	
Industrial plant	149,824 03		149,824 03					149,824 03	
Shoe shop	1,027 93		797 02	230 91				797 02	
Tailor shop	1,506 02		4,344 05		2,838 03			4,344 05	
North shop	35,481 30		18,778 26	16,703 04				18,778 26	
Woollen mill	14,175 20		15,340 46		1,165 26			15,340 46	
Machine shop	11,797 37		13,036 08		1,238 71			13,036 08	
Broom shop		1,335 46			1,335 46				
Cordage shop		8,848 17			8,848 17				
The greenhouse	5,465 08		2,900 00	2,565 08				2,900 00	
Buildings	96,289 10							96,289 10	
Bank of Commerce	32,807 46							32,807 46	
Accounts receivable	52,154 54			42 52				52,112 02	
Accounts payable		6,974 72							6,974 72
Installation rope plant		3,169 36							3,169 36
	511,051 29	511,054 29	242,434 07						
Net cost of maintenance and loss transferred to stock account					77,228 01	77,228 01			
				92,653 64	92,653 64				
Credit to stock account						413,498 57			
						490,726 58	490,726 58		
Total								423,642 65	423,642 65

Certified Correct,

J. O. ANDERSON,
Accountant.

Broom-making was discontinued as a prison industry on the 1st of June, and the wood-working shop is being closed out, with a view to making a contract with outside parties for carrying on the industry with prison labor.

EDWIN R. ROGERS,
Inspector.

TORONTO, Oct. 2nd, 1905.

MR. EDWIN R. ROGERS,
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

SIR,—In my Annual Report of last year I referred to the increase in our population. Unfortunately the increase has been maintained. For the past two years I have used the following language,—"We are receiving more young men and boys into the prison than ever before, and this fact makes it more imperative that nothing should be left undone to prevent their environment from being vile and debasing. During the past year we received into the prison a considerable number of boys under twenty years of age. We would strongly recommend that a department be arranged for them, both as to domicile and workshops. Nothing is more demoralizing than the criminal contamination incident to prison life, and it is certainly the duty of every penal institution to prevent this as far as possible. I may tell you very frankly that we have not the proper facilities here for preventing this contamination as we would like to. Our industrial equipment is first-class, but our cell arrangement does not permit of that classification so essential to the interests of the younger inmates." It is my painful but imperative duty not only to repeat this, but if possible to emphasize the need of proper accommodation for the younger element of our population. We may as well recognize the fact that this institution built more than thirty years ago is not sufficient to meet the growing requirements of this province. When this institution was located it was in the country. To-day it is in the midst of a railroad and manufacturing centre, a most undesirable environment for a prison. The prison farm has been sold which leaves us circumscribed and congested. The proper enlargement of this institution will be a difficult problem to decide upon. In view of these facts it is in my humble opinion a matter for consideration by the Government, whether it is best to enlarge this prison or to dispose of the site which has become valuable, and move the prison some miles from the city to a point having proper railway facilities.

During the past year we have had the cordial and efficient support of the Central Prison Staff, and I desire to gratefully acknowledge the same. Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., Mr. Finlay Spencer, of the Prisoners' Aid Association, the Rev. Father Walsh, and last, but not the least, Adjutant Fraser and other members of the Salvation Army, have ministered to the religious needs of our inmates with a zeal and love that my poor words cannot express. Enclosed please find the Surgeon's Report and various statistical data relating to the institutional history.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILMOUR,
Warden.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

On maintenance account at the Central Prison, Toronto, for year ending 30th September, 1905.

Service.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1904.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1905.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	$ c.	cents.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.	$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts	432 24	2.15	1 12	371 19	1.79	93
Butchers' meat, fish, etc	8,520 56	42.35	22 02	8,977 70	43.15	22 44
Flour, bread, etc	4,661 42	23.15	12 04	4,963 65	23.86	12 41
Butter, etc	426 47	2.11	1 10	408 33	1.96	1 02
Groceries	2,458 45	12.21	6 35	2,507 11	12.06	6 27
Fruit and vegetables	1,577 06	7.85	4 08	1,741 21	8.35	4 34
Bedding, clothing and shoes	6,306 89	31.33	16 29	6,614 57	31.81	16 54
Fuel	2,179 57	10.82	5 63	3,067 71	14.75	7 67
Gas, oil, etc	1,063 86	5.29	2 75	3,051 37	14.67	7 63
Laundry, soap and cleaning	2,068 21	10.27	5 34	2,073 88	9 96	5 18
Furniture and furnishings	631 33	3.13	1 63	1,166 83	5.62	2 92
Farm, garden, feed and fodder	1,602 35	7.96	4 14	1,525 56	7.33	3 81
Repairs and alterations	2,397 24	11.92	6 20	3,489 28	16.77	8 72
Printing, postage, stationery, etc	811 32	4.04	2 10	560 27	2.69	1 40
Water supply	676 51	3.36	1 75	924 74	4.46	2 32
Library, schools and religious instruction	1,025 25	5.10	2 65	764 50	3.67	1 91
Miscellaneous	1,981 22	9.85	5 12	2,030 09	9.77	5 08
Salaries and wages	26,017 45	129.30	67 23	26,278 81	126.34	65 70
Totals	64,837 70	322.19	167 54	70,516 80	339.01	176 29

Total 1904 (leap year) ..... 141,745 ; average, 387
Total 1905 ..... 146,074 ; average, 400

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:

	1903.	1904.	1905.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October)	303	378	405
Committed during the year	713	758	689
Total number in custody during the year	1,016	1,136	1,094
Discharged on expiration of sentence	568	659	631
Discharged on payment of fine	8	11	4
Discharged by remission of sentence	18	23	19
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labor	5	.....	4
Died in prison hospital	1	1	2
Transferred to lunatic asylum	2	1	2
Ticket of leave	34	32	32
Escaped	2	.....	.....
Conviction quashed	.....	4	.....
Remaining in custody	378	405	400
Total discharges, deaths, etc.	1,016	1,136	1,094

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary:

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Sentenced direct	576	626	607
Transferred from common gaols	137	132	82
Total	713	758	689

Social condition.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Married	151	6,107
Single	538	14,903
	689	21,010
Habits.		
Temperate	205	4,980
Intemperate	484	16,030
	689	21,010
Educational status.		
Could read and write	599	16,782
Could read only	10	1,278
Could neither read nor write	80	2,950
	689	21,010

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 29.75 per cent. of the commitments: in 1904 the percentage was 29.55.

The total uneducated men represented 11.61 per cent. of the commitments of the year as compared with 9.63 per cent. in 1904.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:

	1904.	1905.
In the broom shop	15,402 days.	13,184 days.
In the woodenware shop	26,091 "	24,765 "
In the tailoring shop	4,492 "	4,442 "
In the shoe shop	1,171 "	1,550 "
In the machine shop, including blacksmith, tinsmith and engineer's shop	10,639 "	10,381 "
In the south shop, woollen mill	4,338 "	4,573 "
In the cordage shop	35,727 "	38,155 "
In the permanent improvement and work on the gardens and grounds	5,744 "	6,458 "
Number of days of productive labor	104,204	103,508
Number of days of domestic work	12,032	11,952
Total number of days worked	116,236	115,460

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:

1904.	
Total stay of prisoners	141,745 days
Number of days' productive labor	104,204
Proportion	73.52 per cent.
1905.	
Total stay of prisoners	146,074 days
Number of days' productive labor	103,508
Proportion	70.86 per cent.

ANNUAL RETURN

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Remaining in custody, Sept. 30, 1904	405
Committed during the year	689
	1,094

Discharged on expiration of sentence	631
" payment of fine	4
" remission of sentence	19
" ticket of leave	32
" transferred to gaol	4
" " to asylum	2
Died	2
Remaining in custody 30th Sept., 1905	400
	1,094

NATURE OF SENTENCE.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaol.

To Central Prison direct	607
To Common Gaol	82
	689

Number of times Prisoners have been in Central Prison.

1st	486
2nd	114
3rd	42
4th	19
5th	9
6th	4
7th	5
8th	5
9th	1
10th	1
11th	1
13th	1
17th	1
	689

Social Conditions.

Married	151
Single	538
	689

Education.

No education	80
Read only	10
Read, write	599
	689

Ages.

Under 18 years	31
From 18 to 20 years	80
" 20 " 30 "	282
" 30 " 40 "	147
" 40 " 50 "	88
" 50 " 60 "	38
" 60 " 70 "	23
	689

Habits.

Abstainer	1
Temperate	204
Intemperate	484
	689

Nationalities.

Canada	453
England	72
Ireland	28
Scotland	18
U. S. A.	79
Germany	5
Italy	8
France	1
Sweden	5
Poland	3
Russia	2
Austria	1
Roumania	1
South Africa	1
Turkey	2
China	2
West Indies	1
Finland	2
East Indies	1
Barbadoes	1
Norway	2
Denmark	1
	689

Sentences.

One month	4
Two months	10
Three "	47
Four "	66
Five "	22
Six "	299
Seven "	3
Eight "	11
Nine "	31
Ten "	5
Eleven "	2
Twelve "	109
Thirteen "	2
Fourteen "	3
Fifteen "	5
Sixteen "	4
Seventeen "	1
Eighteen "	34
Twenty "	1
Twenty-three "	9
Twenty-four "	20
Twenty-five "	1
	689

Crimes.

Assault	47
Aggravated assault	6
Attempted rape	2
Abduction	2
Attempt to commit suicide	1
Absence from barracks without leave	1
Attempt to steal	5
Arson	1
Breaking into bonded car	2
Bigamy	4
Burglary	3
Breaking condition of parole	2
Buggery	1
Breaking out of barracks	1
Bringing stolen goods to Canada	1
Cheating at play	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1
Carrying dangerous weapons	1
Conspiracy	2
Drunk and disorderly	15
Deserting H. M. Service	2
Damage to property	2
Escape	5
Extortion	1
False pretences	1
Fraud	2
Forgery	12
Highway robbery	1
Horse stealing	4
House breaking	21
Indecent assault	11
Indecent exposure	3
Inmate house of ill-fame	1
Interfering with railway train	1
Kidnapping	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	2
Keeping common gaming house	2
Larceny	156
Manslaughter	1
Mailing indecent letters	2
Non-support	4
Obtaining money by false pretences	7
Obtaining goods by false pretences	7
Obstructing police	3
Perjury	2
Receiving	2
Shooting	4
Subornation of perjury	1
Shop breaking and larceny	19
Seduction	3
Supplying liquor to Indians	1
Selling liquor without license	1
Theft	72
Trespass	8
Uttering forged cheque	4
Using profane language	1
Using insubordinate language	1
Vagrancy	212
Wounding	7
	689

Occupations.

Artist	1
Agent	1
Barber	12
Bridgeman	1
Brush maker	2
Bridge builder	1
Boiler maker	2
Basket maker	3
Baker	4
Broom maker	2
Blacksmith	6
Butcher	8
Bartender	3
Bookkeeper	1
Brass finisher	1
Bricklayer	2
Carpenter	12
Commercial traveller	5
Clerk	18
Confectioner	1
Can maker	2
Cigar maker	5
Cook	9
Cab driver	2
Constable	1
Core maker	3
Cooper	1
Contractor	1
Druggist	1
Electrician	4
Engineer	2
Farmer	8
Florist	1
Fisherman	6
Fireman	8
Gardener	1
Groom	2
Glassblower	2
Hostler	5
Hatter	1
Harness maker	3
Horse trainer	1
Hotel keeper	1
Laborer	369
Lather	2
Moulder	9
Machinist	12
Miner	3
Marble cutter	1
Merchant	2
Painter	18
Printer	3
Porter	1
Plumber	2
Polisher	3
Peddler	1
Plasterer	2
Roofer	2
School teacher	1
Sailor	16
Shoemaker	13
Shoe-black	1
Stone cutter	3
Soldier	2
Showman	1
Salesman	2
Spinner	2
Switchman	1
Steam fitter	2
Teamster	22
Tinker	2
Tailor	15
Tinsmith	1

Occupations.—Con.

Telegraph operator	1
Upholsterer	2
Varnisher	2
Wood finisher	1
Waiter	10
Watchmaker	1
Weaver	1
Wood turner	1
	689

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	45
Brant	23
Carleton	53
Essex	39
Elgin	6
Frontenac	7
Grey	12
Halton	2
Hastings	5
Haldimand	4
Huron	2
Kent	18
Lincoln	16
Lanark	2
Lennox	5
Leeds and Grenville	17
Lambton	6
Middlesex	29
Muskoka	9
Nipissing	32
Northumberland and Durham	12
Oxford	30
Ontario	3
Perth	7
Peterborough	9
Peel	3
Simcoe	20
Renfrew	2
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	10
Victoria	9
Waterloo	14
Wellington	5
Wentworth	64
Welland	30
York	139
	689

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return shewing the number of days' work rendered for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

Broom shop	13,184
North shop (wood-working)	24,765
Woollen mill	4,573
Machine shop, including engineers, steamfitters, blacksmith and tinsmith	10,381
Cordage mill	38,155
Garden and farm	5,196
Tailor shop	4,442
Shoe shop	1,550
Permanent improvements	1,262
	103,508

Domestic and Kitchen Department.

Prison domestics (cleaners, etc.)	8,556
Kitchen (cooks, bakers, etc.)	3,396
	11,952

Hospital Department.

Hospital	698
Sick in cells	528
	1,226

Miscellaneous.

Confined under punishment	1,050
Attending court	79
Unemployed	3,292
	4,421

Total number of prisoners for the year	146,074
Highest any one month	12,501
Highest any one day	417
Lowest any one month	11,325
Lowest any one day	384
Average per month	12,173
Average per day	400

General Summary of Distribution of Prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st October, 1904, to 30th September, 1905.

Industrial department	103,508
Domestic and kitchen department	11,952
Sick in hospital	698
Sick in cells	528
Under punishment	1,050
Attending court	79
Unemployed (insufficient work)	3,252
Sundays and holidays	24,967
Total	146,074

Surgeon's Report.

Edwin R. Rogers, Esq., Toronto, Oct. 1st, 1905.

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

Sir,—It gives me much pleasure to report that the prison has been practically exempt from epidemic or infectious diseases during the past year for which we feel duly thankful. Although our crop of accidents has been fairly numerous, they have not been severe,—loss of two and three fingers occurring in several instances having been the most severe injuries of the past season. Only two deaths occurred during the year, one from bursting of an aneurism and one case of suicide.

Under instructions from the warden I continue to vaccinate the prisoners on admission, whenever necessary.

I have on different occasions examined the food, and found it to be properly cooked and served.

I wish to call your attention to the cases of prisoners, who from age, infirmity, or disease, become a charge upon the prison resources during the period of their detention. If the officer who brings the prisoners had authority to refuse cases evidently unfit or incapacitated for labor, it would relieve us of a class who are simply fit inmates for a House of Refuge.

The usual tables of statistics are appended.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

William Sloan, M.D.,

Prison Surgeon.

Central Prison Hospital Report for Year ending September 30th, 1905.

Total number receiving treatment during year	74
Aggregate number of days	750
Average per day	2.4
Average retention for each man, days	10
Deaths	2

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

During the school year just completed no changes in particular have been made in the method of work. The general attendance has been composed largely of the most illiterate class, and the progress made has been quite satisfactory.

The attendance at the sessions has been very regular throughout the year, the average being seventy. The total number registered was one hundred and twenty-six. Of this number twenty-eight were totally ignorant as regards the alphabet and numbers, the remainder being scarcely able to read or write.

Forty per cent. of those in attendance were under twenty years of age, the others being chiefly between twenty and thirty. The youngest was sixteen years old, and the oldest man registered was sixty-three. The latter could neither read nor write when he came to us, and before his term was completed he could conduct his own correspondence with his friends at home.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and the geography of Ontario. As daily papers are not admitted to the prison, the more important topics of the day are occasionally brought to the attention of the school by means of two or three-minute talks just before the close of a session.

As assistants are necessary the services of two or three of the best educated prisoners in the prison are made use of, and the results in most instances have been satisfactory.

This branch of the Association's work is very much appreciated by the young men, as it is a privilege for them to be allowed to attend the evening school. The following statement made recently by a young man on the day of his discharge will give point to this paragraph: "If I had a hundred and fifty dollars I would not begrudge it for what I have learned in the school while doing my term."

The Warden and prison officials have my thanks for their usual and uniform courtesy and co-operation. I am especially indebted to Guard Webb, who has been associated with me in the school for several years, for his valuable assistance and interst in the work.

FINDLAY SPENCER,
Teacher.

PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Board of Managers.

In presenting the Thirty-first Annual Report of the Association we can refer to but few changes in the work during the year.

At the Central Prison the reformative and educational work among the inmates has been carried on with the same degree of earnestness and efficiency that has characterized it in the past. The work of aiding and caring for discharged prisoners has been continued, as in former years, in a quiet and conscientious manner, ever keeping in mind the truism that "He helps most who helps wisely."

At the Andrew Mercer Reformatory our efforts on behalf of unfortunate women and girls has been prosecuted by our workers in such a way as to commend itself to all. The Bible women of the Association, who are working daily for the betterment of the inmates of the Institution, together with the Sabbath School teachers, are zealously laboring for the Master.

The evening school has also been of much benefit to those who attend.

At the Toronto Jail, which seems a veritable Mecca for local and imported drunks, tramps, vagrants, etc., from Toronto and the surrounding country, our work is much handicapped from lack of room, thus making

proper classification impossible. The officials do the best they can under the circumstances to assist us in any effort towards reformative measures. From the hundreds who find their way there we endeavor to cull out and assist those whom we think charity will not pauperize.

We would call attention to the increasing average population both at the Central Prison and Toronto Jail. This may be accounted for to some extent by the large number of foreigners who are coming into the country and are taking up their residence in the larger cities and towns throughout the province. However, we cannot overlook the fact that a large number of boys are annually increasing the criminal ranks, and we believe that it is time that more attention was given to the matter in order to lessen this lamentable condition. In connection with this latter point we believe that seventy-five per cent. of boys from the age of thirteen to twenty could be saved from becoming habitual offenders and criminals if our present method of dealing with them were improved or changed altogether.

The probation system for dealing with first offenders would do much towards lessening the number of so-called "jail birds," and save many a lad from that stigma which prison association would attach to his name.

For adult criminals with bad records *nothing short of the indeterminate sentence, reformative influence*, and *final parole* can effect the desired end. Without this combinatioin of forces we may look forward to an increasing criminal population, and a growing menace to society.

We regret to report the death, since our last annual meeting, of Mrs. L. C. Bellamy, our esteemed Bible woman. She had been associated with us for nearly ten years, the last seven of which she was the Superintendent of our Home for Girls at 639 Queen St. East. A woman of strong affection, good judgment and executive ability, she endeared herself, not only to the several officials with whom she had business relations, but was alike beloved by even the criminal and fallen class with whom she labored.

In conclusion, we wish to thank the various prison and police officials for their sympathy, co-operation and courtesy, not only to ourselves, but to our several workers. We also desire to thank the Ontario Government, the city council, county councils and our subscribers for their continued financial support.

We are also indebted to the Toronto General Ministerial Association and the press for co-operation and support in the work entrusted to us.

Following will be found statements of practical works, together with treasurer's report, and the religious instruction account.

HAMILTON CASSELS,
President.

PRACTICAL WORK DONE.

Year Ending September, 1905.

No. discharged from city prisons—Central Prison	694	
" " " " Jail	3,714	
Mercer Reformatory	77	
		4,485
No. discharged prisoners aided by meals, lodgings, clothing, loans, provisions or employment		1,075
" benefited by means of evening schools		189
" meals given to discharged prisoners		8,873
" of nights' lodgings given to discharged prisoners		2,308
" of articles of clothing given		4,540
" grocery orders to families of prisoners		3

No. paid rent for	9
" loans made to	4
" hospital treatment for	1
" supplied with tools, outfits, etc.	10
" discharged prisoners placed in employment	174
" railway fares supplied	41
" visits to city prisons	612
" visits to Police Court	268
" calls made in the interests of the work	5,485
" visits to hospitals, homes, etc.	250
" personal interviews *re* the work	8,065
" calls received	4,693
" letters written	1,805
" letters received	976
" services held in the prisons weekly is 12, making annually	624
" of men who attended evening school in Central Prison	126
" of women who attended evening school in Mercer Reformatory	63

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For Year Ending Sept. 30th, 1905.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance on hand Sept. 30th, 1904	$86 25
" Ontario Government Grant	3 500 00
" City of Toronto Grant	500 00
" County Grant	235 00
" Subscriptions	514 68
" Aid and small loans returned	38 55
" Rent from "Old Home"	313 00
" Balance due Bank, Sept. 30th, 1905	2,504 77
	$7,692 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Balance due Bank Sept. 30th 1904		$2,557 22
" Bellamy Memorial Home for Girls—fuel, light, repairs, etc.	$221 88	
Aid	309 91	
Rent	215 00	
Telephone	35 70	
Postage	24 96	
Street car fares	51 50	
Salary of Bible woman	250 00	
Salary of Assistant	252 00	
Salary of Housekeeper	100 00	
		1,460 95
Furniture for Home		250 00
" Aid to discharged men		793 15
" Literature for prisoners		58 59
" Central Prison Night School—		
Teacher's salary	$400 00	
Stationery	7 44	
		407 44
" Salary of agent		600 00
" "Old Home"—Interest on mortgage	$262 50	
Taxes	250 77	
Insurance	81 43	
		594 70
" Street car fares (agents)		41 00
" Office rent		84 00
" Telephone		45 00
" Supplies, light, etc.		32 53
" Postage		17 52
" Printing and advertising		162 70

By Police Court Probation Officer—		
Salary	300 00	
Street car fares	23 80	
		323 80
" Bank interest on overdraft		218 20
" Cash on hand		45 45
		$7,692 25

Audited and found correct.

JOHN AITKEN.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

To Balance in Bank Sept. 30th, 1904	$123 51
" Grants	700 00
" Interest	2 88
	$826 39

DISBURSEMENTS.

By Religious instruction	$386 25
" Mercer Reformatory Night School	225 00
" Balance in Bank Sept. 20th, 1905	215 14
	$826 39

Audited and found correct.

JOHN AITKEN.

ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Reformatory.

The commitments during the year were 105, against 116 for the previous year. The number in custody at the beginning of the year was 51, and, with the commitments for the year, makes the total number during the year 156, compared with 180 for 1904. Of the discharges during the year 83 were by expiration of sentence, 8 by payment of fines, 1 on parole, 2 transferred to Toronto Asylum, 2 to Mimico Asylum, 2 to the Refuge branch, and 1 to Kingston Penitentiary, leaving 57 in custody at the end of the year.

The average daily population for the year was 98, a decrease of 28 from the previous year, which reduced the total day's stay by 10,527.

The total cost of maintenance in 1904 was $30,613.94; for 1905 it was $29,853.71, but, on account of the much lower average number of inmates for 1905, the per capita cost was increased from $242.96 to $291.11. The principal items of increase were for fixed charges, such as salaries, water, light and repairs, the latter being particularly heavy.

The net revenue from the laundry, sewing and knitting departments was $2,029.24, an increase of $692.87 over the previous year, a very satisfactory showing.

Refuge.

There were 62 inmates in the Refuge at the beginning of the year, which, with 7 admitted, makes the total number for the year 69. Of this number 7 were discharged by expiration of sentence, 20 by order, and 36 were placed out by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, leaving 6 in residence at the close of the year.

Quite a number of the girls had been in the Refuge for a considerable period, and, in view of the success that had attended the paroling of the boys from the Penetang Reformatory, it was considered by the Department only reasonable that the same policy should be pursued with the girls' institution. Great care was exercised in the selection of situations, far removed from former environment, and the results at the time of writing were very satisfactory. These girls are under the supervision of the Children's branch of the service, and will be assisted and looked after as the necessity arises.

EDWIN R. ROGERS,
Inspector.

Toronto, Oct. 31st, 1905.

Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for the year ending September 30th, 1905.

In addition to the usual statistical tables showing the movements of the population of the Reformatory, the work accomplished, as well as the offence committed, the station in life and age of offenders, a special table is presented, compiled with a view to exhibit the futility of the present system of sentencing to the Reformatory. This table shows the number of times the one hundred and fifty-six inmates, composing during the last year the population of the Reformatory, have been sentenced and the name of the last offence for which they were committed; also a division is made as to age which may be useful in showing the particular offence prevailing each period of life.

The partial separation of the different classes confined here works satisfactorily as far as it goes; better results would follow were we able to complete the separation by providing separate dining-rooms and work-rooms. There is sufficient space in the building, but some additional structural changes are still required to complete the plan discussed and recommended two years ago. The class of first offenders includes those only who are under thirty years of age. It has been found that older women coming for the first time have usually a gaol record. These first offenders wear a different uniform, they are confined in separate corridors, and take their recreation apart from the others.

Very few keepers of houses of ill fame or disorderly houses have been committed for this offence during the past year.

The per capita expenditure this year requires a word of explanation. Towards the close of the financial year of 1904, that is the beginning of the year of which this is the annual report, it was discovered that a considerable sum of the year's appropriation was unexpended. With the approval of the inspector this surplus was used in extensive and necessary repairs, and also to replace furnishings, carpets and oil cloth. It must be borne in mind that for many years no repairs, no painting, etc., to any extent had been undertaken and the buildings were in very bad condition.

Again, the small average population increases the per capita cost, as the same salary list; the expenses for fuel; gas; cleaning appliances; stationery, printing and postage; library, school and religious services; furniture and furnishings; grounds and garden; feed, fodder and stable furnishings; repairs and alterations; remain unchanged however small the population may be—the only item that is lessened being the actual food for the inmates and this is rarely over a fraction of seven cents a day. The increase in the cost of groceries is partly due to the prevailing high prices.

On August 28th, 1905, the Andrew Mercer Reformatory completed the 25th year of its existence. It may not be unprofitable to look back upon the record of this quarter of a century.

The great decrease in the number of inmates confined in the Reformatory first invites attention. From whatever cause, whether the greater care of children, or the actual fulfilment of the ends for which the Reformatory is erected, or an indifferent enforcement of the laws against misdemeanants remains an open question.

The following table will be found interesting in this connection as it shows the yearly number of commitments since the opening of the Institution in August, 1880, the population on the last day, Sept. 30th, of each official year, and the average daily population of both Reformatory and Refuge.

Years.	Reformatory.			Refuge.		
	Commitments.	Populati'n Sept. 30th.	Average daily population.	Commitments.	Populati'n Sept. 30th.	Average daily population.
1880	30	30	.....	2	2	.....
1881	221	127	75 247/365	23	20	.....
1882	213	145	141 97/365	13	28	21 84/365
1883	118	102	133 252/365	12	36	32 224/365
1884	157	120	111 36/365	16	43	37 267/365
1885	142	114	119 30/365	4	35	38 357/365
1886	123	94	111 254/365	17	36	35 57/365
1887	142	117	99 136/365	16	39	37 360/365
1888	158	121	113 339/365	21	49	44 62/365
1889	124	88	105 132/365	20	43	45 156/365
1890	101	84	83 224/365	22	43	44 350/365
1891	117	70	75 261/365	25	51	44 241/365
1892	100	64	68 145/365	13	46	47 212/365
1893	132	81	76 213/365	15	44	44 184/365
1894	122	82	78 47/365	15	47	40 190/365
1895	98	65	70 225/365	21	41	40 158/365
1896	103	72	55 276/365	29	43	41 99/365
1897	97	63	59 50/365	24	42	43 96/365
1898	104	66	54 313/365	19	43	41 296/365
1899	111	65	57 155/365	22	48	46 316/365
1900	119	58	65 192/365	34	72	59 32/365
1901	130	60	61 341/365	21	75	72 6/365
1902	121	69	64 280/36	24	72	72 321/365
1903	111	64	62 240/365	10	70	70 22/365
1904	116	51	58 130/365	11	62	67 291/365
1905	105	57	52 38/365	7	6	44 194/365

Each year the City of Toronto is found contributing the larger proportion of inmates, but a closer inspection of records shows that the individuals are not so many as the commitments—the same names appearing often twice, and occasionally three times, in the one year—presumably where the option of a fine existing, the fine has been paid only for the woman to again fall into the same disorder.

The average length of sentence next appeals to us. In the first years of the Institution the injustice of short sentences was pointed out, and in the report of 1881 mention is made of an amendment to the Vagrancy Act by which it is made possible for a vagrant to be sent for the full term of two years. Recommendation was made at the same time by Inspector Langmuir that no woman be sent to the Reformatory for a period less than one year. It was claimed that it was impossible to form industrious habits, and to teach self-control, to the class who are committed to an Institution of this description, in six months. Much the same has been reported from year to year, and yet to-day the average sentence, 7 37-105 months, is lower than ever. Outside of Toronto Police Courts the sentences are usually of longer duration, giving rise to the remark in a report of the former Superintendent, the late Mrs. O'Reilly, that the farther from the Institution the longer the sentence. This leads to the suggestion that in methods of classification the Toronto women, habitues alike of Toronto Gaol and the Mercer Reformatory, be a separate class.

When the Act relating to the Reformatory was framed, provision was made that the power of sentencing direct to the Reformatory be restricted to Judges of the Superior and County Courts; it was thought later that Police Magistrates in their courts would acquire a better knowledge of the class of offenders for whom the Reformatory was intended, and would be able to judge whether they had passed from the stage of occasional to that of habitual offenders. The restriction was accordingly removed and power given to Police Magistrates to sentence direct to the Reformatory.

The third point to be noted in the records is the annual complaint against the sentencing to this Institution of insane, incapable, weak-minded, pregnant women, women with infants in their arms, and those too advanced in years for ordinary labor. The grounds for this complaint still exist and a moment's thought would suggest how subversive of discipline the admittance of such inmates must be, unless special preparations be made for receiving and taking care of them apart from all other inmates. This means increased numbers on the staff and considerable additional expense with no permanent good effected, as at the end of the usual short sentence the weak-minded and incapable are out on the streets again under no restrictions and the prey of the evil disposed.

The classification of the inmates is another matter that has been discussed since the opening of the Institution, but has not been practicable owing to the constantly changing population under short sentence, the varying numbers—sometimes as low as forty in summer and over eighty in the winter of the same year—also the changes in the character and population of the Refuge, which made necessary the occupation of several corridors of the Reformatory by the inmates of the Refuge.

A recent attempt at classification has separated the first offenders from the others except at meal time, chapel and in the work-rooms. Provision has been made to continue the separation in the work-room, but the staff is not large enough to permit of supervision, and it seems extravagance to recommend the employment of additional help when the total number under surveillance is frequently so small.

A school for the illiterate and for those ambitious to acquire additional knowledge existed in the early days of the Reformatory, and judging from the reports was at first compulsory for all the illiterate. It was found unprofitable however, to compel women, especially those advanced in years, to attend these classes against their own wish, and it is to be regretted that gradually these classes died out. Three years ago the school was revived under the name of a night school, and classes are held during the school

year one hour for four nights in the week. This is well as far as it goes, but I would recommend that a qualified teacher be appointed to the regular staff, undertaking some additional duties, as well as that of two to three hours teaching every day.

Recommendations have been made in the past that inebriates be treated scientifically in the Reformatory. Certainly great opportunities exist here for such work, as the majority of the convictions are for drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly; but it is submitted, that nothing more than restoration to health can be accomplished in the six months that is the usual limit of the sentence for this offence.

The industries of the Institution have changed but little during the past twenty-five years. When the population was larger, in the earlier years of the Institution, quite an amount of work was turned out of the sewing-room—overalls being the chief output. For different reasons this industry was abandoned, the younger and stronger women were employed in the laundry, the older were taught knitting by hand; the sewing and mending for the house employed many, and some quilting and the making of white underwear were undertaken. During the year just completed, the equipment of the laundry was renewed and improved, and a larger amount of work can be turned out now with fewer women. This makes it desirable that opportunity be given to those, whose sentences are sufficiently long, and who have any aptitude in that direction, for learning to use the sewing machine and also the knitting machine. It would be of great advantage to teach simple dressmaking. The making up of white underwear might also be undertaken more extensively. Many inquiries are made for work of this description by the public, and properly conducted it would be a source of revenue had our population, as they should have, long enough time to be taught thoroughly.

The remission of time for good behavior is another feature, still lacking in the work, yet asked for repeatedly. It is universally admitted as desirable, not only because it introduces the element of hope into the heart of the prisoner, but also because it assists greatly in maintaining discipline. The standard of discipline prevailing here was a matter of surprise to the Superintendent of the best known and most successful reformatory prison for women of the United States, when she learned that no time was remitted for good behavior. Such remission would greatly simplify the work, though the number of sentences reading for six months, would again be a hindrance to a general application of the principle.

The defects in the system of commitment; the need of classification; the difficulties in classifying on account of the short sentences prevailing, have all been reported upon from year to year by the Superintendent, the Surgeon, the different Inspectors, and by the Ontario Prison Commission appointed by the Ontario Government in 1891 to inquire into the prison and Reformatory System of Ontario. I take the liberty of attaching a supplementary report, containing extracts from the annual reports of these officers and Inspectors, and from the Report of the Ontario Prison and Reformatory Commission, bearing upon these points, in the hope that attention may be drawn to the great need of revision in the laws regulating this Institution, if the work it was intended for, is to be accomplished.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMMA O'SULLIVAN,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANDREW

Analysis of Reformatory population as to length of sentence and number

Age	Offence.	1st offence.	2nd offence.	3rd offence.	4th offence.	5th offence.	6th offence.
16-20 years	Attempt to commit suicide	1 for 1 year.					
	Drunkenness			1 for 6 mos			
		1 for 2 yrs.		1 for 6 mos.			
	Inmate house			1 for 1 year.			
	Prostitution	1 for 2 yrs.					
	Theft	9 for 6 mos.	1 for 7 mos				
		1 for 1 year.					
	Trans. Refuge	2 &r't'rn'd.					
	Vagrancy	2 for 6 mos	2 for 1 year				
		1 for 1 year.	1 for 6 mos				
		1 for 2 yrs.					
	Vagrancy and prostitution		1 for 2 yrs.				
21-30 years	Abandoning child	1 for 2 yrs.					
	Bigamy	1 for 6 mos					
	Drunkenness	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos		1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.	3 for 6 mos.
	Disorderly, loose, idle			1 for 18 mos.			
				1 for 6 mos.			
	Inmate house	3 for 6 mos.		2 for 6 mos.			
		1 for 2 yrs.					
	Immorality	1 for 6 mos.					
	Keeper house			1 for 1 year.			
	Obstructing police						
	Prostitution	1 for 6 mos.					
	Theft	8 for 6 mos.	1 for 1 year	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 1 year		
	Vagrancy	1 for 6 mos.			1 for 6 mos.		
		1 for 1 year.					
31-40 years	Bigamy	1 for 18 mos					
	Drunkeness		4 for 6 mos.	3 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos	3 for 6 mos	2 for 6 mos
	Drunk and disorderly			1 for 6 mos.		1 for 2 yrs.	
	Disorderly		1 for 6 mos				
	Keeper house					1 for 6 mos.	
	Inmate house	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.				
	Theft	1 for 4 mos.	1 for 2 mos.	1 for 1 year.	1 for 6 mos	1 for 6 mos.	
		4 for 6 mos.					
		2 for 1 year.					
		2 for 2 yrs.					
	Vagrancy	2 for 6 mos			1 for 6 mos.		1 for 6 mos.
41-50 years	Abduction	1 for 2 yrs.					
	Drunkenness			3 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos	1 for 6 mos.
	Keeper disorderly house					1 for 6 mos.	
	Theft	2 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos		1 for 6 mos.		
	Theft and drunk			1 for 6 mos.			
	Vagrancy	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 1 year				
	Vagrancy and disorderly	1 for 6 mos.					
	Vagrancy and prostitution			1 for 6 mos.			
	Loose, idle, disorderly	1 for 23 mos.					
Over 50 years	Drunkenness	2 for 6 mos.	3 for 6 mos.	2 for 6 mos.	2 for 6 mos.	2 for 6 mos	1 for 6mos.
	Drunk and disorderly					1 for 6 mos.	
	Keeper house of ill-fame	2 for 6 mos.					
		1 for 1 year					
	Vagrancy	1 for 6 mos	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.			
	Totals	63—2 transferred—61.	20 inmates.	23 inmates.	10 inmates	12 inmates	8 inmates.
	Average length of sentence.	8 43-61 mos.	7 19-20 mos.	7 13-23 mos.	6 6-10 mos.	7½ mos.	6 mos.

* We had no inmates for the 16th or 17th term this year
Of the 156 inmates, 18 inmates were insane or incapable, not including those too advanced in years for ordinary labor
8 inmates had their fines paid.
2 inmates were transferred for treatment from Refuge and re-transferred when cured.

MERCER REFORMATORY.

of times committed, from October 1st, 1904, to September 30th, 1905.

7th offence.	8th offence.	9th offence.	10th offence.	11th offence.	12th offence.	13th offence	14th offence.	15th offence.	16th offence.
1 for 6 mos.				1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.			
1 for 6 mos.									
	2 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.		1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.	
1 for 6 mos.		2 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.	1 for 6 mos.					
									1 for 6 mos.
	1 for 6 mos.								
3 inmates.	3 inmates.	3 inmates.	2 inmates.	3 inmates.	2 inmates.	1 inmate..	1 inmate..	1 inmate..	1 inmate..
6 mos.....	6 mos.....	6 mos.....	6 mos.....	6 mos.....	6 mos.....	6 mos.....	6 mos.....	6 mos.....	6 mos.....

REFORMATORY.

	1904.	1905.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	64	51
Number of inmates since admitted	116	105
	180	156
Discharged by expiration of sentence	108	83
Discharged by order of His Excellency, Governor-General	5	...
Discharged on payment of fine	12	8
Discharged on parole	1	1
Transferred to Toronto asylum	2	2
Transferred to Mimico asylum	...	2
Transferred to Refuge	...	2
Transferred to London gaol	1	
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	...	1
	129	99
In custody at close of year (September 30th)	51	57

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department are given in the subjoined statement for the year ending 30th September, 1905.

Laundry Department.

Number of days worked, 1,996.

Total revenue	$2,000 35	
Less cost of fuel, water, soap, starch, etc.	94 74	
Net revenue		$1,905 61

Daily earnings from net revenue, 95 cents.

Sewing Department.

Number of days, 82.

Total revenue	92 98	
Less cost of thread, etc.	3 00	
Net revenue		89 98

Daily earnings from net revenue, 19 cents.

Knitting Department.

Number of days, 307.

Total revenue	48 65	
Less cost of yarn	15 00	
Net revenue		33 65

Daily earnings from net revenue, 12½ cents.

Clothes given to inmates leaving	852 27
Sewing, cooking, knitting, laundrying, house work, nursing in hospital 13,316 days at 25 cents per day	3,329 00
Gross and net revenue of different departments	$6,210 51

	Gross.	Net.
Laundry	$2,000 35	$1,905 61
Sewing	92 98	89 98
Knitting	48 65	33 65
	$2,141 98	$2,029 24
Clothing given to inmates		852 27
House work		3,329 00
		$6,210 51

STATEMENT OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1904, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1904.	Weekly cost per head, 1904.	Yearly cost per head, 1904.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1905.	Weekly cost per head, 1905.	Yearly cost per head, 1905.
	$ c.	cents.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	152 67	2.23	1 21	59 01	1. 1½	60
Meat and fish	1,639 01	25.02	13 01	1,199 83	23. 5½	12 24
Flour, bread and meal	1,009 52	15.40	8 01	710 84	14. 0	7 25
Butter	672 39	10.26	5 33	536 40	10. 5	5 47
Groceries	1,462 77	33.30	17 16	2,095 47	41. 1	21 38
Potatoes and vegetables	260 40	3.95	2 06	152 52	3. 0	1 55
Bedding, clothing and shoes	1,813 27	27.17	14 34	1,384 21	27. 1½	14 12
Fuel	2,830 50	43.18	22 46	1,144 35	22. 4½	11 67
Gas, oil, candles and matches	850 18	12.96	6 74	833 21	17. 3	9 01
Laundry and cleaning appliances	667 00	10.17	5 29	608 10	12. 0	6 20
Stationery, printing, postage	378 69	5.75	3 00	277 16	5. 4	2 82
Library, schools and religious services	841 06	12.82	6 67	519 76	10. 2	5 30
Furniture and furnishings	1,269 51	19.37	10 07	944 73	18. 5½	9 64
Grounds and garden	956 82	14.59	7 59	947 80	18. 6	9 67
Feed, fodder and stable furnishings	341 49	5.21	2 71	172 09	3. 4	1 75
Repairs and alterations	642 17	9.78	5 09	2,262 85	44. 4	23 09
Unenumerated	968 21	14.76	7 48	1,465 32	28. 7	14 95
Water supply	412 54	6.28	3 24	451 60	9. 0	4 60
Salaries and wages	1,274 49	194.52	101 15	12,713 77	249. 5	129 73
Total maintenance expenditure	30,613 94	467.33	242 96	29,853 71	554.60	291 11
Manufacturing operations	.....	.....	.....	1,398 09	5.60	.....

Number of days—	1904	1905
Reformatory	21,300	19,018
Infants	76	323
Refuge	24,746	16,254
	46,122	35,595
Average	126	98

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1905.

Number of inmates on October 1st, 1904	51
Number of inmates since received	105
	156
Discharged by expiration of sentence	83
Discharged on payment of fine	8
Discharged on parole	1
Transferred to Mimico asylum	2
Transferred to Toronto asylum	2
Transferred to Refuge	2
Transferred to Kingston Penitentiary	1
Remaining in custody, September 30th, 1905	57
	156

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to Reformatory	100
Sentenced to common gaol	5
	105

Social Condition.

Married	50
Single	35
Widow	20
	105

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	27
Intemperate	78
	105

Education.

Read and write	70
Read only	16
No education	19
	105

Ages.

Under 18 years	10
From 18 to 20 years	4
" 20 to 30 "	28
" 30 to 40 "	26
" 40 to 50 "	19
" 50 to 60 "	16
Over 60	2
	105

Sentences.

For 4 months	1
For 6 months	90
For 1 year	9
For 2 years	4
For 2 years less 1 day	1
	105

Occupation.

Boarding-house keeper	2
Clerks	2
Cooks	2
Charwoman	16
Cigar maker	1
Domestics	43
Furrier	1
Factory girls	2
Governess	1
Housekeeper	9
Laundress	5
None	17
Prostitute	3
Waitress	1
	105

Crimes.

Attempt to commit suicide	1
Abduction	1
Drunkenness	42
Drunkenness and disorderly	4
Drunkenness, disorderly and vagrancy	1
Disorderly	2
Inmate house of ill-fame	6
Inmate disorderly house	2
Immorality	1
Keeper house of ill-fame	1
Keeper disorderly house	3
Loose, idle and disorderly	1
Obstructing police in discharge of their duty	1
Prostitution	1
Prostitution and vagrancy	1
Theft	23
Theft and disorderly	1
Theft and drunkenness	1
Vagrancy	11
	105

Counties from which Inmates were received.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaols and transferred to the Reformatory.
Carleton	2	3
District of Muskoka	1	...
Elgin	1	1
Grey	2	...
Hastings	1	...
Kent	4	...
Lambton	2	...
Lincoln	2	...
Middlesex	4	...
Oxford	...	1
Peterborough	3	...
Simcoe	1	...
Wentworth	1	...
Waterloo	1	...
York	75	...
	100	5--105

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

	Days.
Knitting to fill orders	307
Laundry (city)	1.996
Sewing to fill orders	82
	2,385

Domestic Labor.

Cooking, baking and dining-room	2,449½
Cleaning	3,295
Laundry (inmates and staff)	808
Learning to wash and iron	1,449
Learning to sew	411
Learning to knit	904½
Nursery and hospital	301
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	1,706¾
	11,324½

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Laundry Department.

Number of articles laundered	174,322 pieces.

Sewing Department.

Number of articles manufactured	1,946 pieces.
Number of articles repaired	6,587 pieces.

Knitting Department.

Number of mitts and stocking knitted	797 pairs.
Number of stockings footed	212 pairs.
Crotcheted centre piece	1
Crotcheted lace	6 yards.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1905.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector.

SIR,—I have the honor of herewith submitting my twenty-fifth annual report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females; and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending 30th September, 1905.

The Reformatory for Females.

Another year has ended without the death of either inmate or member of the staff.

There has been no epidemic and no cases of serious illness.

The sanitary condition of both Reformatory and Refuge, owing to the improvements made last year, have been most satisfactory.

The strength, physical condition and adaptability of inmates influence their assignment to the various kinds of work to be done.

I have been constrained to emphasize from year to year in my annual reports my protests against an institution designed for the reformation of women, being made a hospital for the care of women, weak and debilitated by advancing years; women unfitted for work by reason of being crippled, or on account of suffering from some chronic ailment; women who have been debilitated by strong drink and debauchery, or as the result of some accident or operation; women pregnant; lastly, women insane or of feeble mind. As sample cases of incapables I give you two. One woman, D.S., came in with a four months' old infant and I quote from my record what

her condition was on arrival here. One breast only scantily supplied milk for her infant. The woman's arm had been broken below the elbow and healed without being set and hence was deformed and rendered nearly useless. The left humerus was at the same time dislocated at the shoulder and never properly reduced, and hence she was unable to raise the left arm or use it. This together with the care of an infant puts her out of "fit for work" class.

Another case was an old women who was incapable of dressing herself, or of helping herself in bed, or out, not even in the case of nature's requirements over which she simply had no control whatever.

In addition to the foregoing no less than four insane women were sent here, and were subsequently certified insane, and were committed by a judge to the proper institution.

There were likewise six women afflicted with syphilis, requiring to be assigned to the isolation or syphilitic ward and they consequently are employed by themselves at such work as is adapted to their circumstances and conditions.

One inmate committed a violent assault upon an attendant which might have resulted most seriously, but unfortunately did not, though the inmate has been legally transferred to another institution where her sojourn will be prolonged.

As I said in a previous report, "These matters are emphasized as their existence not only complicates or disorders discipline but interferes with the avowed purposes of the Reformatory; and with the efforts to make the institution more self-sustaining; and introduces the large and ever-increasing element of hospital work.

The Industrial Refuge for Girls.

The health of the girls in the Refuge has with two or three exceptions been the very best, due not only to the excellent sanitary conditions, but perhaps chiefly to proper conditions as to work, recreation, instruction, discipline, suitable food and regularity of living.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,

Surgeon.

REFUGE FOR GIRLS, TORONTO.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,

Inspector.

SIR,— I have the honor to submit the twenty-fifth annual report of the Refuge for Girls for the year ending the 30th September, 1905.

Early in this year it was deemed proper to transfer the girls of the Refuge from the Department of Prisons and Reformatories to the Department of Dependent and Neglected Children. This change brought a further transfer from the institutional training and instruction in the Refuge for Girls to the individual care and supervision as wards of the Province in private families.

Were it within the scope of an annual report to trace the rise, growth, development and end of the custodial care of the wayward girls of Ontario, a review of the work of the Refuge for the past quarter of a century would

be most interesting and gratifying to those who promoted and fostered it in those years and earned the oft-spoken and heartfelt gratitude of those sheltered within its walls and benefited by its care and instruction.

This brief reference to the past would be incomplete without some fact concerning the result of the work for which the refuge was instituted. During the twenty-five years now ended only twenty-one of these girls re-appeared in any prison or reformatory—ninety-five per cent. have done well—a record rarely equalled and never excelled in any similar institution.

The statistics for the above named reasons are rather meagre and will be found enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATILDA C. ELLIOTT,
Principal.

Refuge.

	1904.	1905.
Number of inmates beginning of year (Oct. 1st)	70	62
Number of inmates since admitted	11	7
	81	69
Discharged on expiration of term	10	7
Discharged by order	5	20
Transferred temporarily for treatment	3	...
Transferred to Roman Catholic Industrial School	1	...
Placed out by Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children	...	36
In residence at close of year, 30th September	62	6
	81	69

STATISTICS OF THE REFUGE FOR GIRLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30TH, 1905.

Number at beginning of year	62
Number admitted	7
	69
Discharged on expiration of sentence	7
Discharged by order	20
Placed out by Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children	36
In residence at end of year	6
	69

Education at Entrance.

Can read and write	7
	7

Ages at Entrance.

Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	2
Sixteen years	3
Seventeen years	1
	7

Offences.

Vagrant	1
Larceny	1
Without relatives or guardians	1
Incorrigible	3
Unlawfully escaped from lawful custody	1
	7

Sentences.

Indefinite	6
Six months	1
	7

Counties.

Carleton	1
Victoria	1
Wentworth	3
York	2
	7

REPORT OF NIGHT SCHOOL IN ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

The work of the school during this, the fourth year of its existence, was conducted in much the same manner as in former years. The classes assemble at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, and continue in session for one hour.

This year it was thought desirable to extend the classification of the inmates, which was introduced about two years ago, to every department of the work of the Institution. Accordingly the young girls and older women now meet on alternate evenings.

Sixty-three women in all attended the school. Twenty of these were young girls, who for the first time found themselves within prison walls. Some were fairly well informed, and could read with greater or less fluency in the fourth reader—a text book chosen on account of its literary merit—and they enjoyed very much the study of some of its most beautiful selections. Twenty, however, were almost void of any knowledge of letters, although they were not so hopelessly ignorant as many of their predecessors of former years. The eagerness which several of the women displayed to make up past deficiencies was very encouraging, and their progress was correspondingly rapid. At present every one attending the school can read and write tolerably well.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, composition, arithmetic and geography. Hygiene and history are taught incidentally.

We are pleased to report that a school room has been prepared for us by the Superintendent which, although not exactly modern in all its appliances, is a great improvement on our former quarters.

Before closing, we wish again to place on record our appreciation of the unfailing kindness and sympathy of Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Superintendent; Mrs. Coad, the Assistant Superintendent, and all the officials of the Institution with whom we come in contact.

S. McKENZIE,
Teacher.

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